REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR THE YEAR

1876-77.

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INTRODUCTION.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

For the Year 1876-77.

INTRODUCTION.

THE introduction to the Report for the year 1875-76 discussed, at considerable length, most questions of importance connected with the administration of the Punjab; the measures which had been introduced and the improvements attempted during the term of office of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies; and, with the object of giving a general review of the results of his administration, the introduction noticed what had been effected in most departments up to the date of its publication in December 1876. There is thus less reason, at the present time, to discuss at any length subjects which were fully treated so recently.

2. In the Political Department the event of chief importance was the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India. To this august ceremony all the great feudatories of the Crown in the States subordinate to the Punjab Government were summoned, together with a large number of Native Chiefs and Gentlemen and English Officials. The detail of the ceremonial observed on the occasion has been elsewhere recorded; and the Lieutenant-Governor would only here desire to express his belief in the excellent and lasting results which have been obtained from this Assemblage of all the most important Princes of India, in the strengthening of the loyalty to the English Sovereign and Throne which

the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the previous year, had done so much to kindle. The part which the Punjab Government had to perform in the duties connected with the Imperial Assemblage was onerous and important, the city of Delhi being within its territorial jurisdiction; and it is a matter of satisfaction that the arrangements made for the supply of the vast multitudes who assembled at Delhi, for the preservation of order, and the prevention of epidemic disease, which were generally conducted by Punjab officers, obtained the most cordial acknowledgments from His Excellency the Viceroy, and directly from Her Majesty's Government.

3. The only Punjab Chiefs of importance who were absent from the Imperial Assemblage, were the Maharaja of Patiála and the Raja of Kapurthala.

The first of these is an infant; and his installation had then not taken place. Immediately after the termination of the Delhi ceremonial, the Viceroy honored the Patiála State by himself visiting it, and placing the youthful Maharaja upon the throne. His Excellency was received at Patiála with great enthusiasm, and his gracious act in thus inaugurating the reign of the young Prince was justly regarded by the people of Patiála and by the Chiefs of neighbouring States as an earnest of the promises conveyed to them at Delhi, and as a proof of the interest taken by the British Government in the perpetuation of an ancient and illustrious family, and of the continued friendship and esteem with which the Government regarded all those who, like the Chiefs of Patiála, had actively proved their loyalty towards it.

4. The absence of the Raja of Kapurthala was due to a serious illness affecting his brain, which has since terminated, to the deep regret of the Lieutenant-Governor, in his death. The reign of Raja Kharrakh Singh opened with much promise. His father, an educated and liberal-minded man, had trained him in those ideas which had always animated his own administration; and had left to his son a State,

well-ordered and prosperous, with institutions generally modelled on those established in British territory. The serious illness which affected Raja Kharrakh Singh's intellect, and caused his early death, are consequently the more regretted by the Government.

It has been considered advisable by the Lieutenant-Governor to continue, during the minority of the present Chief, whose installation the Lieutenant-Governor himself performed a few months ago, those arrangements which had been sanctioned during the illness of Raja Kharrakh Singh. The experiment of a Council of Regency had been already tried in Kapurthala and had signally failed, and the presence of an English Officer to superintend the administration of the State had been found imperatively necessary. There was, therefore, no justification for cancelling arrangements, which were working with the utmost smoothness, and reverting to others which had already been tried and found wanting.

5. The Council of Regency at Patiála was formed in accordance with agreements made by the British Government with that State, and in consultation with the allied houses of Nabha and Jind. The Government is anxious that the experiment here should be successful, and has not been careful to criticise too closely the actions of the Officials who have been entrusted with large powers in the State. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the Patiála Council have used the authority entrusted to them with discretion, and that they have endeavoured to employ equitably the different parties who each desire naturally to monopolise office. Much, however, remains to be done before the government of Patiála can be considered efficient, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, as time advances, the numerous complaints which have been made against arbitrary and vexatious actions may diminish, if not altogether cease. Mr. Egerton, immediately before assuming office, visited Patiála and impressed upon the Council the necessity of using the power entrusted to them wisely and justly for the benefit of the people and the preservation of the Maharaja's administration, assuring

them, at the same time, that they would receive the support of Government in the performance of their duty.

6. It was possible, in the Report for 1875-76, to state that "it was a matter for satisfaction that the North-West border of the Punjab had been, during the past year, more peaceable and orderly than at any time since the annexation of the province." This remark applies with still greater force to the condition of the Punjab border during the year 1876-77, as may be seen by an examination of the state of each district, given in the Political chapter of this Report. The exceptions have been notorious and widely discussed; but they were not of great importance, when it is remembered that the Punjab Frontier, comprising the districts of Peshawar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan, is 700 miles in length, bordered for the most part by independent and fanatical tribes, who, according to the most recent estimates, are able to bring into the field 170,000 fighting men. A short account of the difference with certain sections of the Adam Khel Afridís, necessitating the closure of the Kohát Pass and a blockade of portions of the Kohát and Pesháwar frontier, during a great part of the year under review, is given in the body of the Report.

7. The confidence which was expressed in last year's Report, written while the Pass Afridís and Hassan Khels were under blockade, that the measures adopted would result in a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question in dispute, has been amply confirmed. Sir H. Davies had the satisfaction, before leaving office, of himself receiving the submission of the hostile sections, and from that time to this their conduct, under almost unexampled temptation, has been exceedingly good. During the operations undertaken against the Jowakís, which have, thus far, been entirely successful, but an account of which does not fall within the review for the past year, the Pass and Hassan Khel Afridís have maintained complete neutrality, and have faithfully observed the conditions made when the Kohát Pass quarrel was adjusted. The nature of the settlement then effected has been so misunderstood that it is well authoritatively to

state that the conditions which were insisted upon, when the tribe first commenced hostilities against the Government, were demanded and obtained from them on their submission. The main point in dispute was the construction of a practicable road from the northern side of the true Pass, known as the Kotal, to the comparatively level ground in the Kohát valley. This road, which in March 1876 was no more than the bed of a mountain torrent, filled with boulders and impracticable except for led horses and mules, is now an exceedingly fair mountain road, and was passed over by several wheeled carriages with the camp of the present Lieutenant-Governor during the past season.

8. Nor were the Pass allowances, for the use of this road through independent territory which had been paid to its proprietors, ever since the annexation of the Punjab, increased by a single rupee. Some re-distribution of the existing allowances was proposed, but has not yet been carried out, and the result is expected to be a reduction, and not an increase, on the amount paid previous to the outbreak of the tribes. Those who object to payment to independent tribes for the maintenance of order upon a frequented thoroughfare, are apt to overlook the fact that, without the annexation of the country, it would be impossible to employ British police in independent territory; that what is called a subsidy is no more than a police allowance for police duties, for which the Government would have to pay probably as much or more, did it take police administration into its own hands. The payment of independent tribes for specific services, whether it be termed subsidy, black mail or police allowance, is a system upon the advantage and necessity of which it would be superfluous to insist. The whole of the frontier of the Deraját, comprising the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan, has been for the past two or three years absolutely tranquil; and these districts generally, both in internal and external crime, will compare favourably with any in the most advanced and orderly tracts of Cis-Indus territory. Yet this order is in great part due to the maintenance of levies given by inde-

pendent tribes who receive allowances for horsemen and footmen, and, in return for such payments, accept the responsibility for all passes leading into their lands from British territory, and are bound to restore property, or its value, stolen from British subjects and proved to have passed within their limits.

9. The almost absolute immunity from frontier crime which the Deraját has enjoyed, has chiefly resulted from the measures inaugurated and successfully carried out by Sir Henry Davies in the early years of his administration, in systematizing border defence, in reorganizing the frontier militia and police, and enforcing pass responsibility through the whole length of the Deraját. In carrying out these measures energetically, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the highest praise is due to Colonel A. Munro, the Commissioner, and to his District Officers, Major Johnstone, Major Macaulay, and Major Sandeman whose excellent management of the tribes on the Dera Gházi Khan border, which earned for him the confidence of the Punjab Government, has been acknowledged by the Government of India in conferring upon him the responsible office of Agent to the Governor-General at Khelat.

10. Kohát and Házara, both under a different system of border defence, are, ordinarily speaking, as tranquil as the districts of the Deraját. The state of Peshâwar is, and always has been, less satisfactory; but the difficulties in the way of arranging for the complete control of the border population of Pesháwar are very great, owing to the extreme mixture of the population and the consequent difficulty of enforcing the responsibility of particular tribes. The whole question of the police and border defence of Pesháwar is, however, at the present time, under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. Hitherto an almost insuperable obstacle to improvements involving expense have been found in the want of funds, but the Supreme Government having signified its readiness to sanction any necessary measures for the better organization of the Pesháwar border, the Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor has been able to largely strengthen the administrative staff and improve the means of frontier defence.

11. The only other case of any political importance during the year was a night raid committed by Utman Khels upon unarmed Muhammadan coolies engaged on the head works of the Swát Canal. This outrage was unexpected and successful, if that can be called success, which consisted in the slaughter by Muhammadans of a number of inoffensive, unarmed men of their own creed, an act which has brought down upon them the almost universal reprobation of the tribes on the independent border. But this outrage of the Utman Khels was not due to any careless or arbitrary action of the district authorities towards them. They had no interest in the question at issue, seeing that their lands were not affected by the proposed canal which drew the water from the Swát river below and not above their holding. They were merely hired assassins, instigated to murder and plunder by dissatisfied persons within British territory who have now fled from justice, but whose punishment with that of the Utman Khel, will, it is trusted, be not long delayed.

Land revenue.

12. A large number of districts were under settlement during the year, and that of Pesháwar was completed, together with Dera Gházi Khan, Montgomery and portions of the Ferozepore and Gurdáspur districts. That of Jhelum has been commenced, and it is anticipated that arrangements now in progress will so result, that settlement operations will be so systematized as as to admit of a fixed number of five districts being at the same time under settlement. This will enable the Government to utilize its Settlement staff more efficiently and economically than is at present possible.

13. The statistics of crime show exceedingly satisfactory results ; serious offences against the person and property or against property only, having largly diminished, any increase being in those minor offences which are more directly due to

legislative action and the operation of laws against breach of Municipal and Cantonment rules.

The working of the Police has been good, both in the percentage of convictions and in the recovery of stolen property; while the discipline and *morale* of the force has deserved and received the special commendation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

14. All general questions regarding Crime, Law and Justice and Prisoners were fully discussed in the Report of last year. In the present Report much information of public interest has been added on the subject of Agriculture, Crops and Forests, and consistent efforts are being made to so organize Forest Conservancy as to develope gradually the great resources of the Punjab in this direction.

15. Much has also been done to improve the system of Trade Registration, the returns of which are recorded in the Punjab with a completeness which has not yet been reached in any other part of India.

16. In Public Works little has been done from Provincial Revenues from the necessity of largely curtailing the Public Works grant owing to financial necessities; most of the Public Works expenditure from Provincial revenue has been under the head of maintenance and repairs, the demand for which was of unusual urgency owing to the exceedingly heavy rains which destroyed buildings and carried away bridges in every part of the province. The District Committees have, however, fairly utilized the large sums granted to them; and a large portion of this money has been spent on communications and other local works. Fair progress was made on the Sirhind Canal, and on the Punjab Northern State Railway and the Indus Valley Railway, the first section of which, to Sakkar, is expected to be shortly open for traffic.

17. The year under review was, in the Punjab, an exceedingly unhealthy one. In addition to cholera, which was

epidemic in some portions of the Punjab, although the number of deaths from it were not very numerous, fever carried off a larger number of persons than in any year since the registration of deaths has been attempted in the province. The causes for this excessive mortality have been elsewhere discussed in the Report, and the attention of Irrigation and Sanitary authorities is specially directed to the question of drainage, and the reduction, by this means, of the mortality from malarious and intermittent fever.

18. With this object, the realignment of the Western Jumna Canal, which will cost a very large sum, is being effected, without any hope of a corresponding return in revenue. The great mortality in the Punjab generally is not, however, shown to be so much due to the want of drainage in connection with canal irrigation, as to a succession of seasons of unusually heavy rain, the water of which was not carried off by the natural drainage channels of the country.

19. The year on the whole was a prosperous one for the Punjab, and the harvests were fairly good, while scarcity elsewhere enabled large profits to be made by exportation to Southern Provinces.

20. Since the close of the year 1876-77, the Punjab has, like the rest of India, passed through a period of danger and anxiety, owing to the failure of the summer rains. The autumn crop was almost entirely lost on unirrigated lands, while the famines in South India caused so large an exportation of grain from Punjab districts as to give rise to great anxiety for the food supply of the future, should the winter harvest prove a failure, which appeared probable from the complete absence of rain during the summer months. It is, however, with extreme satisfaction, that the Lieutenant-Governor is able, at the close of the year 1877, to express a reasonable hope that the spring harvest in this Province, owing to the late and unexpected rain-fall of November and December, will be an abundant one, and that the danger of scarcity or famine is altogether removed.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution No. 1674, dated 12th May 1873, need not be repeated in this place.

2. HISTORICAL.—There is nothing new to record under this head; paragraphs 24 to 64 of the Report for 1872-73 may be referred to for particulars.

Sir R. Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., remained Lieutenant-Governor of the Province throughout the year under report.

3. RELATIONS WITH DEPENDENT STATES.—The Native States subordinate to the Government of the Punjab are 36 in number, *viz.* :—

(I.) Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Jummú and Kashmir, Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha.

(II.) Under the Political Agent and Superintendent, Baháwalpur,—Baháwalpur.

(III.) Under the Superintendent of Chamba,—Chamba.

(IV.) Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Maler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (21 in number).

(V.) Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Suket.

(VI.) Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot.

(VII.) Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi.

(VIII.) Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Lohárn, and Dújána.

The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi was attended by the Chiefs of Kashmir, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Náhan, Biláspur, Mandi, Maler Kotla, Farídkot, Chamba, Suket, Kalsia, Pataudi, Loháru, and Dujána. Special darbárs were held on 1st January in the Patiála and Kapurthala States; an officer being deputed by the Punjab Government to read the Proclamation in the former. In the Simla Hill States the Proclamation was read and the appointed day observed with the ceremonies usual on

the installation of a reigning Chief. In connection with the assumption by Her Majesty of the Imperial title, the salutes of the Jummú, Jínd, Nabha, and Maler Kotla Chiefs were each increased by two guns as a personal distinction. The additions of "Indur Mahindar Bahádur" and of "Sipar-i-Saltanat" were made to the titles of the Maharája of Kashmir; and that of "Mushir-i-Kaisar-i-Hind" both to his titles and to those of the Rája of Jínd. Mahárája Ranbir Singh was also given the honorary rank of General in the British Army.

4. *Jummú and Kashmir.*—Early in December 1876 a meeting took place between the Mahárája and His Excellency the Viceroy, when a decision was come to in regard to a long-pending boundary dispute between Kashmir and British territory on the Ravi in the neighbourhood of Fort Lakhanpur. Steps were also taken during the year to determine certain claims of the Kashmir State to compensation on account of the protective canal works near Mádhopur. On the 2nd January 1877, the Governor-General, being desirous of conferring upon the Mahárája a mark of the favour of the British Government, directed the assignment to Mian Raghonáth Singh, son of the ex-Rája of Jaswan and son-in-law of His Highness, of the revenue of the villages constituting the Jaswan principality at the time of its annexation to the British Government in 1848-49. It may also be noted that the Síba jágír has, under the orders of the Government of India, been re-granted to Mián Bije Singh.

The valley of Srinagar was visited by a severe epidemic of cholera in the summer of 1876. Diwán Kirpa Rám, for many years the principal Minister of the State, and respected by all who knew him for his intelligence and ability, died of fever at Jummú on the 22nd of September.

A report was received last May on the experimental cultivation of hops by the Murree Brewery Company, alluded to in last year's report. Although in two years the experiment has proved less satisfactory than was expected, owing chiefly to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of labour, the Company still has every reason to believe that hops can be grown advantageously in Kashmir.

5. *Baháwalpur.*—The State is still under British administration, and will so remain till November 1879, when the Nawab will obtain his majority. Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin having proceeded on furlough, Major Grey, C.S.I., has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent. Measures have been adopted to gradually prepare the State for the impending change, and to provide elsewhere for the few European officers whom it has been necessary to connect with its establishments. The protective works for regulating the inundations have made progress; and during the year the report has been received of the settlement of the

Minchin-abad Nizámat to the north-east of the State. The assessment here has been fixed in cash, whilst in the southern portions of Baháwalpur a system is in force proportioning the demand to the annual irrigated area. The young Nawab of Mamdot has been associated with the Nawáb of Baháwalpur for the purpose of their joint education, and a temporary residence at Lahore has enabled the latter Chief to obtain more social and educational advantages than was possible at Baháwalpur.

6. *Patiála.*—During the year under review a Council of Regency to conduct the affairs of the Patiála State during the minority of the young Prince was appointed, consisting of Sardár Deva Singh, Námdár Khan, and Chaudhri Charat Rám. The Council were formally installed on the 14th August 1876, by the Secretary to Government; and the high officials of the State, Khalífa Muhammad Hasan, Prime Minister; Khalífa Muhammad Hussain, Foreign Minister; Sardár Ganda Singh, Paymaster of the Forces, and other heads of departments, were continued in their appointments.

On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to be satisfied with the manner in which the Council have conducted their difficult and invidious duties.

The health of the Mahárája has improved, and, with the full acquiescence of the Council, an English Medical Officer, Dr. Andrew Skeen, has been appointed to the charge of the young Prince and his brother.

On the 7th January, after the festivities at Delhi on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, His Excellency the Viceroy, in company with the Lieutenant-Governor, visited Patiála, where he was received with great state, and himself installed the Mahárája. The address of His Excellency on the occasion was as follows:—

"MAHARAJA,—I am glad to have been able to visit the principality and city of Patiala on an occasion so important and so auspicious as the present. And I am especially glad to have had such an occasion to testify publicly, not only to yourself but also to all your people, the warm and affectionate interest taken by the Empress of India in the loyal house of Your Highness, by thus personally installing you as Chief of a State which, from the commencement of this century, has been in close association with the British Government. In the year 1808, and in the time of Your Highness' ancestor, Maharaja Sahib Singh, the State of Patiala was taken under the special protection of the British Government.

"That the confidence then reposed by the Phulkian Chiefs in the honesty, the wisdom, and the strength of that Government was not misplaced, satisfactory evidence exists in the fact that at this moment the wealth, the dignity and the power of Patiála are greater than they were at the time of the engagement which guaranteed to this State the protection of the Government in which its Chiefs have so loyally trusted. On their part, meanwhile, all the Mahárájas of Patiála, and especially Your Highness's father and grandfather, have faithfully and with unswerving and unbroken active loyalty fulfilled their obligation to the Suzerain Power. In the year 1857, His Highness Mahárája Narinder Singh placed all his resources and his great personal influence absolutely at the disposal of the Government. His Highness then sent to Delhi a contingent, whose valuable services we still gratefully remember, and the assistance then rendered by the Mahárája has already been acknowledged and rewarded by Her Majesty's Government.

"Your Highness' father, Mohendar Singh, whose untimely death we all lament, followed faithfully and wisely in the footsteps of his eminent predecessor, and the rule of his Highness was distinguished, not only by its close and unswerving attachment to the British Government, but also by many important reforms; by great progress made in the popular education of his people, and by the enlightened development of trade within his territories.

"The unmistakeable signs and evidences of past good government I have witnessed everywhere around me since my arrival here; in the contented faces of the people; in the good appearance of the troops, and in the crowded and thriving streets of this interesting city.

"Your Highness, therefore, is not only born to be the head of an illustrious house, but you will also be early trained in the loyal and honorable traditions of that house; and I am confident that when Your Highness reaches—as with the blessings of Providence I trust you will reach—those years which are called the years of discretion—when you are placed in personal charge of your hereditary possessions—I am confident that you will prove yourself no less deserving of the warm and affectionate interest of Her Royal and Imperial Majesty the Empress of India than all those great Chiefs who have preceded you on the throne of Patiala.

"Rajas of Jind and Nabha,—It gives me cordial pleasure to meet Your Highnesses again, and more especially to meet you here in Patiála. Connected as you are by common descent with the ancient house of its young Prince, I trust that in my presence here you will recognise a proof of the friendly interest of Her Royal and Imperial Majesty in the welfare of the head of your family, and also a confirmation

of those gracious assurances which on the first day of this year it was my privilege to convey from Her Majesty to the assembled Chiefs of India as the guiding and animating principles of the British Government in this country.

"MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY,—To you has been entrusted the onerous but honorable task of administrating this State during the minority of its young Prince. I trust that you will do this wisely, impartially, and for the good of all its people.

"Large powers have been confided to you for that purpose, and, in return, I look to you for loyal, honest, and devoted labor in the service of His Highness.

"As long as your administration is approved by the contentment of the people, by the prosperity of the State, and by the judicious training and elevation of His Highness for those important duties he will hereafter have to perform, so long you can confidently reckon upon the cordial support of my Government, which, on the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and in concurrence with their Highnesses the Rájas of Jhínd and Nábha, has appointed you to the high office you now hold."

7. There is nothing in the administration of the Jínd State calling for notice during the past year. Rája Raghbír Singh attended the Imperial Assemblage, and was there created Councillor of the Empress of India, and received the addition of two guns to his salute.

8. The last-named honor was also conferred on His Highness the Raja of Nabha. Both the Jínd and Nábha States have been well and efficiently managed during the past year, no cases of any importance calling for the interposition of the Punjab Government having occurred.

9. *Kapurthala.*—The death of Rája Kharak Singh occurred in the summer of 1877, from brain disease, and he has been succeeded by his infant son, Jaggatjít Singh. As the young Chief is quite a child, the arrangements for the superintendence of the State will remain as at present. A revision of settlement has been in operation in four of the tahsíls. In public works, progress has been made with the Kapurthala and Sultánpur road, and with the Rája's residence at Jullundur. The restoration or repair of several old buildings of interest either in or connected with the State has also been undertaken. The superintendence of the Oudh estates has been entrusted to Kanwar Harnám Singh, the brother of the late Rája.

10. The Commissioner of Jullundur made a tour through the Mandi State and found the administration in good order. The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

11. The State of Mâler Kotla has been fairly administered by the young Nawâb, whose conciliatory disposition has improved his relations with other members of his family.

12. *Simla Hill States.*—These minor States, 21 in number, remained as heretofore under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, the most important of them being Sirmûr, Bilâspur, Bashahr, Hindúr, and Keonthal. Râja Uggar Singh, of Nálagarh, died on the 16th of December 1876, and was succeeded by his heir, Tika Isri Singh. Upon the decease of the Râja some confusion ensued, but the officials who were to blame have since retired to British territory, and the latest reports are satisfactory. The Tika has commenced his reign well in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people. The State of Bâghal has been specially unfortunate. Râja Kishan Singh died on the 23rd July 1877, and was succeeded by his infant son, Moti Singh, who also died on the 12th October. The succession will devolve on a collateral relative, but the arrangements are as yet pending. These occurrences more properly belong to the year 1877-78, but are mentioned here for convenience. In Baghât the Râna has lately been permitted to assume the government of his territory, and the Council of Regency has been dissolved. Râna Karam Chand, of Jubbal, died on the 16th of last March. His successor, Tika Padam Chand, being only 16 years of age, will be assisted by a council. Miân Jhaggar Singh, of Sângri, died on the 30th of September 1876, and the succession of his son, Híra Singh, has been sanctioned by Government.

The Bashahr forest lease is under revision, and negotiations are pending with Mailog, Kuthâr, Bíja, Baghât and Náhan, as well as with the Patiâla State, in view to improve the fuel-supply of the cantonments in the Simla district.

13. Colonel Reid, the Superintendent of the Chamba State, whose successful administration has frequently been noticed, retired last spring, Mr. R. T. Burney, C.S., being appointed as his successor. The revenue of Chamba continues to expand, and a further increase is expected in consequence of the revision of assessment now about to be undertaken. The survey of the cultivated lands has been completed in all but two pargannas. The education of the young Râja is progressing favorably. The long-standing dispute with Miân Suchet Singh, half-brother of the late Râja, has again come before the notice of Government; the Miân having recently refused to avail himself of the arrears of his allowances placed at his disposal, which have accordingly been paid back to the Chamba State. The forest lease of this State was finally revised in 1872, but the rules subsidiary to the lease have recently been amended.

14. No event of importance has occurred in the small States of Pataudi, Dujâna and Loharu.

15. THE PUNJAB BORDER.—The relations of the Punjab Government with the independent tribes adjoining its territories have, with one or two exceptions, been of the most peaceable and friendly character. If the whole condition of the border, from Hazâra to Sind, be considered, it will be found that in no year since the annexation of the Punjab has the border been generally more tranquil than during the year under review. In order to show this clearly it is desirable, district by district, to note the conduct of the tribes which border it during the year 1876-77.

16. HAZARA.—*Chilas, Kohistán.*—With the districts of Chilas and Kohistân the best relations prevailed. The former territory is occupied by quiet traders, who give no trouble; while the Council of Elders of Kohistan visited voluntarily the Deputy Commissioner of Hazâra, expressing their gratitude for the action of the Government in exacting retribution from Allai for the murder and plunder of Kohistâni traders in British territory.

17. *Allai.*—This district has shown itself more amenable than in any previous years. The only portion of the tribe which give trouble are the Gujar graziers, who feed their flocks and cattle, in common with British subjects, along the mountainous border of Hazâra. But against these only two offences of any importance were recorded during the year.

18. *Nadihár.*—This district borders on the Hazára Valley of Konsh, between Agror and Bogarmang. It has been infested for some years past by a band of outlaws, under a celebrated robber, Abbâs Khan; but this gang has now been broken up; four of the most notorious members of it were arrested in British territory, early in the year, and while this report was passing through the press, news was received of the capture of Abbás Khan himself and fifteen of his gang.

19. *Tikri.*—Tikri is the next border district which adjoins Konsh and Agror. Its inhabitants have kept to the engagements which they concluded with the Deputy Commissioner in the previous year. A few offences have been committed by them; but they have restored children kidnapped, and have expelled offenders when desired to do so.

20. *Phurári Syads.*—The Phurári Syads, who in former years had given considerable trouble, have been on good terms with the district authorities, and were permitted to take refuge from the Deshís in the British village of Chorkalân.

21. *Deshís.*—The Deshís are the tribe which come next on the border. They have sent, during the year, their Council of Elders to testify their good will to the British Government.

22. *Chiggazai, Akazai, Hassanzai.*—The tribes on the Hazára border, which in past years have given the most trouble, have been the Chiggazai, Akazai and Hassanzai. The first of these have behaved excellently, no offences having been committed throughout the year, while they voluntarily sent in their deputation to pay their respects to the District Officer of Hazára.

The Akazai border on Agror.—They have behaved even better than last year, not only having committed no offences, but, on receipt of an order from the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára, restored cattle from the independent territory of the Nawáb of Amb, some time previously stolen. When they had come into collision with the village of Chorkalán, and a man was killed in the quarrel, both parties were directed not to retaliate, but to leave their case in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára. This they at once agreed to do. Also, on the recommendation of the same officer, they abstained from settling by force of arms a dispute which had arisen between two sections of the tribe, and peace was made through arbitration.

The Hassanzai border on Agror and on the hereditary estate of the Nawáb of Amb, known as Feudal Tanawal.—No members of either of the two sections into which this tribe is divided have in any way committed themselves with the Government during the past year.

23. *Hindustáni Colony at Palosa.*—The Hindustáni Colony of Wahábis continues to reside in Palosa on the Indus. They are in good circumstances and have given no trouble.

24. *Maddah Khel, Amarzai.*—The Maddah Khel and the Amarzai, who come next in order, have had no case during the year which calls for any notice. They adjoin the territory of the Nawáb of Amb, with whom also they have remained on good terms.

25. *Sitána and Mandi.*—These districts are cultivated by Syads from Kábul and Kuja. Sitána, which was destroyed by the British Government during the Ambeyla campaign, has, under the orders of Government, never been rebuilt. Mandi is occupied, not entirely in accordance with the agreement with the Government, but the Syads who inhabit it are obedient and amenable, and the withdrawal of any formal restriction which still exists will probably be acceded to.

26. *Kabbal and Kuja.*—These districts next adjoin, and their inhabitants have behaved exceedingly well and have, of their own accord, arrested and made over to the Deputy Commissioner, for trial, two absconded criminals who had lately committed a murder on the Yusafzai border.

27. *Agror.*—This district, which in former years had given the Government both trouble and anxiety, has, during the year, nothing of

note to record. Ali Gauhar Khan succeeded his father as Chief of Agror. He is a youth of fair intelligence, and is now studying with his two younger brothers in the Abbott-abad School. The eldest son, Ghulâm Haidar, who was, under the orders of Government, superseded in the succession, lives quietly in the village provided for his maintenance.

28. *Feudal Tanawal.*—This is a district of Hazâra, but, as has been before stated, is subject to the Nawâb of Amb and has been well managed by this Chief.

29. *Resumé.*—The condition of the Hazára border throughout the year has been absolutely quiet. Independent tribes have committed no offences of importance, and our relations with them, one and all, improve year by year. Our friendly attitude towards them is not misinterpreted. They allow us to interfere in their tribal difficulties, so far as we desire, in the interest of general tranquillity, to do so, and do not resent any refusal of inconvenient demands made by them upon the Government.

30. PESHAWAR.—*Hassan Khel and Pass Afridis.*—The relations of the British Government with these sub-sections of the Adam Khel branch of the Afridi tribe were interrupted during the greater part of the past year: but an account of this rupture belongs more conveniently to the Kohât district. It may, however, be mentioned that the Hassan Khel Afridis committed a few murders and robberies at Cherat previous to the 30th August 1876, when they were blockaded. Their hostile conduct rendered some miles of the Peshawar border, from the Kohât Pass eastward to Cherat, unquiet and unsafe.

31. *Bassi Khels.*—Of this tribe there is nothing of importance to report. There were a few cattle thefts committed by them in an extensive plain which intervenes between our outlying Mohmand villages and their frontier line, which however have been satisfactorily disposed of.

The relations of the Government with other Afridi tribes on the Afridi border have been marked by no event of importance. Their management has, for years past, been superintended under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner by the Khalil Arbab, Abdul Majid Khan. This gentleman, who had distinguished himself by long and useful services to Government, died in January 1877, and was succeeded in his honors and emoluments by his son, Fatah Muhammad Khan, who has satisfactorily carried on his father's duties.

32. *Kambar Khel, Malikdin Khel, Sipah Afridis.*—The Kambar Khel, Malikdin Khel and Sipah Afridis have behaved well during the year.

33. *Zakka Khel and Kuki Khel Afridis.*—These sections live in the neighbourhood of the Khaibar, and have not been so well behaved. The kidnapping by men of these two sections, of a sepoy of the 14th Sikhs in October 1876, as he was proceeding to join the cholera camp of his regiment, near Burj Hari Singh, and his subsequent release without the payment of any ransom, is however the only event which calls for special notice.

34. *Shinwaries and Mullagories.*—Our relations with the Shinwaries and Mullagories have not been marked with any occurrence of importance.

35. *Mohmands.*—The same may be said of the independent Mohmands.

36. *Uthman Khels.*—One case of the gravest description occurred with reference to the Uthman Khel tribe, a number of the ill-disposed members of which, instigated by persons of influence in British territory, attacked, on the night of the 7th December 1876, a body of unarmed coolies engaged in the preliminary operations of the canal about to be taken from the Swat river at Abazai. A considerable number of the workmen were killed and wounded, and the assassins successfully effected their retreat to the hills, before any assistance from the Abazai fort could reach the spot. This offence, in which several sections of the Uthman Khel tribe were concerned, was due to no other motive than plunder, and possibly promise of reward from discontented British subjects, who desired to profit by the outrage, and possibly delay or prevent the execution of the canal works. The state of this portion of the border had been such that sufficient precautions were not taken by the officers responsible, to prevent the possibility of any attack on irrigation works commenced so near the frontier; but, as will be seen from paragraph 21 of the Administration Report of last year, the Uthman Khels had behaved for the whole of the previous year exceedingly well and had given no trouble whatever. They had no cause for complaint against the British Government; while the persons directly affected by the construction of the canal had received ample notice of the intentions of the Government, and there was no reason to believe that any such discontent had been excited by the proposed construction of the canal as to give rise to active opposition. Nor could it have been anticipated that a Muhammadan tribe would, without provocation and without quarrel with the British Government, attack and kill an unarmed band of Muhammadan workmen,—a dastardly outrage which has brought down upon them the virtual excommunication of the Akhund of Swât, the most revered spiritual Chief in the Northern Himalayas. The instigators of these murders have been punished by banishment and forfeiture of land and allowances. The Uthman Khels

have, owing to the exigency of other imperial considerations, hitherto remained unpunished except by absolute exclusion from British territory; but the Government is resolved, when convenient, to inflict upon them a penalty as severe as the enormity of the offence requires.

37. *Swât.*—The relations of the British Government with the Swât country have been particularly peaceful during the year under review. Sherdil Khan, of Alladand, has been uninterruptedly supreme in the Ranazâi country throughout its whole extent. The Akhund of Swât, in spite of great pressure from without, urging him to adopt a hostile attitude towards the British Government, has persistently refused to depart from the neutral and almost friendly demeanour he has adopted for some years past. The death of this aged Chief has been just reported. Cholera visited the Swât valley during the year.

38. *Buner.*—The Buner country was also visited by cholera. The Bunerwals have been too much occupied by party disputes to have had much time or opportunity for committing offences in British territory. They are further generally well-behaved, and since the Ambeyla campaign of 1863 have rarely given cause for complaint. Their country too is somewhat difficult of approach from British territory, steep hills separating their valley from the plain of Yusafzai and thus preventing the safe retreat of raiders. Since the conclusion of the year of which this review treats, one serious raid has been committed by this tribe, who descended upon the villages of Rustam, in the extreme corner of the Yusafzai valley, and did considerable damage both in burning villages and property and killing several of the peasants. They were, however, so severely punished by the villagers themselves, supported by the British police post, that they retired with the loss of 21 killed 30 wounded, and 14 prisoners.

This affair has been settled by the tribe agreeing to the demands for fine and blood-money imposed by the Government, and settlement was rendered more easy from the severe loss in men which the tribe had received in their attack, and from the fact that the raid was instigated by a powerful and intriguing Chief of British territory, Ajab Khan of Rustam, who has been since placed on his trial for the offence of instigating dakaiti in which murder was caused, and capital sentence has been passed.

39. *Khuddu Khel.*—This tribe has also behaved exceptionally well, one reason being that they were occupied in feud with Mukarrab Khan of Panjtâr, who, during the year, again made an attempt, aided by the Amazais and some of the Gaduns, to recover his Khanship in the tribe. But though there was dissension for a time in the Councils of the Khuddu Khels, he could not succeed in his attempt, and being, after a while, deserted by his allies, had eventually to abandon it altogether.

40. *Gaduns.*—This tribe has also committed no offence whatever in British territory during the past year.

41. *Resumé.*—With the exception of the Hassan Khel and Pass Afrídi dispute, which affected a small portion of the Peshâwar border, and one important case of the Uthman Khels, the relations of the British authorities with the independent tribes on the Peshâwar border, and more especially on the border of Yusafzai, have been as satisfactory and as unmarked by any events of importance as at any previous year since the British occupation of the Peshâwar Valley.

42. KOHAT.—The most important event on the Kohât frontier during the year 1876-77, was the rupture with certain sections of the Adam Khel branch of the Afrídi tribe, who were under blockade during the greater part of the year.

The origin of the dispute is found in the re-opening of a question which had for many years been discussed, *viz.*, the construction of a road practicable for wheeled traffic through the valley uniting the Peshâwar and Kohat districts and known by the name of the Kohat Pass. This strip of country, which consists of a valley varying from 500 yards to a mile or a mile and a half in width is,—from the military post of Aimal Chabutra, on the Peshâwar side, to the crest of the ridge overlooking the Kohát Valley, known as the Kotal point,—acknowledged as independent, and is in the possession of certain sections of the great Afrídi tribe. One of these, known as the Gallais, hold villages within the Pass itself and lands capable of very high cultivation.

The Hassan Khel branch of the tribe live immediately to the east of the Pass on the border of the Peshâwar district, from the entrance of the Pass to the Military Sanitarium of Cherat.

South of the Hassan Khels live the Jowâkis, and a minor branch adjoins, known as the Ashu Khel. The road through the Pass being of some commercial importance, and also the nearest route between the military stations of Kohat and Peshâwar, has always been of considerable interest to the Government; and, for its ordinary police protection, the tribes bordering it have received annual allowances ever since the annexation of the Province. These were indeed continued from Sikh times and are forfeited, in whole or in part, when any offence is committed by the authorized and paid protectors of the road. The tribe, however, jealous of their independence, have always opposed the construction of a good road, which the Government have persistently desired to make. The question was again raised by the Commissioner of Peshawar in 1873, and all the Frontier authorities, considering that our relations with the Pass Afrídis were now on so friendly a footing that the time had arrived when we might open negotiations for the construction of the road with

a fair prospect of success, the Bangash Chief, Bahadur Sher Khan, who had always conducted the negotiations with this tribe, being also of opinion that no active opposition would be made to its construction, the assent of the sections concerned was requested. The Pass Afrídis generally were willing to agree to the proposals of the Government: and the question would have been amicably settled, but for the opposition of one contumacious village, called Sherakki, which absolutely refused to agree to the proposal made; and by insults offered to the English Government, by obstructing the road by placing large stones on it, and maltreating travellers using the Pass, refusing moreover to send in their Council of Elders for explanations, endeavoured to embroil the whole tribe. The closing of the Pass was thus forced upon the Government. The Afrídi trade was not prohibited until the 7th February 1876, in consequence of distinct insults offered by the Sherakki men to the Government messenger sent to summon the Council to listen to the Government demands. Hostilities on the part of the Afrídis at once commenced in the usual manner: night attacks and dakaities were made on British territory; cattle and goats carried off; and the towers on the crest of the ridges, which were in charge of Jowaki and Orakzai levies, were burnt on the 16th February. Blockade arrangements were instituted in the Peshawar and Kohat districts, and, in the first named, the Afrídi crops grown within British territory were, in the spring, cut and confiscated. During the greater portion of the year, the Pass Afrídis, a small section, probably not numbering above a thousand fighting men, were alone implicated. The Jowákis, who had badly defended the tower entrusted to them, and who had been remiss in allowing thieves to pass through their territory, were punished by heavy fine, which they paid and then remained neutral until the termination of the quarrel.

43. The Hassan Khel and Ashu Khel, the other sections of the Adam Khel, were included in the blockade early in August; but no outrage of importance was committed by the former until the 10th January, when a number of outlaws, sheltered in Hassan Khel country, committed a very serious dakaiti in the military station of Nowshera, killing a Police Constable and a Sergeant, and carrying off arms from the Police Station, as well as robbing shops in the immediate neighbourhood. This dashing exploit was performed under the leadership of Naim Shah, a noted robber, who was, some months later, when sleeping in a ravine, surprised and killed by the inhabitants of a village which he had presumably come to plunder.

The Hassan Khel section were soon weary of the hostile attitude they had assumed, and signified their readiness to come to terms. The Government was quite willing to receive their submission, but only on their acceptance of the original demands which had been made, *viz.*, to consent to the construction of a road through the Hassan

Khel section of the Pass, and compensation for all offences committed since the commencement of the blockade, a suitable fine and hostages to ensure compliance with the terms. In February the Hassan Khels agreed to the terms, accepting the responsibility for future offences, and their submission was accepted.

The collapse of the Pass Afrídis soon followed, and towards the termination of March they sent in their leaders to Kohat and made formal submission, accepting the Government terms, which were,—the improvement of the rocky portion of the road north of the Kotal under Government supervision; the surrender of all plundered property belonging to British subjects, and a fine of Rs. 3,000.

These terms were imposed by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies, in Darbár at Kohát, and were accepted by the jirga; the Kohát Pass was declared open; and the Lieutenant-Governor two days afterwards passed through it on his return journey to Peshawar.

44. During the rupture with the Pass Afrídis and the Hassan Khels, a small portion of the Kohát border was necessarily in a disturbed state; and frequent cattle thefts and dakaities were made, as is invariably the case, at such times, on so difficult a border.

The case was not of so important a nature as to necessitate military operations, nor were the troops employed in enforcing the blockade.

45. *Daulatzai Orakzais.*—Although at first the Utman Khel section sided with the Passmen, and aided, in fact were the principal instigators, in the destruction of the Kotal towers, arrangements were made for isolating the whole of the Daulatzai, and their conduct subsequently was quite satisfactory. It was not even necessary to demand hostages from the Bazoti section, which, since its punishment in 1869, has behaved remarkably well.

46. *Sipah Orakzais.*—Excepting a few cases of theft, the Sipah (Orakzais) have behaved very well. Their sureties, principally Syads and men of influence in Samilzai, act up to their responsibilities and enforce the Government orders.

47. *Orakzai Tribe.*—The remaining sections of the Orakzai have behaved well throughout the year, and are on the whole very well managed by Muzaffar Khan, of Hangu. During the summer months, when the tribes are all together in Tirah, the usual coalition for a time amongst the Sunni followers of Mula Wali Khan, of Chapri, takes place almost as a matter of course every year; but it does not affect our own subjects, who are not permitted to take part in the affair.

48. *Zaimusht Afghans.*—The Zaimusht tribe as a rule behaves well, and is managed through its clansmen of Torawarri in Upper Miranzai.

49. *Waziris.*—There were very few cases against the Waziri tribe, whose conduct year by year is visibly improving, and more frequent intercourse with our officers will do more to maintain this state of things than any thing else.

50. *Resumé.*—With the exception of the few miles of border fronting the hills occupied by the Pass Afrídis, the frontier of this district during the past year was never in a less disturbed state.

51. DERAJAT.—The three districts of the Derajât, extending from the Bahadar Khel Pass in the Trans-Indus salt range to the border of Sind, and including Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghâzi Khan, do not require such a detailed notice as that which has been taken of the Peshawar Districts, for the reason that uninterrupted tranquillity has prevailed on the whole border during the year under review, and no offences of more importance than cattle-theft and robberies have occurred. A few notes on the condition of the border of each district will, however, be useful.

52. BANNU DISTRICT.—The year has been an uneventful one on the Bannu border. Tranquillity generally prevailed, the only element of possible disturbance being the maintenance of hostility between the Mahsud and Darwesh Khel Wazirs beyond the frontier line: such of the latter as are British subjects for the greater part of the year, chafe under the prohibition against the reprisals for trans-border attacks being made from British territory. Dissensions amongst sections of the Darwesh Khel have tended to give the Mahsuds the advantage in almost every instance of hostile collision. Re-inforcement by His Highness the Amir of Kabul of his garrisons in Kurram and Khost, and reports of preparation for probable hostilities caused a little local excitement for a time. Headmen of Wazir border tribes are now annually summoned to Kabul, and some of them return bearing handsome presents from the Amir. The real objects of these innovations are not declared.

53. DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.—The hill tribes bordering upon this district, taking them from the south, are the Kasranis, Ushteranas, Sheranis, Mahsud Wazirs and Bhitannis.

The two first-named tribes gave no trouble whatever, and border criminals statements for the year are blank, in so far as they were concerned. A murder committed in 1875 by members of the Azmarra tribe (occupying the hills behind the Sheranis) was compensated for by payment of a fine of Rs. 720 during the year

under report. Two cases only of theft were traceable to the Sheranis. Border offences committed by Bhitannis amounted to three cases, one of which was a murder, and the other two thefts. The largest proportion of criminal offences committed on the border of this district falls, as usual, to the Mahsud Wazirs, although a very marked diminution, as compared with former years, is observable. The sum total of crime traceable to Mahsuds for the year was 26; whereas, in former years, under the Nawab of Tank's administration, the cases frequently exceeded a hundred, and sometimes went much above that number. Of the 26 cases several were of a grave nature. The general decrease, as compared with 1875, was 40 per cent. In nearly all the cases which occurred redress was obtained, chiefly by fines. The estimated value of property plundered and carried into the hills was Rs. 3,508, and that of property recovered Rs. 3,492, or 99 per cent. Blood-money aggregating Rs. 2,680 was exacted from the sections to which offenders belonged, in seven cases of murder: and the usual rate of Rs. 360, fixed by Pathan custom, paid to the heirs or representatives of the victim in all cases in which the perpetrators eluded capture, and could not be brought to trial in the regular courts. In one case of dacoity committed beyond the border, the criminals violated British territory in passing on with their plunder and were pursued by our Miani subjects, who recovered the spoil and returned it to the owners. Another party of dacoits were captured, strongly resisting, and brought to trial, receiving heavy punishments, one man having died from the effects of a bullet wound received in course of capture.

The Bhitanni tribe, in fulfilment of their engagements for the security of the passes, several times pursued marauders into hills, recovering plundered cattle and restoring them to the owners. In one case the Bhitannis killed a Mahsud robber escaping into the hills with plunder. With scarcely an exception, restoration of the stolen property or an equivalent exacted by way of fine from the tribe or section to which the offending parties belonged, followed with the best effect the occurrence of border thefts or robberies, as soon after the event as circumstances would allow. The exertions of the Bhitannis and others in acting up to their responsibilities as wardens of the passes have been conspicuously successful.

Fifty-one cases, of which one half occurred in the newly attached tract of Mullazai (from Bannu), were tried under the frontier regulations with much advantage.

54. Dera Ghazi Khan District.—The estimated value of property, chiefly cattle carried away into independent territory from this district, during the year, was Rs. 3,758, and of recoveries Rs. 3,408, or 92 per cent. One British subject only was murdered by hill-men. The culprit escaped, but there is still a prospect of reparation being made for the offence, as the

whereabouts of the criminals in the hills are known. A raid by the Haddiánís on a Khosa village was followed up and full reparation obtained. The Bozdars have, on two occasions, submitted to our demands for restitution of property stolen by members of that tribe, and the blockade of the Chakrani section was removed under sanction of Government. The Lishari section of the Gurchani tribe were latterly found to show a tendency to revert to their old marauding habits, being aided by certain ill-disposed members of the Marri tribe, but measures have lately been taken with much success to recover property stolen by them, and to prevent a recurrence of such misdeeds. The state of this border is, upon the whole, very satisfactory, as evidenced by the largely increasing trade between our territories and the countries to the westward of the Sulemán Range, through some of the passes, in which excellent roads have been made, encouraging and facilitating commercial intercourse.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1875-76 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows:—

	Area.	*Cost per square mile.*
	Square miles.	Rs. A. P.
Topographical Survey of the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi districts, 1851-59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue Surveys by villages ...	112,816	27 13 9

56. During the year under report 3,141 square miles more were completed by villages, at a cost of Rs. 47-14-1 per mile; also 1,742 square miles of preliminary boundary survey.

Two Revenue Survey parties were employed in the Punjab during the year. The first, under Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., completed 2,001 square miles of detailed survey in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts, besides 772 square miles of preliminary boundary survey. It also commenced operations in the survey of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls of the Rawalpindi district. The total cost was Rs. 84,554.

The second survey under Captain E. H. Steel was at work in the Rohtak and Sirsa districts, and completed 1,140 square miles of detailed survey and 970 miles of boundary survey in advance, at a total cost of Rs. 65,844.

57. SETTLEMENTS.—The following districts were still under settlement during the year :—

1. Delhi.
2. Gurgaon.
3. Karnál.
4. Rohtak.
5. Jhelum.
6. Mooltan.
7. Jhang.
8. Muzaffargarh.
9. Dera Ismail Khan.
10. Bannu.
11. Kohát.

Besides these the jágír of Rai Dalíp Singh, in the Kulu sub-division of the Kángra district, was also being settled; and the re-settlement of 63 villages in the Káhnwán Chamb in the Gurdáspur district was undertaken.

The Pesháwar settlement was completed during the year, and the final report was submitted to Government. During or shortly after the close of the financial year 1876-77, the final orders of Government were passed on six settlement reports, including that of Pesháwar, the others being those of the districts of Dera Ghází Khan and Montgomery, of the Unah and Shahpur Kandi tálúkas in Gurdáspur, and of Muktsar and Mamdot in the Ferozepore district. The Gurdáspur and Ferozepore reports were noted in last year's account of settlement operations.

58. The assessment reports of the Ferozepore tahsíl in the Gurgaon district, and of the Isa Khel tahsíl in the Bannu district, submitted last year, received the orders of Government this year. The reports for the following tahsíls were all submitted and disposed of by Government during the year :—

Tahsíl.		*District.*
Núh	...	Gurgaon.
Rewári	...	Ditto.
Gurgaon	...	Ditto.
Sarai Sidhu	...	Mooltan.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Dera Ismail Khan.
Bhakkar	...	Ditto.
Marwat	..	Bannu.

In addition, the report on the assessment of Amritsar Khás, which was left unfinished at the last settlement of the Amritsar district, was submitted to Government and disposed of during the year.

59. At the close of the year, or shortly after, the Financial Commissioner had received the following assessment reports :—

Tahsil.		*District.*
Ballabgarh	...	Delhi.
Pánipat	...	Karnál.
Sinánwán	...	Muzaffargarh.
Tánk	...	Dera Ismail Khan.
Kuláchi	...	Ditto.
Leiah	...	Ditto.
Bannu	...	Bannu.
Miánwáli	...	Ditto.

Four of these, namely, Tánk, Kuláchi, Leiah and Bannu, have since been before Government and orders have been passed.

60. The various settlements are thus as a rule in an advanced stage, assessment reports having reached the Financial Commissioner in the case of one out of the three tahsíls in the Delhi district, of all the tahsíls of the Gurgaon district (Palwal having been disposed of previously), of one out of two tahsíls under settlement in Karnál, of one out of five tahsíls in Mooltan, of one out of three tahsíls in Muzaffargarh, and of all the tahsíls of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. From four settlements, *viz.*, Rohtak, Jhelum, Jhang and Kohát, no assessment reports had been received.

61. The following is a summary of the state of the work in each district under settlement :—

62. *Delhi.*—A comparison between the areas of the revenue and settlement survey has resulted in a discrepancy of more than 5 per cent. in 193 villages. The discrepancies are said to be due principally to the lapse of time between the two surveys, and the subject is under report. The enquiry into damage to crops caused by standing camps during the Imperial Assemblage occupied nearly six months, and somewhat retarded work in the Delhi tahsíl. The slow progress of this settlement has been commented upon in previous years.

63. *Gurgaon.*—The comparison between the revenue and settlement surveys has been effected with the result that only 17 villages out of 1,264 show a discrepancy in the total area of more than 5 per cent.

The assessments of 694 villages were announced without any refusals, and the attestation of 538 villages was also completed. Thus the settlement was rapidly drawing to a close.

64. *Karnal.*—Assessment returns were prepared in the vernacular for both tahsíls, and, as above noted, the revenue rate report for the Pánipat tahsíl reached the Financial Commissioner. The comparison between the settlement and revenue survey areas was completed with a result satisfactory considering the length of time which elapsed between the two surveys.

The three settlements above mentioned have been under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, C.S.I., the Commissioner of the division.

65. *Rohtak.*—The principal work of the year consisted in comparing the areas of the revenue and settlement surveys, and the preparation of assessment returns in the vernacular for two tahsíls. At the close of the year the Settlement Officer was engaged in writing the Sámpla and Jhajjar assessment reports.

This settlement is under the control of the Commissioner, Hissar Division.

66. *Jhelum.*—Preliminary statements of rights and holdings were completed for 212 villages, measurements in 421 villages and passing of field maps in 926 villages. The vernacular returns containing data for the assessment reports were prepared for the whole district and translated into English. The first five stages are thus nearly finished. The proposal for transferring the control of this settlement and of that of the Kohát district from the Commissioners of Ráwalpindi and Peshâwar to the Settlement Commissioner, which has been in abeyance owing to a technical difficulty, can now be carried out under the provisions of Act XVII. of 1877, the Punjab Courts Act.

67. *Mooltan.*—The maps of 56 villages were passed rendering the first four stages complete, and attestation was finished in 1,097 villages, leaving 677 out of 2,036 villages to be attested. The assessments of the Sarai Sidhu tahsíls were announced without any refusals ; no more assessment reports were submitted, partly because the question of assessing canal lands is closely connected with that of abolishing *cher* labour, a matter still remaining for disposal.

68. *Jhang.*—Measurements were made in 55 villages, and passed in 561, the first four stages being thus complete. The assessment returns of 259 villages were prepared in the vernacular, and attestation was well

started. The English village statements had also been completed in 489 villages. The Settlement Officer hopes to submit before long his report on the assessment of one tahsíl.

69. *Muzaffargarh.*—The maps of 53 villages were passed, and the first four stages thus completed. Assessment returns have been prepared for 134 villages, and attestation adjustment of rents, and preparation of administration papers finished in 198 villages. The heavy alluvion and deluvion work, and the canal clearances interfered with the progress of attestation. The assessment report of the Sanawan tahsíl, as above stated, had been received by the Financial Commissioner since the close of the year.

70. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—The new assessments of the Dera Ismail Khan and Bhakkar tahsíls were readily accepted, save in a few cases. The attestation stage and adjustment of rents are also completed, and considerable progress has been made in the preparation of administration papers and fairing of records. As above stated, all the assessment reports of this district have been disposed of, and the settlement will soon be brought to a close. The assessments of the Isa Khel and Marwat tahsíls (excepting that of the frontier villages in the latter) were announced. There were no refusals to engage; attestation has been completed and rents adjusted, except in three villages, and considerable progress made in the preparation of administration papers and fairing of records. Proposals for inâms have been received, some of which have been reported to Government since the close of the year, as well as the joint report of Captain Hastings and Mr. Thorburn on the settlement of the Bhangi Khel and Sagri Khattaks on which His Honor's orders have been passed. The work of the settlement is approaching completion.

The settlements of Mooltan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu are under the control of the Settlement Commissioner, under whose direction work has also been commenced in the villages of the Kahnwan Chamb of the Gurdâspur district.

71. *Kohát.*—Excepting in the Bar Miranzai villages, the first four stages have been nearly completed. Attestation has been finished in 11 villages, and tenants' rents adjusted in 21 villages. The administration papers of 16 villages have been prepared.

72. *Kulu.*—The settlement of Rai Dalip Singh's jágír, in the Kulu sub-division of the Kángra district, was brought down to the conclusion of the attestation stage, and fairing had commenced.

73. *Cost of settlements in progress.*—The subjoined table shows, in regard to each Settlement now in progress, the date when operations

began, the total expenditure from Imperial revenue up to the close of 1876-77, and the date when it is estimated that the operations will be finished :—

District.	Settlement when commenced.	Settlement when expected to end.	Total expenditure from Imperial revenue.
			Rs.
Delhi ...	January 1872 ...	March 1879 ...	2,94,898
Gurgaon ...	February 1872 ...	Do. 1878 ...	3,08,092
Karnal ...	January 1872 ...	Do. 1879 ...	1,63,445
Rohtak ...	August 1873 ...	Do. 1879 ...	2,00,733
Jhelum ...	January 1875 ...	Do. 1880 ...	2,02,308
Mooltan ...	April 1873 ...	October 1879 ...	2,80,694
Jhang ...	October 1874 ...	Ditto. ...	1,85,746
Muzaffargarh ...	June 1873 ...	March 1879 ...	2,11,576
Dera Ismail Khan ...	February 1872 ...	Do. 1878 ...	3,51,733
Bannu ...	March 1872 ...	Do. 1878 ...	3,51,405
Kohat ...	December 1874 ...	Do. 1879 ...	92,687
TOTAL ...			26,40,730

The estimated dates for the completion of settlements are taken from the last report on the subject made by the Financial Commissioner, and do not in all cases agree with those entered in his annual Revenue Report.

74. *Fiscal results of settlements.*—This subject was very fully discussed in paragraph 40 of last year's Administration Report, and the correspondence on the subject has since been submitted to the Government of India.

75. *Judicial business of the Settlement Courts.*—The number of original judicial cases disposed of in the settlement courts, and of ordinary suits for rights and rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act by district or Commissioner's courts in districts under settlement, was as follows :—

Suits for rights in land ...	6,626
Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act,	3,680
TOTAL ...	10,306

Including the pending files of the previous year there were for disposal by the settlement appellate courts, including those of Commissioners in charge of settlements, 1,885 appeals; of these 244 were rejected at first hearing, 155 were remanded, 322 were decreed for appellant

and 878 for respondent, the pending file at the close of the year showing a total of 290. Before the Financial Commissioner there were 277 regular and special settlement appeals instituted, of which 203 were determined.

76. *General Remarks.*—In the following districts the term of settlement will shortly expire :—

District.		*Date of expiry of term.*
Part of Karnál	...	1880
Umballa	...	1880
Ráwalpindi	...	1880
Jullundur	...	1881
Hissar	...	1883
Hoshiárpur	...	1882
Kángra	...	1881
Shahpur	...	1881
Part of Firozepore	...	1884

The term of the Sirsa settlement having expired in 1876, the work of preparing the boundaries in that district for the operations of the revenue survey has been in progress. It has been decided that the districts which will next be put under settlement will be :—

1. Sirsa.
2. Umballa.
3. Jullundur.
4. Ludhiána.
5. Hoshiárpur.

In that order, as officers are available, though the Sirsa settlement may stand over for a time. The Financial Commissioner considers that the institution of operations could take place in Umballa and Jullundur in October 1878, in Sirsa in March 1879, and in Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur in October of the same year.

77. Land Tenures.—The character of the various tenures under which land is held in the Punjab and its Dependencies was described at length in paragraphs 27 to 44 of the report for 1872-73, and the account there given need not be repeated. Some further statistics as to the different classes of tenure were summarized in paragraphs 44 and 45 of last year's report, and at present no further information is available.

78. Working of the Punjab Tenancy Act.—The Act is generally reported to be working well. The provisions relating to enhancement of rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy continue to be sparingly

used, the returns showing only 157 suits instituted for such enhancement, though this does not include 71 similar suits filed in the Settlement Courts. The largest number of cases in which enhancement was decreed occurred in the Amritsar division. There were 23 cases in which tenants with rights of occupancy were ejected under Section 19 of the Act, to which should probably be added 17 settlement cases. As regards tenants without right of occupancy who can be ejected in pursuance of a decree for arrears of rent or for ejectment or by notice, the statistics show that the procedure of the Act tends to lessen litigation. The cases in which resort was had to a suit in the first instance were only 64 in number. On the other hand, there were 4,933 applications for the service of notice of ejectment under Section 23. To contest these notices 1,474 suits were brought, of which 1,048 were decided in favour of the landlords and 426 in favour of the tenants; the difference between the number of notices served and the number of suits brought, *viz.* 3,459, probably represents the saving to the Civil Courts of an equal number of suits which would have been brought had not the provisions of Section 23 existed. The applications for the service of notice were most numerous in the districts of Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar, Jullundur, Rohtak, Delhi, Rāwalpindi and Hazara in that order. Of these Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi are now under settlement; in Sirsa the term has expired; and in Jullundur and Rāwalpindi it will expire shortly.

79. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—Maintaining the division observed in previous reports, these estates are of two classes—(1) those of which the Government is the proprietor, and (2) those in which the Government collects the revenue direct from the cultivators instead of from the actual proprietors, commonly known as "Kham Estates."

80. The area shown in the return of Government estates proper differs somewhat from that reported last year; but the measurements of some of the large tracts of waste land included in the return are uncertain, and are gradually being corrected as settlements proceed. The return now shows that there are 401 so-called estates, most of which are more commonly known as rakhs or preserves, and that the total area of these is 10,273,222 acres, of which only 121,192 acres are cultivated; and it is estimated that 2,436,335 acres are fit for cultivation and available for lease or sale. The entries on this point, however, are probably open to correction.

81. As applications are frequently received for grants of waste land in districts where no such lands belonging to Government are available, it will be convenient to note which these districts are. The Delhi and Hissar divisions show no lands available, the Government land in the Hissar district being leased for grazing or otherwise utilized. In the Umballa district there are a few plots, but only 317 acres are shown as

available. In Ludhiána and Jullundur there are none. In Kángra, 625 acres are shown as available out of 23,010 acres of Government land; but the difficulty of obtaining land in this district is well known. In the Amritsar division there is hardly any Government land at all, what little there is being taken up for forest operations in the Amritsar district. In Ferozepore there is next to none. In several of these districts the Government itself has often had great difficulty in obtaining a plot of land for a plantation or for the supply of grass for the Military Department. In fact, in all the better cultivated and populated districts the land is in the hands of the people. It is only as the wilder and more barren tracts are approached that large areas of waste land are in the hands of Government; but these are not all available for cultivation, as large tracts have been taken up by the Forest Department for conservancy, and a great proportion of the residue is insusceptible of cultivation without water, to supply which involves in some tracts a prohibitive expenditure.

82. The Government land is chiefly in the following places:—

Locality.	Total area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.
Mooltan Division	6,722,220	45,171
Derajât Division	997,346	3,886
Rawalpindi Division	1,813,022	20,872
Lahore District	277,863	21,190
Gujránwala District	152,681	780
Hazara District	154,818	...

The income from 112,192 acres leased for cultivation is stated to be Rs. 91,435, or nearly a rupee an acre. The total income from the entire area of Government land is Rs. 6,89,284, or about one anna per acre. The figures above given show what a vast field still remains for the extension of cultivation in the south-western parts of the Punjab. Applications for leases of waste land have of late been increasing; and in the Montgomery district large tracts are being gradually brought under cultivation by this means. Leases on a small scale are common in the Mooltan division, but large leases are now frequently applied for by men of capital and good social position. The general increase in the value of land, the difficulty of obtaining it in the more civilized districts and near large towns, and the prospective rise in value of land remotely situated, are facts becoming generally known.

83. There were 88 estates held *kham*, or under direct management, of which 62 are in the Dera Ismail Khan district, where measures are being taken to restore them to the owners. Twelve estates were held

direct in Kohát and 3 in Montgomery. The total area of land under cultivation in these 88 estates was 24,435 acres, on which the net demand was Rs. 55,853.

84. WARDS' ESTATES.—There was a considerable increase in 1875 of the number of estates under management. In 1876 there were 40 wards, whose total income amounted to Rs. 4,59,361, more than half of this being derived from landed property. All the wards are being educated either at a school or by tutors, but the amount separately shown as expended on education is small, being only Rs. 13,708, the expenses being merged in some cases in those of general management or classed as miscellaneous. Debts were paid off to the amount of Rs. 48,234. The largest estates under management are those of the Nawáb of Mamdot (Ferozepore), Sirdar Bakhshish Singh (Amritsar), and Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon in the Kangra district. Of the total miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 1,09,730, no less than Rs. 71,519 were incurred on the Mamdot estate chiefly in excavating irrigation canals. Deputy Commissioners, as a rule, pay great attention to the welfare of the wards under their charge, and the results are usually satisfactory. Though this department of work takes much time and trouble on the part of the Government officers concerned, the sum charged to the estates for the expense of office management was only Rs. 3,961 for the year.

85. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—As was done last year, it will be convenient to add to the statistics contained in Appendix No. 9 the following information taken from the Financial Commissioner's report :—

Comparing the general results of transactions in 1875-76 and in 1876-77, it appears that there was a considerable increase in the *recorded* transfers of land in the latter year. The figures are as follows—

Nature of transfer.	1875-76.	1876-77.
By voluntary sale or gift	7,818	10,165
By compulsory sale	485	512
By inheritance	55,307	70,454

It is, however, probable that much of the apparent increase of sales of land is due to the sales of previous years having been brought on record in 1876-77, when mutation of names was effected. In the Peshawar district, where the mutation work was most in arrears, and was brought up during the year, the number, area, and value of sales reported last year was very small, whereas this year it is thirty times as great. The

large number of sales recorded as having taken place in the Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan districts, which are all under settlement, may also be partially due to the same cause.

86. *Sales.*—Some further details as to transfers by sale are given below :—

	To agriculturists.		To non-agriculturists.		Total.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of sales ...	3,999	6,270	2,601	2,676	6,600	8,946
Total area sold in acres ...	51,910	64,803	37,392	36,434	89,302	101,237
Government revenue assessed thereon Rs.	31,820	43,223	24,333	35,012	56,153	78,235
Amount for which sold Rs.	9,71,217	11,81,904	8,02,178	6,33,918	17,73,395	18,15,822
Average selling price per acre „	19	18	21	17	20	17·8

It thus appears that the increase in the number of sales is almost entirely confined to transactions amongst agriculturists: in the sales to non-agriculturists there is no appreciable difference. This confirms the supposition that the increase is rather one of record of past facts than of the facts of the year. The point of view from which sales should be regarded has been defined on previous occasions. The opinion that there is no reason to regard them with any apprehension has been supported during 1877 by some very interesting statistics from the Kapurthala State, which prove that whilst the assessments in that territory are far heavier than in the adjoining British districts, transfers of land are much more rare. So far as these observations go, the inference is that the incidence of a severe demand checks, whilst that of a light demand stimulates the normal circulation of property which, up to a limit certainly not yet reached in the Punjab, is the symptom of healthy and prosperous activity. As regards compulsory sales by order of court, steps have been taken to preserve under the new Code of Civil Procedure the Punjab rules requiring, in the case of land, the sanction of the Commissioner of the division or of the Chief Court before such sales are allowed.

87. *Mortgages.*—The area of land held in mortgage during the past two years was as follows :—

		Acres.
At the close of 1874-75	...	1,458,545
Add mortgaged in 1875-76	...	203,826
Deduct redeemed in 1875-76	...	70,415
At the close of 1875-76	...	1,591,956
Add mortgaged in 1876-77	...	208,782
Deduct redemptions in 1876-77	...	43,227
At the close of 1876-77	...	1,757,511

88. The area under mortgage on 31st March 1874 was stated to be 1,314,147 acres, and it would thus appear that the mortgages increase faster than the redemptions. But the cause of much of the apparent increase is the same as that assigned for the increase of sales, *viz.*, that in several districts, and noteably in Peshâwar, the mutation work was in arrear, and old transactions were brought on record.

89. The details for 1876-77 are as follows :—

	Lands Mortgaged.			Lands redeemed from Mortgage.		
	To agriculturists.	To non-agriculturists.	Total.	From agriculturists.	From non-agriculturists.	Total.
Number of cases ..	12,897	9,064	21,961	2,179	1,261	3,440
Area in acres ...	96,867	111,915	208,782	25,885	17,342	43,227
Government annual demand Rs.	75,663	87,068	1,62,731	19,574	12,141	31,718
Amount for which mortgaged „	19,08,922	16,45,437	35,54,359	2,22,229	1,39,201	3,61,430
Average per acre „	20	15	17	9	8	8

90. The general prosperity of the agricultural community of late years may be gauged by the remarkable increase in the value of land. In 1864-65 the average selling-price was Rs. 5-8 per acre; in 1869-70 it had risen to Rs. 10-12 per acre; during the succeeding four years the average varied from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per acre; and in 1874-75 it had risen to Rs. 19. Last year it was Rs. 20, but this year the selling-price of land averaged somewhat less, being between Rs. 17 and Rs. 18. This information in regard to former years was given in last year's report, but is repeated here as it goes to explain the singular feature in the above statistics of mortgages, that the value of lands redeemed appears on the average less than half that of lands mortgaged. The redemptions, it may be presumed, were adjusted in accordance with the terms of deeds drawn some years back when the value of land was much below that at which it stands at present; whilst the increase in the number of mortgages carries with it no cause for alarm, as it is accompanied by an increase in the value of landed property. It is more difficult to account for the circumstance that the present average rate per acre of mortgage money is nearly equal to the average rate per acre on out and out sales; but it may reasonably be conjectured that this is in part due to the admirable security of title which the settlement system of record affords to the mortgagee.

91. Land Revenue.—*Alterations in Demand.*—The demand on account of land regularly brought on the revenue roll (*vide* Appendix 10) has increased by Rs 22,337, of which the following is the detail :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net plus or minus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapses or grants of revenue-free estates ...	49,653	15,617	+ 34,036
Revision of assessments ...	1,119	12,874	— 11,755
Alluvion and diluvion ...	61,338	91,556	— 30,218
Lands released or occupied by Government ...	171	3,383	— 3,212
Assessment of wastes ...	4,415	...	+ 4,415
Progressive assessments ...	24,893	...	+ 24,893
Other items ...	3,330	113	+ 3,217

There is a slight discrepancy between these figures and that shewn above, which is due to excluding from both sides of the account items referring to inter-territorial transfer amongst districts of the Punjab. The Appendix shows an increase of Rs. 961 in the Lahore and Gujránwála districts, but does not state from which districts the transfer was made.

92. *Collections.*—As was the case last year, 99 per cent. of the demand was collected. The sums realized, however, fell short of the collections of 1875-76 by Rs. 2,139, being Rs. 1,89,70,957. The balances for the year show an increase of Rs. 71,715, the collections on account of former years of Rs. 23,646, and the total gross collections of Rs. 21,507. These remarks refer to land revenue proper, and the following abstract gives the state of the case in regard to each main head of the general land revenues :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue proper	1,90,14,541	1,90,36,048
Tribute	2,80,465	2,80,465
Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue ...	9,94,258	10,14,983
Total ...	2,02,89,264	2,03,31,496

There is therefore on the whole a net increase of Rs. 42,232.

93. The increase in the demand of the land revenue proper was chiefly on account of progressive jamas in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur and

Siálkot districts, the increase owing to new assessments was inappreciable, as no new assessments were sanctioned in time to affect the roll. The other items do not call for remark.

94. *Balances.*—The balances on account of former years were considerable in the districts of Mooltan, Gurdáspur, Gurgáon and Amritsar; whilst the balances of the year 1876-77 were large in Peshá-war, Muzaffargarh, Mooltan, Gurgáon, Bannu, Delhi, Hoshiárpur and Siálkot. In the remaining districts, the balances for the year under report were less than Rs. 10,000 each. The unfavourable state of the collections in the Pesháwar district is attributed to destructive floods. In Gurgáon lands inundated by the excessive rain of 1875 remained submerged. The Bannu balances were irrecoverable, being due to diluvion, calamity of season; and the other serious balances were mainly due to like causes, the chief being diluvion. The total balances of the year and of previous years taken together are thus classified:--in train of liquidation, Rs. 60,661; doubtful, Rs. 94,238; irrecoverable, Rs. 55,592; nominal, Rs. 1,45,080; grand total, Rs. 3,55,571.

95. The following table shows the amount of land revenue, including tribute, service commutation and miscellaneous items, collected in the Punjab and its dependencies during the past seven years:—

YEAR.	Regular Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	1,86,20,928	2,74,631	11,57,193	2,00,52,752
1871-72 ...	1,85,93,692	2,86,299	11,16,228	1,99,96,219
1872-73 ...	1,88,65,063	2,80,465	12,34,663	2,03,80,191
1873-74 ...	1,88,60,280	2,80,465	10,76,606	2,02,17,351
1874-75 ...	1,90,18,117	2,80,465	9,94,438	2,02,93,020
1875-76 ...	1,90,12,019	2,80,465	9,94,258	2,02,86,742
1876-77 ...	1,90,36,048	2,80,465	10,14,983	2,03,31,496

96. *Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The total collections under this head show an increase of Rs. 20,725, but this result is chiefly due to the collections on account of previous years. The

figures in regard to the two main items of water-advantage revenue and grazing dues are as follows :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-advantage revenue ...	2,31,065	2,03,148	— 27,917
Grazing dues ...	4,27,720	4,30,797	+ 3,077

The totals of the two years compare thus :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of fluctuating and miscellaneous for 1876-77 ...	9,66,260	9,67,596	+ 1,336
Collections on account of former years ...	27,998	47,387	+ 19,389
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,94,258	10,14,983	+ 20,725

97. The water-advantage revenue varies with the area irrigated by canals, and there was an increase in 1875-76 over the realizations of 1874-75, because in the year ending March 1876 the lands irrigated by canals in the Montgomery district had been included for the first time. In 1876-77 there has been a decrease of Rs. 22,251 in Amritsar, of Rs. 11,228 in Gurdáspur, and of Rs. 25,386 in Lahore. This diminution is due to the rain-fall being above the average, so that in all three districts through which the Bári Doab Canal passes there was a considerable decrease of canal irrigation,and consequently of water-advantage revenue. In the Montgomery district there was an increase of Rs. 30,938, which is attributed to the circumstance that in seasons of heavy rain, inundation canals are in better flow, and cultivation is extended.

98. There is an increase of miscellaneous as distinguished from fluctuating revenue of Rs. 13,456, which is mainly from grazing dues, sales of wood, and malikána. *Tirni*, or collection of grazing dues on the enumeration system, shows an increase of Rs. 9,005 in Dera Ismail Khan, due to better management, particularly in the collection of the fees on Povindah cattle, which have more than trebled since the system was revised four years ago. There was an increase of malikána in the Mooltan district owing to the increase of leases of waste land. The outstanding balances of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue have been reduced from Rs. 55,670 to Rs. 17,024.

99. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The total area of land in the Punjab and its dependencies at the close of 1876-77, of which the revenue was

assigned to individuals and institutions, was 5,237,971 acres, and the value of the revenue assigned was Rs. 29,80,375 per annum, divided amongst 150,076 holders. The following is the detail :—

	Area.	*Assessment.*
	Acres.	Rs.
In perpetuity ...	3,298,406	17,71,599
For one life ...	1,370,428	7,89,707
For more than one life...	248,542	1,62,192
During the maintenance of institution ...	240,693	1,86,242
Pending report or orders of Government ...	79,901	70,635
TOTAL ...	5,237,971	29,80,375

100. *Land taken up for public purposes.*—In the majority of cases an award by the Collector under Act X. of 1870 is the procedure adopted in securing land for Government purposes; but when expedient, property is acquired by private negotiation. The areas taken up and compensation paid during the year for the various purposes required were as follows :—

Purpose.	Area in acres.	Compensation for land and other property.
		Rs.
For Roads ...	167	5,788
" Canals ...	1,749	49,890
" State Railways ...	159	6,309
" Guaranteed Railways ...	...	...
" Other works ...	737	31,708
TOTAL ...	2,812	93,695

101. In addition to the compensation paid, the Government rent-roll was reduced by Rs. 1,264 a year. The area restored by Government was only 121 acres, assessed at Rs. 5. The land taken up for canals was chiefly in the Ferozepore district. Only a small area was taken up for State Railways during the year; but since its close, a large area has been taken up for the extension of the Railway from Rawalpindi to Jhelum. The total area occupied at the end of the year by State Railway lines was 6,255 acres, which cost (exclusive of buildings, trees, &c.,) Rs. 2,59,098, or Rs. 41-4-0 per acre, whereas the 6,394 acres occupied by the Guaranteed Railways cost Rs. 8,11,071, or Rs. 126 per acre. This, however, includes buildings and other

property besides land. The moderate cost of the Northern State Railway and the Indus Valley lands is owing chiefly to the poor character of much of the country traversed by the lines.

102. *Working of the Land Improvement Act.*—This subject was very fully dealt with in paragraphs 68-70 of last year's report, where the results both of the old and new system of agricultural advances since 1867 were stated and compared. There is nothing to add on the present occasion except that the necessity for amending the rules with the view of simplifying the procedure has been admitted, and that the draft is now in the Financial Commissioner's hands. The amount of advances made under the Act fell from Rs. 1,20,372 in 1875-76, to Rs. 97,086 in 1876-77. In a province of small proprietors, where there is so much waste land available for cultivation, a system of Government loans for wells and water-courses ought to be more successful than it is. Now that District Officers and Tahsildárs have been relieved of much of their judicial work, it should be possible to devote more attention to the subject; and the local knowledge of members of District Committees might be utilized in extending the system. It is, however, satisfactory to find that in the Peshâwar district, though the amount advanced is a little less than in the previous year, the amount has been increasing rapidly during the past 10 years from Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 to Rs. 14,000 or Rs. 15,000 a year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—There is but little to record under this head so far as the Punjab is concerned. The only Act passed by the Legislature during 1876-77 having either exclusive or special reference to the Punjab, was Act IX. of 1877, reviving and continuing, during the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council, Act XXIII. of 1867 for the suppression of murderous outrages in frontier districts, the latter Act having expired on the 18th of March 1877.

104. In addition to this the Acts enumerated below may also be mentioned as affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces of British India :—

No. XVI. of 1876.—To amend the Stage Carriages Act.

No. XIX. of 1876.—For the Control of Public Dramatic Performances.

No. XXI. of 1876.—To amend the Land Improvement Act.

No. XXIII. of 1876.—To amend the Opium Law.

No. I. of 1877.—The Specific Relief Act.

No. II. of 1877.—To amend the Law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

No. III. of 1877.—The new Registration Act.

No. X. of 1877.—The revised Code of Civil Procedure.

105. A Regulation (Frontier Regulation No. II. of 1876) submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of 23 Vict., Chapter 3, Section 1, was approved by the Governor-General in Council during the year, and accordingly acquired the force of law. Under this Regulation, which has force in the six districts on the western frontier of the Province, any person who has committed, or who intends to commit, an offence under Section 498 of the Penal Code (*viz.*, enticing

or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman) may be arrested by the police without a Magistrate's warrant, on the application of the woman's husband or guardian.

106. Rules for the establishment of a system of village watchmen were made by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 39A. of the Punjab Laws Act, and, having received the assent of the Governor-General in Council, were duly promulgated.

107. POLICE.—*Strength and Cost.*—The total strength of the Police Force during 1876 was 20,261, the number in each grade being :—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents	32
Assistant District Superintendents ...	22
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	61
Subordinate Officers on less pay ...	502
Men { Mounted	905
Men { Foot	18,735

Of these 54 were Europeans, 14 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Amongst the superior officers, 4 Assistant District Superintendents were natives of Upper India.

Classified according to religion, 66 officers and 10 men were Christians; 285 officers and 10,310 men were Muhammadans; 85 officers and 3,082 men were Sikhs; 162 officers and 6,247 men were Hindus, and 20 men were of other religions.

108. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 30,96,339, of which Rs. 25,83,423 were defrayed from the Imperial allotment for Provincial Services, and Rs. 5,12,916 from Municipal Funds and other sources.

109. There was 1 policeman to every 1,159 persons, and to an area of 6·7 square miles. The cost per head of population was Re. 0-2-1.

110. *State of Crime.*—The following table illustrates the state of crime in the Province for the past seven years. As regards crime cognizable by the Police, the figures represent the number of offences

reported to have been committed during each year, and as regards non-cognizable crime, the number of cases in which the Police were employed :—

CLASS OF CRIME.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
COGNIZABLE BY POLICE.							
Substantive abetments ...	3	...	7	5	2	2	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	812	839	830	821	845	794	794
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,019	2,321	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ...	10,422	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816	8,322
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	613	831	46	389	2,202	2,423	2,065
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,166	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805	18,995
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	5,216	7,287	8,396	16,081	16,061	14,221	16,175
Total ...	41,251	44,369	44,043	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803
NON-COGNIZABLE BY POLICE ...	3,954	7,331	7,296	7,888	7,272	11,568	9,720

111. There is thus, in the cases cognizable by the Police, an increase of 1,333 in 1876, over those reported in the previous year; but this increase occurs chiefly among the minor offences coming under Class VI.; the cases of bad livelihood, which form so large a portion of this class, have however fallen from 6,714 in 1875 to 5,440 in 1876, the actual increase being due to offences of a comparatively trivial nature under Police and local nuisances, which have risen from 6,192 in 1875, to 8,562 in the past year.

112. Of serious attempts against the person, Class II., there is an increase of 42, due to a larger number of attempts and abetment of suicides, and to cases of grievous hurt; of cases of murder there was also an increase of 3. Under Class III. there is again a decrease, which bears out the statement made in the last report, that the various offences of this class diminished with the decline in the price of food grains. The variations in the numbers shown under Classes IV. and V. for the past two years call for no remark.

113. It will be observed that the number of cases of offences not cognizable by the Police, in which the agency of that body was called into play, has again fallen from the exceptionally high figure shown in 1875.

114. *Working of the Police.*—The following Table shows results of Police working for the whole Province in cognizable offences, excluding Class VI., as in former reports :—

Division of the Province.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Number reported, &c.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Per cent. convicted to reported.	Number apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of and pending trial.	Convicted. Number.	Convicted. Per cent.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
Cis-Indus ...	1874	27,559	12,314	44	27,099	19,525	72	6,25,236	2,99,120	47·8
	1875	26,980	11,857	44	25,792	18,614	72	6,45,616	2,65,471	41·1
	1876	27,034	11,735	43	25,130	18,015	72	7,27,652	3,36,064	46·2
Trans-Indus ...	1874	6,650	2,294	34	8,757	4,845	55	1,61,168	50,169	31·1
	1875	6,830	2,568	37	8,712	5,264	60	1,48,674	52,527	35·3
	1876	6,070	2,503	41	8,246	5,293	64	1,50,230	54,346	36·1
Total ...	1874	34,209	14,608	43	35,856	24,370	68	7,86,404	3,49,289	44·4
	1875	33,810	14,425	42	34,504	23,878	69	7,94,290	3,17,998	40·0
	1876	33,104	14,238	43	33,376	23,308	69	8,77,882	3,90,410	44·4

In the Cis-Indus Table an improvement of 5·1 per cent. is apparent in the recovery of property, and a falling-off of 1 per cent. in cases convicted to reported ; of persons convicted, the rate remains the same as in the two previous years. In the Trans-Indus portion of the return, under all three heads, a progressive improvement is visible; and although not yet up to the Cis-Indus average, the working of the Trans-Indus Police may, under the circumstances set forth in the last report, be considered good.

115. *Equipment and Discipline.*—The Police force numbered 20,232 of all ranks; of these 8,820 were provided with fire-arms, 10,941 with swords and batons, and 471 with batons only. The conduct of the force during the year was satisfactory ; of the total number employed, ·94 were punished judicially and 9·50 departmentally, either by fine, reduction

in rank, or dismissal. The following Table gives the percentage of dismissals and resignations during the past five years:—

Year.	Percentage of Dismissals.			Percentage of Resignations.			Percentage of both Dismissals and Resignations.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1872	2·7	7·2	5·8	3·7	14·9	5·5	6·5	22·2	11·4
1873	4·4	5·7	6·5	4·4	3·4	6·1	7·7	9·1	12·3
1874	2·8	6·9	4·7	3·6	2·6	5·2	6·4	9·5	10·3
1875	2·3	3·0	4·6	2·8	3·4	3·1	5·2	6·4	7·8
1876	2·5	1·8	4·5	2·6	3·4	4·1	5·2	4·9	8·7

or much the same as last year. The dismissals in the Railway Police have been very few indeed, showing that the men employed on this most important duty have been carefully selected.

Considerable efforts have been made during the past year to improve the entire force in respect to the physique and caste of the men recruited.

116. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to the ordinary duties connected with prevention and detection of crime, the supply of guards to the various jails, escorts for treasure, &c., the Police were called upon, on two important occasions during the past year, to render service which tried both officers and men. The first occasion was on the formation of the camp of exercise at Delhi and the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when special arrangements had to be made, not only for the camp at Delhi, but along the line travelled by His Royal Highness, and at the different places visited by him. The arrangements made at Delhi required, in addition to the Police force of the district, a body of 12 gazetted officers, 250 subordinate officers and 1,601 mounted and foot constables. At Lahore the local force was supplemented by 28 gazetted officers, 308 subordinate officers and 2,072 mounted and foot constables. Provision had to be made for the rapid journey to Jammú, and again to Wazirabad on the opening of the Railway Bridge over the Chenab, as well as for the return journey, the whole involving a great amount of fatigue and of exposure during the ceremonials connected with His Royal Highness' visit, which were, however, most cheerfully borne by all engaged. The next occasion was the Assemblage at Delhi, in connection with the assumption by Her

Majesty of the title of Empress of India. All the Police arrangements had to be made in the past year, preparatory to the ceremonial of the 1st January 1877; and for the heavy duties devolving on the body on this occasion, the following force was told off exclusive of a staff of detectives:—

Gazetted Officers	29
Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors ...	62
Sergeants	217
Mounted and foot Constables... ...	2,430

In addition to this, the city and district of Delhi had an addition to their force of 63 subordinate officers and 810 mounted and foot constables, while a body of 1,000 chaukidârs with 20 jamadârs and 20 daffadârs were employed in the camps of Native Princes.

117. It may be added in regard to these arrangements, that notwithstanding the numbers of camp-followers and persons from Native States, not a single crime of violence was committed, and there were fewer thefts than at ordinary times.

118. *Working of the Criminal Tribes' Act.*—This Act, No. XXVII. of 1871, extends to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, and was passed at the instance of the Punjab Government, the object being to deal collectively with societies where crime was both endemic and hereditary. It has worked well, but as its provisions are stringent, it has been necessary to introduce its operation gradually and with caution. The procedure required is—first, the submission of a report to the Government of India explaining why a particular tribe is criminal; next, on the sanction of the Government of India being obtained, a declaratory notification issues in the *Gazette*; lastly, either on its own motion or at the instance of the local authorities, the Local Government directs that the tribe already notified as criminal be registered in certain districts. The rules made by the Local Government under the Act are then enforced, and so long as the names of any members of the proclaimed tribe remain on the district register, they are obliged to reside within certain limits, which they may not quit without a pass.

119. The first tribe notified as criminal was that of the Sansis in 1874. In October 1875 the Baurias, Gurmangs, Biluchis, Harnis and Pakhiwârs were proclaimed in the *Gazette*; and the Minas of the Gurgaon district were declared subject to the Act in July 1876. It will, however, have been understood that these notifications must be followed up by direct orders to officers in charge of districts before the members of the proclaimed tribe in any district can be registered and

controlled. The following statement will show how the case stands in regard to each tribe brought under the Act :—

Name of tribe.	Notification of criminality.	Districts where rules have been ordered to be put in force.
1. Sansis	No. 1245, dated 25th March 1874.	Karnal, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot, Lahore, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Gujrat,—by Punjab Government, Nos. 1246-51, dated 25th March 1874. Gurdaspur,—by Punjab Government, No. 4085, dated 9th December 1876. Ferozepore,—by Punjab Government, No. 1382, dated 17th April 1876.
2. Baurias	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	
3. Gurmangs	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	Rawalpindi,—by Punjab Government, No. 4264, dated 16th December 1876.
4. Biluchis	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	Umballa and Karnal,—by Punjab Government, Nos. 1180 and 1181, dated 26th March 1877.
5. Harnis	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	None.
6. Pakhiwars	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	None.
7. Minas	No. 2374, dated 8th July 1876.	Gurgaon—by Punjab Government, No. 2375, dated 8th July 1876.

Arranging this information according to localities, it will be seen that the rules are in force in 13 districts and in 6 divisions as against one or more tribes in each, as follows :—

Division.	District.	Tribes registered.
1. Delhi	Gurgaon	Minas.
	Karnal	Sansis, Biluchis.
2. Umballa	Umballa	Biluchis.
	Ludhiana	Sansis.
3. Jullundur	Jullundur	Sansis.
	Hoshiarpur	Ditto.
4. Amritsar	Sialkot	Sansis.
	Gurdaspur	Ditto.
5. Lahore	Lahore	Sansis.
	Gujranwala	Ditto.
	Ferozepore	Ditto, Baurias.
6. Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	Gurmangs.
	Gujrat	Sansis.

120. In 1875, on consideration of the reports of the working of the rules in the case of the Sansis, it was pointed out that no difficulty need arise from members of the tribe having no fixed abode, because the rules provided for change of residence with the permission of the district officer, which should be readily granted where necessary. To meet the representation that it was hard to require persons desiring to be absent from their villages for a day or less to proceed to a distant police station in order to obtain passes, it was directed that where Sansis were resident at villages far from police stations, selected lambardars should be empowered to grant passes on application. Attention was also drawn

to the rule which authorizes district officers to remove from the register names of criminal tribes, people who have for some time been earning an honest livelihood. In regard to the Baurias of the Ferozepore district, it was urged early in 1877, that to confine them to their villages during the day, was to deprive them of the means of earning their living honestly by cultivating in adjacent villages, selling grass and wood in cantonments, and the like. It was considered that the proper management of the system of passes, as laid down in the rules, would afford adequate facilities for lawful employment, and it was shown that continuing passes might be granted so as to admit of daily absence from the village for the purpose of following an honest calling.

121. The reports of 1876-77 show some tendency on the part of criminal tribes to emigrate from districts where registration has been sanctioned, to others where it is not in force, and the best mode of dealing with this question is being discussed. Proposals have been received to sanction the operation of the rules in the case of the Harnis of Ludhiana, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur, of the Baurias of Ludhiána, and of the Sansis of Shahpur.

Annual reports are required from all districts to which the rules are extended, and in future the subject will be regularly noticed in this report.

122. Criminal Justice.—*Offences committed and brought to trial.*—The following comparative table shows for the province the number of cases reported and struck off the register of offences on the application of the Police, as well as the cases and persons brought to trial, during the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable ...	1874	30,850	2,960	27,890	15,087	23,284
	1875	29,542	2,899	26,643	14,310	22,003
	1876	28,003	2,377	25,626	14,056	21,005
Bailable ...	1874	65,230	842	64,388	61,118	1,29,763
	1875	64,321	990	63,331	62,113	1,30,648
	1876	63,136	681	62,455	59,501	1,29,318
Total ...	1874	96,080	3,802	92,278	76,205	1,53,047
	1875	93,863	3,889	89,974	76,423	1,52,651
	1876	91,139	3,058	88,081	73,557	1,50,323

It will be thus seen that there has been a satisfactory diminution both of non-bailable and bailable crime during the last three years.

123. Offences of all kinds admitted to have occurred during the year numbered 88,081, being 2·1 per cent. less numerous than in the previous year, and 4·5 per cent. less numerous than in the year 1874. The decrease is chiefly in non-bailable offences, which were 3·8 per cent. less numerous in 1876 than in the previous year, and 7·7 per cent. less numerous than in 1874. The percentage of decrease for the same years in bailable offences are 1·3 and 3 respectively. Of the offences admitted to have occurred 83·5 per cent. were brought to trial, as compared with 84·9 per cent. last year. The fall in the general percentage is entirely due to a smaller proportion of bailable offences having been brought to trial. During the year under report 94·2 per cent. of the whole number of bailable offences reported were brought to trial, whereas in 1875 the proportion was 96·5 per cent. In non-bailable offences the percentage has risen from 48·4 to 50·1. Taking non-bailable and bailable offences together, the proportion of offences struck off from the register on the application of the Police has fallen from 4 per cent. to 3·3 per cent. In non-bailable offences the percentage has fallen from 9 to 8·4.

124. MURDERS.—The total number of murders reported during the year was 311, as compared with 309 in 1875 and 308 in 1874. Of the 476 persons brought before Magistrates for these murders, 69 per cent. were committed for trial to Courts of Session. The proportion last year was 54 per cent. The most satisfactory feature connected with this subject is the steady decrease which has taken place during the last five years in murders in frontier districts, especially in Peshâwar. How marked this decrease has been will be seen from the table given below :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Peshâwar ...	110	97	79	83	75
Other Frontier districts ...	84	79	79	62	63
Total ...	194	176	158	145	138

The only frontier district which shows any important increase in murders during the year under report is Kohât, where the number has risen from 12 to 18. The increase is attributed by the Commissioner to the Pass complications which disturbed the district during the greater part of the year.

125. *Cases under Criminal Tribes' Act.*—Cases under the Criminal Tribes' Act of 1871 have increased from 65 in 1875 to 215 in the year under report. The general working of this Act has been noticed above.

126. *Result of trials.*—Including 1,590 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, there were 1,50,323 persons for trial during the year. Of these 1,48,730 were disposed of as follows :—

Detail of disposal.	Number disposed of.	Proportion borne to total number disposed of.
Committed for trial ...	706	0·5
Convicted ...	77,836	52·3
Acquitted and discharged ...	70,005	47·1
Died, escaped or transferred ...	183	0·1

leaving 1,593 persons under trial at the close of the year. Of the total number of persons brought to trial, 14·1 per cent. were tried for non-bailable offences. The proportion in the previous year was 14·4 per cent., and 15·2 per cent. in the year 1874. The general percentage of convictions has fallen from 55 in 1875 to 52 in 1876, the decrease being 1 per cent. in non-bailable and 3 per cent. in bailable offences.

The average duration of cases disposed of in Magistrates' Courts (including cases under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code) remained the same as in the two previous years, *viz.*, 8 days, and testifies to a creditable despatch of business. The highest average duration was 16 days in the Gurgaon district, and the oldest case pending at the close of the year dated from the 6th April 1876.

127. *Distribution of work.*—The annexed statement shows in detail, the distribution of criminal work among the several courts of districts for the last three years. Cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code are included.

Courts.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Deputy Commissioner ...	4,688	4,184	3,657	6·2	5·5	5·0
Judicial Assistant ...	...	...	1,650	...	...	2·3
Assistant Commissioner ...	12,402	11,452	7,928	16·4	15·0	10·9
Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	17,299	18,282	18,893	22·9	24·1	25·9
Tahsildar ...	17,216	18,022	20,170	22·8	23·8	27·7
Naib Tahsildar ...	7,651	6,747	4,774	10·1	8·9	6·6
Cantonment Magistrate ...	4,366	5,345	4,590	5·8	7·0	63
Small Cause Court ...	100	91	12	0·1	0·1	0,02
Canal Officer ...	562	464	443	0·7	0·6	0·6
Customs Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Officer ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Jail Officer ...	4	4	211	0·005	0·005	0·3
Boards of Honorary Magistrates, ...	6.722	5,599	6,191	8·9	7·4	8·5
Jagirdar Magistrates ...	2,633	2,471	1,424	3·4	3·3	1.9
Honorary Magistrates sitting alone ...	1,828	2,933	2,741	2·4	3·9	3.7

The most important point in connection with the agency for the disposal of criminal work is the increase in the proportion of criminal cases decided by Tahsildars, such proportion having risen from 22·8 per cent. in 1874 to 27·7 per cent. in 1876. This matter has been discussed with the Judges of the Chief Court. Judicial Assistants disposed of 1,650 cases during the year.

128. *Magistrates' Courts.*—Cases were distributed amongst the three classes of Magistrates as follows :—

Class.	*No. of cases.*
Magistrate, 1st class	... 33,174
Ditto, 2nd class	... 28,291
Ditto, 3rd class	... 10,458

These figures do not include cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the total number of cases disposed of by Magistrates, 27·2 per cent. were determined by European, and 72·7 per cent. by Native, agency.

129. *Jurisdiction over European British subjects.*—In the exercise of their jurisdiction over European British subjects, Magistrates disposed of 163 cases as against 113 in the previous year. In these cases 195 persons were involved, of whom 108 were convicted by the Magistrates themselves, 4 committed for trial to Courts of Session, and the remaining 83 acquitted or discharged. The largest number of cases occurred, as last year, in the Lahore, Simla and Delhi districts.

130. *Summary trials.*—The following table gives a detail of the persons disposed of on summary trials under Chapter XVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code during the years 1875 and 1876 :—

	Persons.		Total cases disposed of.
	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Convicted.	
1875	5,442	7,578	6,246
1876	3,976	6,000	5,343
Difference	—1,466	—1,578	—903

There has therefore been a decrease of 903 cases and 3,044 persons as compared with the previous year. The decrease, however, is attributed to a more correct system of classification, the statistics of several districts

having included in former years cases, which might have been tried summarily by Boards of Honorary Magistrates, but in which, in point of fact, full records were drawn up.

131. *Sessions Courts.*—During the year 392 cases were committed to the Sessions as against 362 in the previous year, the increase being attributable to fewer cases having been disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and not to an increase in heinous crime. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were 430 cases for disposal, involving 840 persons, who were disposed of as follows :—Convicted and sentenced to death, 97, as against 123 in the preceding year; convicted and sentenced otherwise, 360; acquitted, 272; died, escaped or transferred, 7; remaining under trial 104.

It is satisfactory to note that the average duration of Sessions trials decreased from 58 days in 1875, to 50 days in the year under report, and that none of the pending cases were of very old date.

Three European British subjects were dealt with by Courts of Session during the year, as against 5 during the previous year. Out of the 3 persons tried, only 1 was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

132. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses who attended criminal courts during the year was 1,79,871, as compared with 1,85,100 in the year 1875 and 1,93,251 in 1874. Of these, 90 per cent. were discharged on the first day of their appearance, 7 per cent. on the 2nd day, and 3 per cent. were detained for periods varying from 3 to 16 days. These results compare favourably with those attained in former years, and show that greater attention is now paid to the subject.

133. *Appeals.*—Including cases pending from 1875, the total number of appeals for disposal from the orders of all Magistrates was 4,960, being 473 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is entirely in appeals to Courts of Session. Of the above number, there were for disposal by Deputy Commissioners 2,274 appeals, involving 3,821 persons. Of these 2,244 cases, affecting 3,771 persons, were disposed of during the year, leaving 30 appeals, in which 50 persons were concerned, pending at the close of 1876. The average duration of appeals in Deputy Commissioners' Courts was 7 days for the Province, the same as in the previous year. The number of appeals to Courts of Session fell from 3,043 cases, involving 3,644 persons, in 1875, to 2,686 cases, involving 3,290 persons, in the year under report. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 2,598, involving 3,182 persons, leaving 88 cases, in which 108 persons were implicated, pending. The average duration of appeals in Courts of Session was 22 days for the Province, or 2 days more than in the preceding year.

134. *Results of Appeal.*—The subjoined statement shows the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases during 1876 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
TRIBUNALS.	Number of persons applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified and enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further evidence or enquiry ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
Magistrate of district ...	...	407	1,884	613	854	13	167	50	72
Sessions Court ...	...	209	2,230	269	466	8	76	108	30
Chief Court ...	1,490	634	810	170	369	108	5	145	32
Total ...	1,490	1,250	4,924	1,052	1,689	129	248	303	134

135. *Punishments.*—The total number of persons punished during the year was 65,959, a decrease of 4,528 on the number punished in the preceding year. Capital sentences, as stated above, have decreased from 123 to 97. One hundred and ten persons were sentenced to transportation—88 for life and the rest for a term of years. In the previous year 93 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, and 18 for a term of years. There were 13,724 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, as compared with 14,499 in the year 1875. Of the total number so sentenced, 6,648, or 48·4 per cent., were also punished with solitary confinement. This is a slight improvement on the percentage of the previous year, which was 45·9. During the year 552 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, against 656 in the year 1875. Of the total number of persons punished with imprisonment 68 per cent. were also sentenced to fine. Sentence of forfeiture of property in addition to other punishment was awarded in respect to 31 persons, as compared with 27 persons in the preceding year. Out of a total number of 11,164 persons liable to whipping on first and second conviction, 25 per cent. were whipped. The percentage was the same last year. Out of 456 juveniles liable to whipping 332 were whipped.

136. The total amount of fines imposed by all Courts amounted to Rs. 5,47,700, as compared with Rs. 6,97,727 in the preceding year.

The total amount realized was Rs. 4,24,830, of which Rs. 94,330 were realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years. Of the fines inflicted by all Courts during the year 60 per cent. were realized, as compared with 59 per cent. in the two previous years.

With reference to the decrease in the total amount of fines, as the justice of a fine does not depend on its absolute amount, but upon its relative suitability to the character of the offence and the circumstances of the offender, and particular cases differ widely in these respects,—so widely that it is thought prudent to avoid any direct encouragement to either a high rate or a low rate of fine as such,—at the same time it is satisfactory to observe an improvement in the percentage of realization.

137. *Preventive Jurisdiction.*—The number of persons called upon to furnish security or recognizance to keep the peace has increased from 5,592 in 1875 to 6,559 in 1876. Of the persons called upon to give security 170 were imprisoned in default. In the previous year 6,208 persons were called on to furnish security for good behaviour, as against 5,028 for the period under report. Of the total number from whom security was demanded, 1,409 were imprisoned in default.

138. *Habitual Offenders.*—It is remarked with satisfaction that the treatment of habitual offenders and of persons previously convicted continues to receive attention. The number of convictions under this head has fallen from 1,265 in 1875 to 1,234 in 1876.

139. Frontier Rules.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under the Frontier Rules:—

District.	Regulation I. of 1872, Section 3. Villages fined for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.	Regulation I. of 1872, Section 4. Quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.	Regulation I. of 1872, Section 8. Adultery.	Regulation IV. of 1873, Section 2. Reference to council of elders.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	6	4
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	2	1
Bannu ...	...	...	4	48
Peshâwar ...	8	27	...	192
Hazâra ...	2	...	...	48
Kohât ...	1	...	22	202
Total ...	11	27	34	495

References to councils of elders have been most frequent in the Peshâwar and Kohât districts, but this procedure has been very seldom adopted in the two southern districts of the Derajât. Resort has been had to deportation under Section 4 of Regulation I. of 1872 in the Peshâwar district only. Eleven villages, all in the Peshâwar division, have been fined for the suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals, as against 4, all in the Kohat district, in the previous year.

140. *Chief Court.*—Including the cases of 8 persons under reference at the end of 1875, there were for disposal on the reference side of the Chief Court the cases of 109 persons. All were disposed of during the year, except 5 cases, involving 7 persons. Each case lasted on the average of 17 days, as compared with 12 days in the previous year and 23 days in 1874.

141. Including 33 appeals pending from 1875, there were for disposal 611 appeals, involving 714 persons. Of these 568 cases, affecting 664 persons, were disposed of, leaving 43 appeals, in which 50 persons were concerned, pending at the close of the year. Of the 578 appeals instituted during the year under report, 276 were against the orders of Sessions Courts, and 302 were against the orders of Magistrates of districts exercising enhanced powers under Section 36 of Act X. of 1872. Of the orders appealable to the Chief Court, 50 per cent. were appealed. In 1875 the percentage was 49. The average duration of appeals was 29 days, or 1 day more than in the previous year.

142. Including 48 cases, involving 90 persons, which were pending at the beginning of the year, there were for disposal on the revision side 791 cases, in which 1,522 persons were concerned. Of the total number for disposal, 752 cases affecting 1,427 persons were disposed of during the year. There were pending at the close of the year 39 cases, in which 95 persons were implicated. The average duration was 26 days, as compared with 19 in the previous year. In addition to the above, the Chief Court disposed of 5 miscellaneous cases.

143. There were no trials held during the year by the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

144. PRISONS.—*Number and management of Jails.*—The jails of the Punjab remain, as in former years, 34 in number; *viz.* 2 central jails, both at Lahore, one containing a daily average of 2,046 prisoners during the year under report, the other (the Female Penitentiary) 184 prisoners; 3 divisional jails at Rawalpindi, Mooltan and Umballa, containing respectively a daily average of 799, 661 and 720 prisoners; 1 at Rúpar, containing a daily average of 2,006 prisoners employed on extra-mural labour; and 28 are district jails. Of the latter, 3, *viz.* Montgomery, Peshâwar and Gujránwála, contained a daily average of more than 400; 7, *viz.*, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghâzi Khan, Delhi, Amritsar, Siálkot, Ferozepore and Jullundur, contained between 300 and 400; 10 contained between

200 and 300; 4 contained less than 200; while the small prisons at Simla, Hoshiarpur, Muzaffargarh and Abbott-abad, which are little more than mere lock-ups, each contained on an average less than 30 prisoners daily. The 2 central prisons at Lahore are under a special Superintendent, who is a medical officer; so is the jail at Rupar. Most of the remaining jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a special allowance for performing the duties of Superintendent. In a few jails, where the Civil Surgeon is not in executive charge, one of the district staff performs the duties of Superintendent. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

145. Besides the above there are 18 magisterial lock-ups for the detention of accused persons not admitted to bail, pending decision of the judicial authorities. In these, the daily average during the year under report was 259. These are not under the control of the jail authorities, but under that of magistrates.

146. *Accommodation.*—There is little to report in regard to new works under this head; want of funds compelled the postponement of all works except those of a really urgent nature, and the damages done by the heavy rain-fall of the two previous years absorbed nearly the whole of the amount available for jail works. The Typographic Press building and the book-binding shed in the Lahore Central Jail were separated from the remainder of the prison; temporary accommodation was provided for the prisoners at Amritsar, where the jail buildings had been nearly washed down; and the new jail at Bannu was completed and brought into use. These, with the construction of paper manufactories in the Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar Jails, and the execution of considerable repairs, complete the catalogue of works done to jail buildings during 1876.

147. *Jail Population.*—The subjoined table shows a remarkable diminution both in the total prison population and in the daily average number of prisoners during 1876, as compared with the two preceding years. The chief cause, *viz.*, a fewer number of convictions, results from a diminution of crime, which is treated of in the chapter of this Report relating to *Police*:—

Description of Prisoners.	Total Population.			Daily Average.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Convicts ...	35,541	34,258	32,245	14,092	13,878	13,016
Under trial ...	8,936	8,279	8,201	608	593	533
Civil ...	1,120	982	919	91	78	78
Total ...	45,697	43,519	41,365	14,791	14,549	13,627

148. Of convicted prisoners, 864 were released on appeal, 16,912 on expiry of sentence, 1,113 on payment of fine, 23 on account of sickness, 461 on account of good conduct, &c., 78 were transported beyond seas, 7 were transferred to lunatic asylums, 2 escaped, 74 were executed, and 495 died; leaving 12,320 convicts in prison at the end of the year. The number of prisoners released for good conduct is much larger than usual, and was caused by several prisoners having been pardoned in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

149. Of the total jail population, 408 (including 28 girls) were juveniles, *i. e.*, under 16 years of age; 30,956 were males, of whom 17,087 were agriculturists and the rest non-agriculturists; and 1,289 were females, of whom 1,208 were married, 33 were unmarried, and 48 were prostitutes.

150. *Conduct and discipline.*—The number of prisoners punished for offences committed in jail during the year was 3,304 (including 31 females), against 3,419 in 1875; these include 26 serious criminal offences, amongst which may be mentioned an affray in the Siálkot prison, in which 5 men were concerned, and 2 murderous attacks by prisoners on the Superintendent of the Rúpar Jail; the remainder were mere breaches of jail discipline,—934 for smoking or having possession of forbidden articles, 1,284 for idleness, spoiling material, and other offences against work, and 1,060 for other offences against discipline. Of these 1,076 were punished by solitary confinement, 118 by reduction of diet, 469 by a combination of both, and 1,606 by flogging.

151. Of the total number of convicted prisoners, 1,525, or nearly 5 per cent., were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 30,341 to rigorous imprisonment, 285 to transportation beyond seas, and 94 to death; of the prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, the term of nearly 12 per cent. was less than one month, of 50 per cent. more than a month but less than a year, of nearly 29 per cent. from 1 to 3 years, and of 5 per cent. from 3 to 5 years, the remaining 4 per cent. being for terms exceeding 5 years.

One-tenth of the prisoners had been previously in jail; amongst females the proportion of re-convictions was only 3 per cent., but amongst juveniles it was 21 per cent.

152. There were 6 escapes only during the year, *viz.*, 4 from within the jail walls, and 2 from prisoners working outside; in the previous year there were 23. Of 6 prisoners who escaped during 1876, 4 were recaptured, as well as 2 who had escaped in former years; at the close of the year there were in all 37 escaped prisoners still at large.

153. *Education.*—Out of a daily average of 13,016 inmates, 3,323, or 25 per cent., were under instruction. Of 18,947 persons imprisoned,

18,253, or 96 per cent., were quite illiterate ; 540, or 3 per cent., could read and write a little ; while 154, or not quite 1 per cent., could read and write well. Of 19,373 persons released during the year, 16,173, or 83·5 per cent., were unable to read or write ; 2,638, or 13·5 per cent., could read and write a little ; while 562, or 3 per cent., could read and write well.

154. *Prisoner Officials.*—There were 1,427 male and 23 female convicts employed in the various jails as prison officials during the year, or a daily average of 667 males and 16 females ; this gives a percentage of 5 for males and 3 for females on the daily average number of prisoners in jails. Of these officials 151 were punished by reduction or otherwise during the year.

155. The ticket-of-leave system described in previous reports continues to work well, and no unfavorable reports have been received of those so released. At the close of the year, 41 prisoners were under the rules, *viz* :—

Lahore Central Prison,	1st stage	... 15
	2nd do.	... 13
	3rd do.	... 4
Female Penitentiary ...	2nd stage	... 2
	3rd do.	... 2
Mooltan Jail ...	1st stage	... 4
	2nd do.	... 1

156. *Manufactures, profits, and value of convict labor.*—The following statement shows the actual cash earnings of prisoners sentenced to labor during the past two years :—

	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Cash profits ...	2,15,361	1,45,648
Difference in value of assets, *i. e.*, stock, plant and outstandings, at the close and at the beginning of the year ...	−11,906	+27,735
Net profits ...	2,03,455	1,73,383

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor being 12,678, the average earnings of each during 1876 was Rs. 13-10-10 ; in the previous year they were Rs. 15-1-7. If the value of prison labor and goods supplied for jail services, estimated at Rs. 1,56,845 in the year under report, be also taken into account, the total earnings are raised to Rs. 3,30,228 against Rs. 3,62,675 in the previous year, and the gross rate of earnings per laboring prisoner to Rs. 28-9-9 against Rs. 26-15-1.

157. The decrease of earnings is partly due to there being a smaller number of laboring convicts than in the previous year; but there are other and more important causes. The jails where the earnings are always very largely in excess of any other, are the Lahore Central Prison and the extra-mural laboring establishment at Rúpar, where the convicts are employed on the hard labor of excavating earth for the works of the Sirhind Canal. At Lahore the profits fell from Rs. 65,166 in 1875 to Rs. 36,234 in 1876; and at Rúpar from Rs. 62,059 to Rs. 50,760. The decrease at Lahore is all in the profits of the Typographical Press, and is described to be mostly nominal, large quantities of printing work remaining unfinished at the close of the calendar year, for which credit is taken in the following year's accounts. The decrease at Rúpar is due to the devastating fever which prevailed towards the latter part of the year, and rendered a large proportion of the prisoners unfit for hard labor, the admissions into hospital for intermittent fever alone during the year having been 5,838; and as the total population of the Rúpar prison was only 3,324, it would appear that each convict was on an average nearly twice in hospital for intermittent fever alone. The same cause operated in reducing the profits in other jails; thus the profits at Amritsar fell from Rs. 7,242 to Rs. 1,339; on the other hand, the profits at Rawalpindi increased from Rs. 7,041 to Rs. 7,408, and those at Mooltan from Rs. 7,018 to Rs. 7,256.

158. *Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the jail expenditure of the Province for the past two years:—

	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rations	2,90,743	2,63,130
Establishments	2,42,433	2,40,724
Police guards	82,002	82,130
Hospital charges	28,206	27,687
Clothing	66,811	54,680
Contingencies	65,777	68,389
Total ...	7,75,972	7,36,740
Add expenditure in buildings ...	2,22,403	1,31,092
Grand Total ...	9,98,375	8,67,832

159. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was, as before stated, 13,627, so that the average cost of guarding and maintaining each prisoner (exclusive of cost of buildings) was Rs. 54-1-0, or rather more than in the previous year, when the rate of cost was Rs. 53-5-4 per head. If from this rate be deducted the average earn-

ings, which have been shown to have amounted to Rs. 13-10-10, the net cost of each laboring prisoner to the State remains at Rs. 40-6-2 ; in the previous year it was only Rs. 38-3-9.

160. *Health.*—The death-rate of the prison population from all causes in 1876 was 3·66 *per cent.*, which, though higher than in 1875 when it was 3·19, was not high with reference either to the exceptionally sickly character of the year, or to the death-rate in the free urban population, which, according to the mortuary statistics furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner, was as high as 46 *per mille.* The total number of deaths was 499, including 50 from intermittent fever, 62 from remittent and continued fevers, 11 from cholera, 121 from chest diseases, and 172 from bowel complaints.

161. Not only was the death-rate higher in 1876, but there was very much more sickness than in the year before. In 1875 the admissions to hospital numbered 17,995, but in 1876 they reach as high as 23,178 ; so too with the daily average number of sick : in 1875 it was 526, in 1876, notwithstanding the smaller prison population, it was 642—the percentage of sick to daily average number of prisoners in jail being 170 in 1876, against 124 in 1875. The greatest number of admissions was for intermittent fever, which amounted to no less than 14,082.

162. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—On the 1st January 1876 there were in this institution 16 approvers, 22 women and 64 children, or 102 in all ; during the year 3 approvers and 11 other inmates died ; 1 woman was admitted and 7 children were born ; leaving 13 approvers, 22 women, 34 boys and 27 girls in the school at the end of the year, or a total of 96 individuals in all.

163. The expenditure of the school during the year was as follows :—

Rations, &c.	1,257	
Miscellaneous	127	
Clothing	121	
Police Guard	624	
Fixed Establishments	2,621	
		4,840
Raw Materials	33,280	
Manufactory Establishments	1,395	
		34,675
Total ...		39,515

164. The earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 38,466, which shows a profit of Rs. 3,791 on manufactures ; or, deducting 10 per cent. paid as commission on the latter, the net profit is Rs. 3,412, so that

the school has cost the State Rs. 1,428 net during the year. In 1875 the school not only paid all its expenses, but yielded a clear profit to the State of nearly Rs. 4,000.

The decline in the amount of earnings is said to be due to there having been an unusually small demand for tents during the year under report; and tent manufacture forms the chief—almost the only—industry of the school. The institution must in a very few years cease to exist; the approvers grow fewer and fewer every year, and they are all men well advanced in years.

165. CIVIL JUSTICE. *Suits instituted.*—The total number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Punjab during the year 1876 was 239,796, as compared with 230,607 in the preceding year. The annexed table shows the fluctuations in the different classes of Civil Courts during the past six years:—

Class of Court.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Difference between 1875 and 1876.
Chief Court ...	9	16	9	17	15	16	+ 1
District Courts ...	177,542	177,250	184,688	189,250	193,725	217,244	+ 23,519
District Small Cause Courts	35,376	34,276	30,964	34,951	30,058	14,925	— 15,133
Cantonment Ditto ...	6,007	6,430	6,203	6,431	6,809	7,611	+ 802
Total ...	218,934	217,972	221,864	230,649	230,607	239,796	+ 9,189

The increase has been in the District Courts and in the Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and probably represents what may be considered to be the natural and normal increase of litigation when the increase of wealth and population is taken into account. It is attributed to various causes in the several districts; but the statistics contain nothing so abnormal as to require any special explanation.

166. *Suits disposed of.*—Including 11,911 cases pending from 1875, 8,008 re-admitted cases, and 76 cases received by transfer, the total number for disposal during the year amounted to 259,791, being 12,543 in excess of the previous year. Of the total number on the file, 247,251 were disposed of during the year, and 12,540 were pending at its close.

This result is nearly the same as that of the preceding year, during which 235,347 cases were disposed of, leaving 11,901 pending. Of the total number of suits disposed of during the year under report, 29 per cent. were disposed of without decree; 36 per cent. were disposed of with decree, but without contest; 26 per cent. were disposed of after contest by a decree, wholly or partially, in favour of the plaintiff; and 9 per cent. were disposed of, after contest, by a decree in favour of defendant. It will be thus seen that 35 per cent. only of the litigation disposed of during the year was contested. Of contested cases 73 per cent. were decided, wholly or partially, in favour of plaintiff. In 1875 the proportion borne by contested cases to the disposals of the year was 36 per cent., and in 71 per cent. of such cases a decree was given in favour of the plaintiff. Out of the 12,540 cases pending at the close of the year, 1·7 per cent. had been pending for more than four months. The oldest pending case dated from the 2nd February 1876. There has been again a rise of two days in the average duration of contested cases, which on the present occasion seems to have been in a great measure unavoidable. The autumn and the early winter of 1876 were exceptionally unhealthy, and the inability of litigants, or their witnesses, to attend on the appointed days in consequence of sickness is said to have materially increased the annual average in many districts. This reason, however, is not sufficient to satisfactorily account for the very high average in some districts. The average number of days the parties in a suit, or either or any of them, had to attend court was three. During the year 4,831 plaints were rejected or returned, as compared with 3,354 in 1875.

167. *Miscellaneous cases.*—The total number of miscellaneous cases disposed of by Civil Courts during the year amounted to 186,297, as compared with 164,720 in the previous year. By far the greater number of these cases were cases connected with executions of decrees. Applications under Act XXVII. of 1860 for certificates for collection of debts on succession have increased from 544 to 609; the largest number of applications being, as usual, in the Lahore and Dehli districts. Of 122 cases in which orders were passed under Act XL. of 1858 and Act IX. of 1861, for the custody of the persons or property of minors, 34 were in the Lahore district and 21 in Peshâwar. There were 21 applications for probate or letters of administration against 10 applications in the preceding year. Of these applications 2 were made to the Chief Court and 19 to District Courts. In the year under report, 171 petitions for foreclosure or redemption of mortgage were disposed of, as compared with 151 in the previous year. During the year 2,710 petitions for review of judgment were disposed of, of which no less than 445 were filed in the Amritsar district. Cases of contempt of court, which were summarily dealt with under the provisions of section 21 of Act XXIII. of 1861, numbered 176 as compared with 126 cases in the previous year.

168. *Classification of Suits.*—The annexed comparative statement exhibits in a concise form the principal changes which have taken place in the character of civil litigation during the past four years :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Difference between 1875 and 1876.
Suits for money due on registered bonds ...	9,639	11,688	10,949	12,042	+ 1,093
Ditto ditto unregistered bonds ...	68,297	69,684	71,298	75,791	+ 4,493
Ditto ditto otherwise than on bond	91,801	95,907	91,785	98,451	+ 6,666
Suits for breaches of contract ...	1,208	1,362	1,747	1,611	+ 136
Suits for rent other than of land ...	2,135	2,469	2,669	2,845	+ 176
Suits for damages ...	2,511	2,417	2,386	2,226	— 160
Suits for recovery of personal property or value thereof.	13,096	14,359	12,895	11,454	— 1,441
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce	3,180	3,590	3,541	3,269	— 272
Ditto to inheritance ...	5,165	4,345	3,195	4,036	+ 841
Ditto to revenue ...	5,712	5,402	5,571	6,653	+ 1,082
Ditto to mortgages of immovable property.	3,154	3,757	3,251	2,868	— 383
Suits for partition of immovable property	1,035	833	835	938	+ 103
Rent suits not under the Punjab Tenancy Act	5,997	6,076	5,092	4,846	— 246
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act. — To establish or contest rights of occupancy (sections 5, 6, 8).	778	866	1,051	818	— 233
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act. — Connected with rent (sections 10, 11, 14, 15 and 18).	200	385	524	291	— 233
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act. — Connected with ejectment (sections 19, 20, 25, 26).	885	889	1,127	1,135	+ 8
Other suits ...	8,294	10,119	10,987	10,224	— 763
Total ...	223,087	234,148	228,903	239,498	+ 10,595

Re-admitted cases and cases transferred to other courts are excluded from the above table. Suits connected with the revenue numbered 6,653, as compared with 5,571 cases in the previous year. There has been a remarkable falling off in suits connected with the mortgage of immovable property during the last two years. Fewer suits of this nature were brought in 1876 than in any previous year since 1872. Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act have decreased by 458. Suits by shopkeepers and bankers against agriculturists have steadily increased during the past three years: in 1874 there were 82,106 suits; in 1875, 90,839; and in 1876, 101,272, constituting, for the year under report, 40 per cent. of the entire litigation disposed of.

169. *Value and cost of suits.*—Excluding suits the money value of which cannot be fixed, the total aggregate value of the suits disposed of in 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,22,92,865 as compared with Rs. 1,18,85,672 in the previous year. The value of suits relating to land rose from Rs. 9,59,555 in 1875 to Rs. 12,05,335 in the year under report. It is, however, worthy of remark that the aggregate value of 1876 is swelled by a single suit for Rs. 2,00,050 in the Lahore district. The average cost remained the same as in the year 1875, *viz.*, Rs. 6-0-9. The aggregate

value of suits not connected with land was Rs. 1,10,87,530, as compared with Rs. 1,09,26,117 in 1875. The average cost amounted to Rs. 4-15-11, as compared with Rs. 5-1-1 during the preceding year.

170. *Agency.*—The annexed statement shows in detail the distribution of original suits among the several courts of districts during the past three years :—

Number.	Officers.	Original Cases Decided.				Average number of Cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
		Number in 1876.	Percentage.					
			1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
32	Deputy Commissioners	174	0·1	0·1	0·07	10	9	5
16	Judicial Assistants (Europeans)	1,332	...	0·2	0·5	...	26	83
5	Ditto (Natives)	2,079			0·8			416
64	Assistant Commissioners	10,422	5·6	6·4	4·2	208	236	163
21	Extra Assistant Commissioners (Europeans).	2,869	2·8	2·1	1·1	324	240	136
80	Ditto ditto (Natives)	32,178	18·3	15·4	13·0	537	454	402
120	Tahsildars	37,216	30·1	24·7	15·0	589	485	310
119	Naib Tahsildars	14,592	19·1	15·1	5·9	377	298	123
74	Munsiffs	110,931	...	14·4	44·8	...	460	1,499
49	Honorary Civil Judges	12,201	6·1	5·2	4·9	294	258	249
*8	Judges of District Small Cause Courts	15,610	15·7	13·2	6·3	4,304	3,888	1,951
8	Ditto Cantonment Ditto	7,632	2·2	2·9	3·0	803	862	954
	Total	247,236	...	...	...	...	...	...

The important feature in the above table is the change in the distribution of work which has been effected by the establishment of Munsiffs' Courts, and the creation of a new class of purely judicial officers. During the year under report 44·8 per cent. of the total original civil litigation of the province was disposed of by Munsiffs. A more accurate idea of the relief which has resulted to the ordinary district staff is obtained if suits disposed of by the special agency of Honorary Civil Judges and Judges of District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts are excluded, and the figures of 1876 are compared with those of 1874, which was the last year in which the superseded system was in force throughout the year. It will then be found that 179,084 cases were disposed of in 1874 by the ordinary district agency. In the year under report 211,793 cases were decided by District Courts, out of which 110,931 were disposed of by Munsiffs, and only 100,862 by Sadr and Tahsíl Courts. The relief afforded by the appointment of Munsiffs, who, on an average, decided 1,499 cases during the year, and 44·8 per cent. of the whole civil litigation of the province as above noted, is substantial; though the number of suits disposed of by Assistant Commissioners, an average of 163, is too small. The average number of cases decided by Tahsildars in 1874 was 589, and this has been reduced in the

* Five Judges of Small Cause Courts are also shown above as Judicial Assistants.

year under report to 310, which, considering that 360 cases have been fixed to be the maximum number of civil cases which should be decided by Tahsíldárs during the year, must be considered a satisfactory result.

171. Cases were divided between European and Native agency as shown below :—

	No. of cases.	Percentage.
European Judges ...	38,039	16
Native Judges ...	209,197	84

172. *Decrees.*—Applications for execution of decree numbered 153,374 (being 16,520 in excess of the preceding year), out of which 138,263, or 90 per cent., were disposed of during the year. Out of 6,985 persons for whom warrants of arrest were issued during the year, 865 only were actually committed to prison; and of these 533 were released within one month. The longest period a debtor had been detained in jail at the close of the year was 12 months and 8 days. It is explained that the decree is for over Rs. 3,000, and that the judgment-debtor, though he has the means, will not make any arrangement to satisfy his creditor. There were 7,312 attachments of immovable property, in 22 per cent. of which the property was brought to sale. The property sold was in 169 cases ancestral or jointly acquired. In 495 cases temporary alienation of land in execution of a decree of court was effected under Sections 243 and 244 of the Civil Procedure Code. The average duration of execution cases was 31 days, as compared with 28 days in the preceding year.

173. *Witnesses.*—The following statement shows the attendance of witnesses in Civil Courts during the past two years :—

	1875.	1876.	Difference.
Number of witnesses who appeared voluntarily ...	138,952	145,999	+ 7,047
Number of witnesses who appeared on summons ...	257,880	260,527	+ 2,647
TOTAL ...	396,832	406,526	+ 9,694

174. *Small Cause Courts.*—Including cases pending from last year and re-admitted under Sections 110 and 119 of Act VIII. of 1859, and Section 21 of Act XI. of 1865, there were for disposal by Small Cause Courts 15,991 cases, as compared with 31,868 in the preceding year. Of the cases for disposal 15,610 were disposed of, leaving 381 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases has risen to 14 and 13 days respectively, as compared with 13 and 11 days in 1875. Suits brought by bankers and shopkeepers against

agriculturists have decreased largely, having fallen from 9,386 in the preceding year to 537 in the period under report. The oldest case pending was instituted on the 3rd October 1876.

175. The decrease which has occurred in the business of these courts is due to the local jurisdiction being restricted to municipal limits—a measure carried out in connection with the judicial scheme of 1875. The consequence has been that the work of the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Courts has become almost nominal, whilst that at Ludhiana and Peshawar does not require the continuance of separate agencies and establishments. The matter was under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor at the close of the year; and it was subsequently determined to abolish these Courts, especially as under the new Punjab Courts' Act there is no second regular appeal in cases of the nature cognizable by Small Cause Courts of not more than Rs. 50 value. The necessary notification has accordingly issued.

176. There were for disposal by Cantonment Small Cause Courts 7,747 cases, out of which 7,632 were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal last year was 6,990, or 757 less than in the year 1876.

177. *Appeals in District and Divisional Courts.*—The annexed table gives details regarding the distribution of appeals between District and Divisional Courts, and the differences between the years 1875 and 1876 :—

Years.	Original appealable cases disposed of.	Appeals.				
		To Judicial Assistants.	To Deputy Commissioners.	To Commissioners.		Total.
				From Courts of first instance.	From Subordinate appellate Courts.	
1875 ...	69,763	...	7,243	5,130	696	13,069
1876 ...	75,207	5,881	2,637	4,686	791	13,995
Difference ...	+ 5,444	+ 5,881	— 4,606	— 444	+ 95	+ 926

The restriction of the local jurisdiction of District Small Cause Courts had an appreciable effect in increasing the proportion borne by appealable cases to total original disposals; and the large increase in the appellate work of District Courts is, no doubt, mainly due to the establishment of Munsiffs' Courts, and the consequent increase in the number of original suits disposed of by officers with subordinate powers.

178. The number of appeals for disposal by *District Courts*, including those pending from the previous year, was 9,166, of which 8,375 were disposed of during the year, and 791 were pending at its close. Of

the total number disposed of, 68 per cent. were decided by Judicial Assistants and the remainder by Deputy Commissioners. The number of appeals summarily rejected under the provisions of section 7 of Act IX. of 1873 is somewhat lower than in the previous year, having fallen from 1,727 to 1,692. The number of cases remanded under section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure is still on the increase; in 361 cases issues were referred to the lower court for trial under Section 354 of the Code, as compared with 389 in 1875; and 347 cases were remanded under Section 356 for additional evidence, against 314 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals in District Courts for the Province was 28 days, or 5 days more than in 1875. The appeal which had been longest pending at the close of the year dated from the 22nd May 1876. The aggregate value and cost of appeals disposed of by District Courts was Rs. 3,65,406 and Rs. 40,319, respectively; the average value being Rs. 43-10-1, and the average cost Rs. 4-13-0.

179. The following statement shows the result of appeals to *Divisional Courts*, and the differences between the years 1875 and 1876 :—

YEARS.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off for default.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 351 of Act VIII. of 1859.
1875 ...	7,860	6,450	382	4,318	322	1,084	344
1876 ...	6,909	5,868	329	3,624	408	1,059	448
Difference ...	— 951	— 582	— 53	— 694	+ 86	+ 25	+ 104

Of the 1,041 appeals which were pending at the close of the year in Commissioners' Courts, 186 only had been pending for more than four months. These figures contrast favorably with those of the previous year, which closed with a pending file of 1,410 cases, of which 603 had been pending for more than four months. The clearance of the long-standing arrears of the Amritsar Court is especially satisfactory. At the close of the year only 72 appeals were pending, and of these but 12 had been pending for more than two months. The average duration of appeals in Commissioners' Courts was 79 days, or 5 days more than in the previous year. The aggregate value and cost of appeals disposed of by Divisional Courts was Rs. 11,88,595 and Rs. 95,073, respectively; the average value being Rs. 202-8-11, and the average cost Rs. 16-3-3. Additional Commissioners held office throughout the year at Amritsar and Jullundur, Additional Commissioners being also attached to the Umballa Division for three months, and to the Delhi Division from May till the end of the year.

180. *Chief Court.*—The appellate work of the Chief Court, as compared with the preceding year, is summarized in the annexed statement :—

	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Average duration.
Regular appeals ...	1875	503	740	580	77
	1876	686	849	667	77
Special appeals ...	1875	1,238	1,451	1,246	33
	1876	1,294	1,499	1,292	54
Total ...	1875	1,801	2,191	1,826	47
	1876	1,980	2,348	1,959	62
Difference ...	...	+ 179	+ 157	+ 133	15

181. The increase in appeals to the Chief Court which has taken place during the past five years is noteworthy. The figures stand thus :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Regular appeals ...	242	417	493	563	686
Special appeals ...	1,178	1,168	1,252	1,238	1,294
Total ...	1,420	1,585	1,745	1,801	1,980

It will be seen that each year has been marked by a steady increase of civil appellate work. If the figures of 1876 are compared with those of 1872, the table shows that regular appeals have almost trebled during the five years, that special appeals were nearly 10 per cent. more numerous in 1876 than in 1872, and that the appellate business of the Court, considered as a whole, has increased 39 per cent. The average duration of civil appeals in the Chief Court was 62 days, being 77 days in regular and 54 days in special appeals. The aggregate value and cost of appeals in suits other than for land disposed of by the Chief Court was Rs. 2,86,028 and Rs. 24,802, respectively ; the average value being Rs. 380-5-8, and the average cost Rs. 32-15-8. In regard to land suits the aggregate value was Rs. 59,904, and the aggregate cost Rs. 9,976 ; the average value and cost of such appeals being respectively Rs. 82-10-0 and Rs. 13-12-2. The most noticeable feature in connection with this subject, is the decline in the value of appeals connected with land. These appeals were of an average value of

Rs. 82 only, as compared with an average of Rs. 226 in the year 1875. Besides appellate work the following cases and petitions were disposed of on the civil side of the Court :—Cases under Section 35 of Act XXIII. of 1861, 228 ; cases under Section 16 of Act IV. of 1866, 45; civil references, 22 ; petitions for removal and transfer of suits and appeals, 13 ; and miscellaneous cases and petitions, 573,—making an aggregate of 881.

182. REGISTRATION.—In 1875-76 there was for the first time an increase in the number of registrations effected, but this increase was only temporary; for in the year under review there was again a decrease in both compulsory and optional registrations, which have fallen far below the figures of the preceding year, and indeed are lower than in any previous year since the Registration Act came into force. The figures for the last six years are :—

	Compulsory.	*Optional.*	*Total.*
1871-72 ...	33,750	61,996	95,746
1872-73 ...	34,054	50,269	84,323
1873-74 ...	32,453	45,131	77,584
1874-75 ...	29,515	37,916	67,431
1875-76 ...	33,661	38,056	71,717
1876-77 ...	30,931	30,183	61,114

183. There is a considerable decrease in the number of compulsory registrations as compared with the average of former years; while the optional transactions show a diminution of nearly one-fifth.

YEAR.	RELATING TO			Total.
	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Miscellaneous.	
1871-72 ...	23,413	38,463	120	61,996
1872-73 ...	21,942	28,220	107	50,269
1873-74 ...	20,422	24,588	121	45,131
1874-75 ...	17,220	20,574	122	37,916
1875-76 ...	19,134	18,798	124	38,056
1876-77 ...	15,767	14,263	153	30,183

This falling-off is attributed in part to the very general and severe sickness which prostrated the people and paralysed trade during the latter half of the year; the year was also one of plentiful harvests, which placed the agriculturists to some extent above the necessity of borrowing or of selling and mortgaging their lands. Further, the progress in the settlement of land revenue of the several districts has a constant and direct tendency to diminish the number of optional registrations. Where a land revenue record is, as in this province, minute and exact, and where the register of the mutation of names

contains all particulars with regard to every transfer of real property within a village, it is obvious that registration is not so necessary, either in the interests of the people or for purposes of the law courts, as in districts where the settlement record is less detailed.

184. As regards registration of sales and mortgages of real property, the statistics of the two past years are these :—

No. of registrations :—	1875-76.	1876-77.
Compulsory ...	31,785	29,069
Optional ...	18,656	15,380
Total ...	50,441	44,449
	Rs.	Rs.
Total value of real property transferred	1,72,42,816	1,46,54,540

185. The income and expenditure of the department for the same two years were—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income—		
Ordinary fees	1,20,480	1,06,537
Extraordinary fees and fines	40,439	35,439
Total	1,60,919	1,41,976
Expenditure	1,02,829	1,00,504
Surplus	58,090	41,472

186. Municipal Administration.—The municipalities in the Punjab are all constituted under Act IV. of 1873. During 1876-77 one municipality was abolished and four new ones were formed. The total number at the end of the year was thus 199 against 196 at the close of 1875-76. Of the total, 8 are 1st class municipalities possessing full powers of sanction within the limits of the Act, and 20 are 2nd class, and 171 are 3rd class with somewhat restricted powers.

187. In the 1st class municipalities, the non-official members of 4 were appointed by nomination, of 1 by election, and of the remaining 3, partly by election and partly by nomination. In the other municipalities the non-official members were all nominated. The average proportion of official to non-official members in the 1st class municipalities was about as 4 to 7, and in the other municipalities as 4 to 9 nearly.

188. The taxation of 2 of the 1st class municipalities was derived solely from octroi, of 2 solely from house and other taxes, and of the remaining 4 from octroi and other taxes combined. The taxation of all the other municipalities was derived from octroi, in 162 wholly, and in 29 principally. Thus, there were 197 municipalities with income derived from octroi either wholly or partly, and 2 without any octroi.

189. The average incidence of octroi taxation in such of the 1st class municipalities as resort to this mode was Rs. 1-7-7 per head per annum, and in the 2nd and 3rd class municipalities was Re. 0-10-11 per head. The average rate of taxation in the municipalities without octroi was Re. 0-14-7 per head. The average rate of municipal taxation of all kinds in the Province was Re. 0-14-8 per head, against Re. 0-14-0 in 1875-76. The rate per head of taxation on food for man and beast was Re. 0-8-3, against Re. 0-7-7 in 1875-76.

190. The income of 162 municipalities was added to from other sources besides taxation, *viz.*, from rents of buildings and gardens, from fines, town-sweepings and grants from provincial sources.

191. The following statement shows the population, income and outlay for 1876-77, of the 22 largest and most important municipalities, 5 of these being 1st class municipalities. The total income of the 177 minor municipalities was Rs. 5,86,137 from taxation, and Rs. 46,686 from other sources, and their expenditure was Rs. 4,66,754 in civil charges, and Rs. 1,44,580 in public works charges.

Statement showing the population, income and outlay for 1876-77, of the 22 largest and most important Municipalities in the Punjab:—

MUNICIPALITIES.	Population.	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
		From taxation.	From other sources.	Civil.	Public Works.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	1,60,562	2,50,914	45,156	1,94,735	1,01,436
Rewari ...	25,237	27,591	1,294	17,128	10,511
Bhiwáni ...	33,149	39,009	2,667	23,925	8,048
Sirsa ...	12,796	10,093	7,451	14,755	3,202
Umballa ...	26,274	16,226	124	13,564	3,002
Ludhiana ...	39,983	37,061	590	23,380	5,792
Simla ...	25,025	44,796	7,964	28,124	33,043
Jullundur ...	50,924	27,477	878	22,529	12,662
Hoshiarpur ...	21,307	27,084	1,471	17,046	7,761
Amritsar ...	1,42,381	2,82,220	67,433	1,68,688	1,37,621
Batala ...	26,897	16,550	625	10,324	6,543
Sialkot ...	33,035	24,051	680	21,671	4,431
Lahore ...	1,28,738	1,46,774	26,919	97,125	82,801
Ferozepore ...	18,627	30,992	2,197	18,818	19,268
Gujranwala ...	20,215	17,583	642	12,617	4,784
Rawalpindi ...	20,768	45,400	6,521	33,104	32,275
Pind Dadan Khan ...	15,414	19,473	1,677	15,523	15,330
Mooltan ...	50,783	74,821	2,144	55,096	12,966
Jhang Maghiana ...	22,342	22,722	868	17,739	9,387
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19,954	31,104	352	21,491	9,821
Dera Gházi Khan ...	19,092	21,279	860	14,589	6,950
Peshámar ...	58,430	70,288	67,630	68,031	75,481
TOTAL ...	971,933	12,92,508	2,46,143	9,10,002	6,03,115

192. The following are abstracts of the total Municipal income and outlay in the Province for 1876-77, as compared with 1875-76 :—

	1876-77.	*1875-76.
I.—*Income.*	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi taxation ...	18,05,179	16,97,127
Taxes on houses, &c. ...	56,831	32,849
Other taxes ...	16,635	20,794
Rents ...	66,200	69,808
Fines ...	11,718	1,175
Miscellaneous ...	2,14,911	2,08,692
Total ...	21,71,474	20,30,445
II.—*Expenditure.*	Rs.	Rs.
Office establishment ...	80,702	81,086
Collection of income ...	1,33,321	1,28,266
Municipal Police ...	4,42,629	4,40,115
Conservancy ...	2,81,460	2,77,223
Dispensaries and other medical and charitable institutions ...	1,59,042	10,5,998
Schools, menageries, museums, libraries, &c. ...	84,309	78,852
Repayment of debt, &c. ...	11,896	84,532
Miscellaneous ...	1,83,397	1,39,694
Construction, maintenance and watering of roads ...	2,64,992	2,16,533
Drainage works ...	1,20,838	1,33,065
Water-supply ...	37,046	73,701
Buildings ...	1,25,627	1,30,518
Other Public Works ...	1,99,192	2,12,583
Total ...	21,24,451	21,02,166

193. The year 1876-77 opened with a balance in the Municipal Funds of Rs. 4,90,101, and closed with a balance of Rs. 5,37,124. The following were the liabilities at the close of the year :—

Simla ...	Rs. 52,040-12-0	balance of loans from Government.		
Jhelum ...	,, 8,944-14-10	ditto	ditto.	
Peshâwar	,, 1,00,000 0 0	ditto	ditto.	

194. It has before been explained that the arrangements for bonded warehouses and refunds being in disfavor with the trading community, it had been determined to extend to the Punjab the system adopted for

* Note.—The differences between the figures for 1875-76 as here given, and as in the report for that year, are owing to different classification and later information verified in the Accounts Department.

the levying of octroi in the North-Western Provinces as an alternative measure with a view to protect through trade. Under this system an estimate of the town consumption of commodities having been made, the octroi calculated on it is levied on all articles of a taxable character imported into the town at a lower rate, sufficient to yield the same sum as would be realised if levied only on articles actually consumed in the town. To this extent therefore through trade has been taxed, for the benefits afforded to it by the police, conservancy and sanitary arrangements of the town. So far as has come to notice without a detailed scrutiny of the annual returns, which has not yet been practicable, the octroi in this Province has not been allowed to become a burden on through trade; and it is satisfactory that the reports of local officers in many districts distinctly state this. No complaints have been made to the Government; and it may reasonably be conceded that not only are the non-official members of municipal committees in every way interested in the free development of trade, but the leading commercial men, other than members of the committees, would not be slow to bring to notice defects and irregularities injurious to them.

195. As to the incidence of taxation in the towns themselves, the results of the year are, with few exceptions, very satisfactory. The highest rates of incidence are mostly in the wealthiest towns, indicating that the wealthiest classes fairly contribute towards the municipal taxation; and the average rate for the province being less than a rupee a head, the rate falling on the poorer classes must necessarily be much lower. The calculations of the incidence also are made only on the population within municipal limits. While in many places there are adjacent military cantonments, the residents of which are purchasers of the taxed commodities, but are not included in the population within municipal limits. In many places also there are purchasers largely from neighbouring villages, also beyond municipal limits; and the annual fairs and the visits of pilgrims, and of nomadic tribes (as the Gaddis in Kangra and the Powindahs in the Derajat), frequently bring in a considerable floating population of consumers, not included in the population on which the incidence is calculated.

196. Most of the municipalities have recovered from the temporary derangement of their finances owing to orders issued by Government in 1875-76 for the exemption from taxation of raw materials used in manufactures. This has been effected partly by revised schedules of octroi, partly by better arrangements for collection, and partly by reduced establishment charges. In some places it has been necessary to substitute choukidárs for organized constabulary in the municipal police, the high cost of which is still complained of in other places, the taxation of which, however, is exceedingly light.

197. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—The distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab, consisting of 16,538 British and 18,608 Native troops, with 97 guns, is shown in the subjoined table :—

WHERE STATIONED.	TROOPS. British.	TROOPS. Native.	TOTAL.	Field Guns.
Delhi	...	763	763	...
Fort Delhi	418	...	418	...
Umballa	1,632	1,087	2,719	12
Kasauli	512	...	512	...
Dagshai	951	...	951	...
Simla	...	452	452	...
Jutogh	97	...	97	6
Sabathu	852	...	852	...
Fort Ludhiana	...	103	103	...
Fort Phillour	...	40	40	...
Jullundur	962	603	1,565	6
Meean Meer	1,143	1,780	2,923	12
Fort Lahore	149	49	198	...
Mooltan	818	1,105	1,923	6
Fort Mooltan	70	55	125	...
Ferozepore	975	686	1,661	6
Fort Ferozepore	198	28	226	...
Fort Govindgarh	160	22	182	...
Amritsar	153	212	365	...
Fort Kângra	51	56	107	...
Dharmsala	...	680	680	...
Bakloh	...	583	583	...
Dalhousie	82	...	82	...
Ráwalpindi	2,634	1,817	4,451	18
Murree	86	...	86	...
Jhelum	...	1,168	1,168	...
Campbellpur	183	...	183	6
Fort Attock	184	176	360	...
Talagang	...	707	707	...
Sialkot	1,273	1,169	2,442	6
Peshâwar	2,120	3,485	5,605	19
Fort Shabkadar	...	142	142	...
Fort Michni	...	137	137	...
Fort Abazai	...	179	179	...
Fort Mackeson	...	157	157	...
Nowshera	793	1,017	1,810	...
Moving in the district	42	150	192	...
Total of 1876-77 ...	16,538	18,608	35,146	97
Total of 1875-76 ...	16,889	18,244	35,133	97
Difference ...	—351	+364	+ 13	...
Total including Punjab Frontier Force ...	16,538	31,148	47,686	113

198. The Punjab Frontier Force, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has its head-quarters at Abbott-abad, and garrisons the whole of the Punjab Frontier, with the exception of Peshawar.

The stations of Mardán, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghâzi Khan, Edwardes-abad (Bannu), and Rájanpur, are occupied by this force; and a line of outposts, extending along the entire border, is garrisoned by this force, assisted by the Derajât Frontier Militia.

A body of Punjab troops, consisting of a squadron of cavalry, a regiment and one wing of infantry, and a mountain battery, forms part of the present garrison of Quetta, in the territories of His Highness the Khan of Khelât.

199. The following statement shows the strength and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1877.

ARM.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.
Artillery	725	2,25,010
Cavalry	2,821	14,61,113
Infantry	8,992	19,55,946
Staff	2	37,223
Total of 1876-77 ...	12,540	36,79,292
Total of 1875-76 ...	12,402	35,20,275
Increase	+ 138	+ 1,59,017

200. *Raids.—Peshâwar Division.*—The blockade of the Kohât Pass Afridis, mentioned in the 1st Chapter of last year's report,* continued almost up to the close of the year under review. It eventually led to the complete submission of the tribes.

A blockade of this nature is not in itself a military operation, and it was only on a few occasions that military force had to be applied.

201. The following incidents may be recorded :—Brigadier-General Ross, Commanding Peshâwar district, reports :—

"On the 16th April 1876, the troops named in the margin moved from Peshâwar, at the requisition of the civil authorities, and encamped at Matanni, a portion of the force as follows advancing to Fort Mackeson :—

B-F. Royal Horse Artillery.
1 Wing 8th King's.
17th Bengal Cavalry.
50 men Sappers and Miners.
1 Wing 14th Sikhs.
20th Punjab Native Infantry.

4 Guns Royal Horse Artillery.	17th Bengal Cavalry.
50 Men Sappers and Miners.	20th Punjab Infantry.

* Page 7, paragraphs 23 and 24.

"This force then moved to a position in front of Aimal Chabutra, under Colonel Rogers, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, to protect the villagers, who were to cut the crops (the property of the blockaded tribe) under the supervision of Major Ommanney, Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar.

"The crops nearest the hills at the mouth of the Kohat Pass were first cut, not without opposition from the Afrídís, who kept up a fire from 800 or 900 yards distance, a few men, however, apparently well armed with Enfield rifles, and quite capable of using them, coming nearer, and causing some little loss on our part.

"At times, the enemy becoming bolder and showing an intention of descending the hill, it was necessary, as they appeared in numbers, to open on them the fire of the Royal Horse Artillery guns occasionally. The practice of the battery was very steady and good, and had a marked effect in dispersing the Afrídís. The loss of the enemy is at present unknown.

"Next morning the same force moved out again to nearly the same position, but a little further from the hills, and the work of cutting the crops was proceeded with without interference from the Afrídís.

"The Afrídís appear to be much better armed than in any former experiences of the Peshawar frontier. They possess many Enfield rifles, and this morning a Whitworth bullet was fired by them at a very long range, and fell close to the guns; many of the Enfield bullets were also found."

202. Colonel Mocatta, Commanding the Kohát garrison, writing on the 22nd April 1876, thus reports :—

"Early on the morning of Tuesday, the 18th, the garrison of Fort Garnett was relieved, and both the relieving and relieved parties were fired at from the low ridge to the left or west of the fort. At about half-past 7 o'clock I was riding towards the fort, and saw the party that had been supplying water for the garrison being fired upon on their return, from the position already described.

"I took the escort, which consisted of a non-commissioned officer and five men, and, having pointed out to them the position of the enemy, opened fire at about 600 yards. This drove the enemy higher up the ridge, where they concealed themselves and remained shrieking and beating drums.

"The Deputy Commissioner arrived soon after, and, as the enemy appeared to be in some numbers, suggested that the mountain battery should be sent for to drive them off. This I did, and at the same time sent for a half company of the 4th Punjab Infantry that happened to be practising at the range under Captain Bruce.

"The fire of the guns, which was very accurate, soon drove the enemy higher up the hills, and Captain Cavagnari sent some levies that he had with him to occupy the ground vacated by the enemy.

"As the enemy had collected in considerable numbers on the higher hills, I sent for two companies of infantry from cantonments, and supported the levies with Captain Bruce's half company.

"About midday, seeing that the enemy were moving towards our left in considerable numbers, apparently with the object of attacking the levies on the low hills in that direction, I sent a company of the 1st Sikhs, under Major Rice, who had come out with them, to the right of Fort Garnett, with instructions to go a short distance up one of the spurs of the hills to divert the attention of the enemy. Covered by the fire of two of the mountain guns, they reached the position pointed out by me and effected the object required. On their opening fire a few of the enemy, who had come down to within about 500 yards, speedily withdrew."

203. The outpost of Muhammadzai is situated near the mouth of the Bazoti Ublan Pass, and 3 miles north-west of Kohat; and the road to it lies across an open plain, covered with low jungle, and skirted by the Afridi hills, near which the ground becomes a good deal cut up by ravines and water-courses. On the 15th of July this plain was the scene of an attack by the Afrídís on a party which conveyed water to the post of Muhammadzai, consisting of 2 bhistís with 4 laden mules, and an escort of 2 sowárs and 2 sepoys.

At a spot about 1,600 yards from the post, this water party was attacked by a body of Afrídís who lay in ambush. The result was that one sepoy was killed and 4 mules and the rifle accoutrements of the sepoy were taken; an endeavour was made by the post to cut off the attacking party, but was not successful.

204. A body of police, numbering about 450 men, were armed and drilled to take the place of the military guards over the depôts of stores and camels at Peshâwar and Kohát; assembled in readiness for any considerable movement of troops that might have been rendered necessary by the conduct of the Afrídís. This necessity, however, did not arise.

205. *Deraját border.*—While the neighbourhood of the Kohát Pass was the scene of much excitement and some bloodshed, the Deraját frontier preserved (as the following statistics show) an almost unbroken quiet, disturbed only by murders committed on the score of private

feud or jealousy, and by a smaller number of cattle thefts than has ever hitherto been recorded.

District.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Kidnapping.	Cattle theft.
Bannu	...	...	...	...	6
Dera Ismail Khan	...	6	4	1	11
Dera Gházi Khan	...	3	3	...	9
Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	3
Total of 1876-77 ...	...	9	7	1	29
Total of 1875-76 ...	2	3	3	1	42
Total of 1874-75 ...	1	3	8	2	34
Total of 1873-74 ...	2	12	14	10	63

The 9 men murdered were all, as far as is known, killed on account of women, and the 7 men who were wounded were either engaged in the same affrays, or in endeavouring to capture the offenders.

206. *Volunteers.*—The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps has lost the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Probyn, its late Commandant, who in February 1877 left the Punjab.

The Lieutenant-Governor in a Gazette Order (No. 20, dated 17th February 1877), acknowledged the excellent manner in which Colonel Probyn's services with the regiment had been performed, and in this acknowledgment the Government of India concurred.

Elected Captain of a troop of Light Horse in 1866, in 1872 he succeeded to the command of the corps, which at that time consisted of 1 troop of cavalry and 3 companies of infantry. He devoted much energy to the task of bringing the different classes of society together; the volunteer movement under his influence became popular, and the strength of the corps now amounts to 564 men, of whom 329 are "efficient."

This includes companies at the following out-stations:—

Amritsar, Gházíabad, Saháranpur, Umballa, Ludhiana, Meerut and Mooltan.

Situated on the line of railway, these companies all share in the general supervision exercised by the Adjutant, and, where necessary, have separate resident drill-instructors.

207. In succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Probyn, the Volunteers have been fortunate in securing the services of Colonel Arthur Cory, Retired List, Bengal Army, a most efficient, and, at the same time, popular Commander. Colonel Cory took the Command in Camp on the 20th February 1877, the Volunteers having moved out for the annual exercise previous to inspection.

208. On the 27th February the corps was inspected by Colonel T. O. Swinhoe, Royal Artillery, when 159 men of all ranks mustered on parade. The march-past was steady; skirmishing and various manœuvres were skilfully performed. The arms, dress and equipments were in good order, clean and serviceable.

Colonel C. Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, inspected the companies at Saharanpur and Meerut on 28th March 1877. The latter company was quite newly raised, and the Volunteers were not yet in uniform, but their arms and accoutrements had been served out to them, and their instruction had been begun; and Colonel Reay witnessed some very satisfactory firing at the ranges of both companies.

209. Due attention has been paid to the safe storage of spare rifles and ammunition.

210. The 2nd (Simla) Volunteers were inspected at Annandale on the 30th September 1876 by Colonel J. McKay, 12th Regiment, who reports :—

"The men present on parade (153) were clean, well set up, and well fitted in their clothing and accoutrements.

"Considering the opportunities possessed, the men marched well together, handled their arms, with few exceptions, fairly, and executed several simple movements creditably.

"The firing I witnessed at 200 yards, standing, by men taken by myself indiscriminately from the ranks, was fair. The 12 men, firing 5 rounds each, made an average of points 8·83, or a percentage of 61·66 of hits.

"There is good material to work upon in this corps, and under more favorable circumstances I am satisfied it would attain a high standard of efficiency; as it is, the corps would prove a valuable auxiliary to the regular troops in case of need."

211. A company of the 1st and a company of the 2nd Punjab Volunteers formed part of the Volunteer division, 600 strong, which attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

212. Very high testimony is borne to the efficiency and good conduct of the whole of the Volunteer battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walton, Commandant of the Presidency Volunteers, who commanded it, states as follows :—

Madras Guards.
1st Punjab (Lahore).
2nd Punjab (Simla).
Calcutta Rifles.
East Indian Railway.
Bangalore Rifles.

"The Volunteer battalion, 600 strong, composed of the detachments as per margin, under my command, formed part of the Imperial Assemblage Force, assembled at Delhi on the 24th December 1876 and broke up on the 6th of January 1877. The battalion formed part of the 1st brigade, 1st Infantry division.

"The duties performed were the same as those in any European regiment, and both officers and men did their duty most cheerfully, and not only to my entire satisfaction, but also to that of my superiors.

"During the whole time the battalion was assembled, the conduct of the men was of the highest order; not one single case of drunkenness was brought to notice." * * * *

"The experience of the Delhi Camp has made it clear that if a time of need should ever arise again, the equipment and mobilization of the volunteer forces in India could be effected without either difficulty or delay."

213. And Major General Sir James Brind, K.C.B., Commanding 1st Infantry Division, reports—

"The Volunteer force collected from so many and distant parts of India, under the able command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, more especially deserves the Major-General's commendation; the conduct, appearance, and efficiency of the 600 Volunteers in this division have been such as to create the most perfect confidence in a movement which, commencing in India's extremity, promises so well."

214. HORSE-BREEDING.—*Fairs.*—The Râwalpindi Horse Fair, which commenced on the 26th March 1877, maintained its importance as a market, and the show of horses and mules was somewhat superior, both in numbers and quality, to the very large gathering of 1876. The number exhibited was 2,217 horses and 566 mules. Progress was marked in the most important classes; the number of branded mares has increased, and the young mares newly branded show more signs of breeding than the older animals. The effect of using high class sires is thus apparent. The 144 branded mares, each accompanied by her foal, formed a fine spectacle, and gave a striking example of the success of the scheme. The mares and foals carried off prizes to the amount of Rs. 3,065, but the committee felt it a difficult matter to award the prizes.

215. Gelding has not been successfully introduced for want of veterinary practitioners, although by way of encouragement large prizes have been given for geldings at this fair. Competent *salutris*, or native veterinary surgeons, do not exist. The class must be created; and projects for the establishment of veterinary schools and colleges are under the consideration of Government.

216. In mule-breeding satisfactory results have been obtained and good progress made. The numbers at the fair were 229 in 1875, 422 in 1876, and 566 in 1877: many of these were of a high class.

Upwards of 1,000 horses and mules were sold at the fair, and fetched remunerative prices. Over 90 mules were purchased for Government.

As regards remounts for native cavalry, the fair was most successful, all officers easily obtaining the animals required for their regiments.

217. Minor fairs or horse shows were held at Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghâzi Khan and Amritsar; the most important being the Jhang fair.

In that district the mares have long been famous for their strength and symmetry, and at this fair the marks obtained by prize-winners were exceptionally high, those for soundness being especially so.

A great impetus has been given to gelding in this district through the residence in it of a good *salutri*, the only one given to the Punjab by the Stud Department. He has practised successfully for some years, obtained the confidence of the breeders, and they now submit their finest colts to the operation.

Remounts are not easily obtainable at this fair, as the breeders do not at present wish to part with their stock.

218. At the Dera Ghâzi Khan (Pir Adil) Fair some fine geldings were shown.

219. *Stallions.*—The breeding operations are now conducted under the orders of the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding, Mr. J. H. B. Hallen.

Besides the 82 stallions mentioned in last year's Report, 14 were received in January 1877 from the Stud Department, namely—

1 Arab.

7 English, Thorough-Bred.

6 English, Half-Bred, and Trotters.

The whole were distributed in 7 central districts and 3 districts on the frontier. At the close of the year 42 stallions were received, in final distribution of the Stud animals formerly in the North-Western Provinces.

220. *Mares.*—The number of branded brood mares in the several districts is as follows :—

		For Horse-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.
Ráwalpindi	...	533	343
Jhelum	...	253	32
Gujrát	...	120	51
Shahpur	...	146	48
Jhang	...	126	...
Lahore	...	107	...
Mardán	...	112	...
Hazára	...	104	...
TOTAL	...	1,501	474

In the Deraját border branding has not as yet been introduced; but the prejudices of the Biluch in this matter are being overcome, and in time they will no doubt gladly submit their mares to the process.

Meanwhile the services of the stallions are given to all approved mares.

221. The entire number of mares served in the Punjab by Government stallions was 1,422 in 1876 and 1,946 in 1877, besides 1,077 served by donkey stallions. The mares branded for *mule-breeding* are given to the Spanish donkeys. The produce may be expected to be very large and valuable mules.

222. The Punjab has been temporaily deprived of the services of Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Boyd, Assistant Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations, who was incapacitated by sunstroke during his tour in the districts, and has gone to England on furlough. This loss is to be regretted, as Mr. Boyd had obtained much influence with the breeders.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The rain-fall of 1875-76 was exceptionally heavy, especially in the months of August and September. The subject was noticed at length in last year's report. The total fall in that year was 37 inches. This year it was only 33 inches, but even this is considerably over the average of several previous years. The decrease occurred in all parts of the province except the Mooltan division, an almost rainless tract, where an increase is shown, chiefly in the Montgomery district. A slight increase also is shown in the Derajat and in the Hazára districts. The decrease shows itself chiefly in the fall of the summer months, from April to October. The winter rains were heavier than the previous year. The duration of the rain late into the spring, placed the harvest in many districts in some danger; but the results of this will fall within the report on the year now current, and the matter has been separately reported on recently. Upon the whole, the character of the weather during the year 1876-77 was favourable for agriculture.

224. *Crops.*—There was a further increase during the past year in the area of land brought under cultivation. The following table shows the increase which has taken place during the last six years:—

YEAR.	Spring harvest, Acres sown.	Autumn harvest, Acres sown.	Total Acres sown.
1871	9,001,492	8,926,648	17,928,140
1872	9,902,744	9,869,242	19,771,986
1873	10,034,202	9,690,338	19,724,540
1874	10,213,338	9,755,638	19,968,976
1875	10,961,257	9,610,166	20,571,423
1876	12,046,273	9,590,007	21,636.280

It will be seen that there was an increase of cultivation in the past, compared with the previous year, of over a million of acres, which occurred entirely in the spring crop owing to the abundant rain-fall of

the latter part of 1875, which caused extensive sowings. The area under each description of crop for the spring harvest in the past two years was as follows :—

		Area sown in Acres.	
		1875.	1876.
Wheat	...	6,282,687	6,609,497
Barley	...	1,818,433	1,874,217
Gram	...	1,604,132	2,272,256
Peas	...	103,010	103,695
Lentils	...	147,599	187,544
Poppy	...	9,504	12,348
Tobacco	...	77,135	69,194
Linseed	...	24,042	23,708
Mustard	...	421,030	435,726
Tára míra	...	194,816	199,239
Safflower	...	23,980	24,708
Vegetables	...	150,370	152,620
Tea	...	6,652	8,060
Other crops	...	97,877	73,461
Total	...	10,961,257	12,046,273

The great increase occurred in the area under wheat and gram cultivation, the excess in the former being 326,810 acres and in the latter 668,124 acres. There was an increase also of 1,400 acres under tea cultivation, while the yield of tea was 766,560 lbs. obtained from 7,985 acres, against 592,200 lbs. from 6,580 acres in the previous year. It may be stated that for the first three years there is no yield at all from this plant, and this fact affects the average very materially. The average of all the land planted this year is calculated at 96 lbs. an acre.

225. For the autumn crops, the area under each description for the past two years was as follows :—

	Area sown in Acres.	
	1875.	1876.
Rice	802,014	708,699
Millets	4,613,720	4,649,702
Indian corn	1,039,594	1,084,339
Pulses	1,604,006	1,547,489
Oil-seeds	198,915	188,016
Cotton	651,150	668,876
Hemp	42,864	51,225
Indigo	84,269	129,409
Vegetables	124,519	94,080
Sugarcane	344,993	356,749
Other crops	104,122	111,423
Total	9,610,166	9,590,007

The only variations in the figures showing the extent of cultivation in each year which need be noticed, are the increased area under indigo, which had fallen in 1875 to 84,269 acres from 118,794 acres in the previous year owing to the failure of water in the inundation canals, but had risen again in 1876 to 129,409 acres. The area under sugarcane also shows an increase of nearly 12,000 acres. It may here be remarked that the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, reports favorably on the working of some sugar mills obtained by him from Calcutta; he states that they are very popular, and that the juice extracted by them commands a distinct and better price in the market, as it is so much cleaner than that extracted by the ordinary mill. These mills are now made up in that district by having the iron work from Calcutta and preparing the wood work on the spot. From the example thus afforded, it may be expected that this improved description of mill will come into more general use.

226. In regard to agricultural experiments, it was noticed in the last report that very poor results had attended the sowings of Carolina rice and sorgho; the further trials of the former have, almost without exception, proved failures; and in only one instance is it said that a fair amount of success attended the latter, but that the people were backward in cultivating it on account of the great care it requires, and they would not admit its superiority over their "charri." The reports on the cultivation of oats are again encouraging, but the destruction of the crop in the Siálkot district by heavy rain was unfortunate, as the success of the previous year's experiment has resulted in creating a great demand for this grain, the cultivation of which here, and in the Hazára district, will be continued.

227. The working of the experimental farm at Amritsar has not been attended with the success which would justify its being maintained, nor does it seem probable that an undertaking of this nature can be successful unless worked on a scale for which funds are not at present available; it has therefore been determined to close the farm.

228. *Sericulture.*—There is again favorable progress to record under this head. A start has been made in the Hoshiarpur district, and the local authorities look forward to the extension of the cultivation of the silk-worm, as the mulberry grows with great luxuriance in some parts of that district. An exhibition of cocoons was held recently at Nurpur, in the Kangra district, at which the superiority of those brought from Gurdaspur was very marked. The number of exhibitors was considerable, and those of the neighbourhood, including the Kashmir population, who have become much impoverished of late years, have become alive to the fact that the production of cocoons in large numbers is not a difficult task, and that there is a ready market for any quantity of good quality

in the silk factory set up by Mr. Halsey at Madhopur. Nurseries of mulberries have been prepared, and advice of a simple and practicable character regarding the rearing of the worm has been impressed upon the native officials in that locality.

229. Experiments are still being continued in the rearing of the tasar silk-worm, which may result in a new and important industry being developed. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur succeeded in raising crops of cocoons from eggs bred by the moths in captivity, the worms being allowed to wander at liberty over bér trees in the open. The silk produced from the tasar cocoons of that district has been favorably reported on and valued at Rs. 10 per seer at Amritsar.

230. *Stock.*—The statistics of agricultural live stock in Appendix No. 43 are a repetition of those in last report; they are revised quinquennially.

231. Cattle disease appeared in a few of the southern districts of the province, but it was only severe in the Hissar district, where about 4,000 cattle died from what is known as "black quarter" and foot and mouth disease. A vernacular edition of Mr. Hallen's cattle disease manual has been largely distributed in all districts. In the efforts to improve the breed of sheep and horned cattle, successful results have been confined to the two districts mentioned in last year's report, *viz.*, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara. There are in the former district 75 of the produce of the Merino and half-bred South Down rams received from the Hissar Farm in 1875, and they are sent into the hills in the hot weather; a further lot of 10 rams were received last year, and are doing well. From Hazara the Deputy Commissioner reports that the rams of the Merino sheep are much sought after by the farmers of Kaghan for their ewes, the produce being a success, besides yielding wool better adapted for their system of weaving than the fine wool taken from the pure Merino breed. The Hissar bulls are also much appreciated in that district.

232. The customary cattle fairs were held during the year, and the number of animals exhibited was 183,027 against 145,360 in the previous year; but on that occasion there was a diminution of numbers from 186,315 in 1874, owing to some of the fairs having been stopped in consequence of the prevalence of cholera. The most important fairs are those held in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa and Amritsar. Of the total of 183,027 cattle attending all the fairs in the province last year, all but about 10,000 were at the fairs in these four districts. The minor fairs were held in the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujránwala, Ferozepore, Jhang and Montgomery.

The general result shows a large increase in the number of cattle brought to fairs, and this increase is almost entirely in the more impor-

tant fairs, particularly those in the Hissar division, where the number increased from 78,804 in 1875-76 to 102,357 last year. The important and well managed fairs in that division are well appreciated, because they supply a real want. The cattle of that locality are of good quality, and traders from a distance are always certain of finding the kind of animal they require and cannot elsewhere procure, while the breeders who send cattle for sale always find customers. The same may be said of the fairs held at Amritsar in spring and autumn, where some 50,000 or 60,000 animals are exhibited, of which a considerable proportion change hands. On recent occasions, horses have also been sent to this fair and find ready sale.

233. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—The minimum rates of rent show no material difference from those reported in the previous year; the rates for the two last years and the produce per acre for each of the principal crops are shown below:—

Crops.		1875-76. Rent.			1875-76. Produce.	1876-77. Rent.			1876-77. Produce.
		Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice	...	4	15	8	872	3	12	2	832
Indigo	...	5	5	6	49	5	5	7	47
Cotton	...	3	11	8	121	3	7	10	102
Sugar	...	10	1	2	739	10	3	2	449
Opium	...	9	0	2	10	8	12	7	10
Tobacco	...	5	12	8	874	5	5	3	825
Wheat	Irrigated ...	3	5	8	788	3	5	4	811
	Unirrigated ...	1	15	5		1	13	7	
Other grains	Irrigated ...	2	5	4	649	2	1	5	586
	Unirrigated ...	1	3	9		1	3	4	
Oil-seeds	Irrigated ...	2	7	9	454	2	5	10	421
	Unirrigated ...	1	9	3		1	6	11	
Fibres	Irrigated ...	2	11	5	251	2	1	10	322
	Unirrigated ...	1	7	10		1	7	1	

The average produce per acre shows some variations, of which the most noticeable is the yield of sugar, which is now reported as 449 lbs, as compared with 739 lbs last year. The yield of 2,224 lbs per acre shown in the specially prepared agricultural statistics, referred to in last year's report, is for *sugar cane*, whereas the above figures are for prepared sugar. The yield of the districts of Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, where sugar cane is largely cultivated, is 500 to 600 lbs. which is probably a fair average.

234. *Prices.*—The usual statistics of the prevailing prices of produce and labor are given in Appendices Nos. 45 and 46; the latter, however,

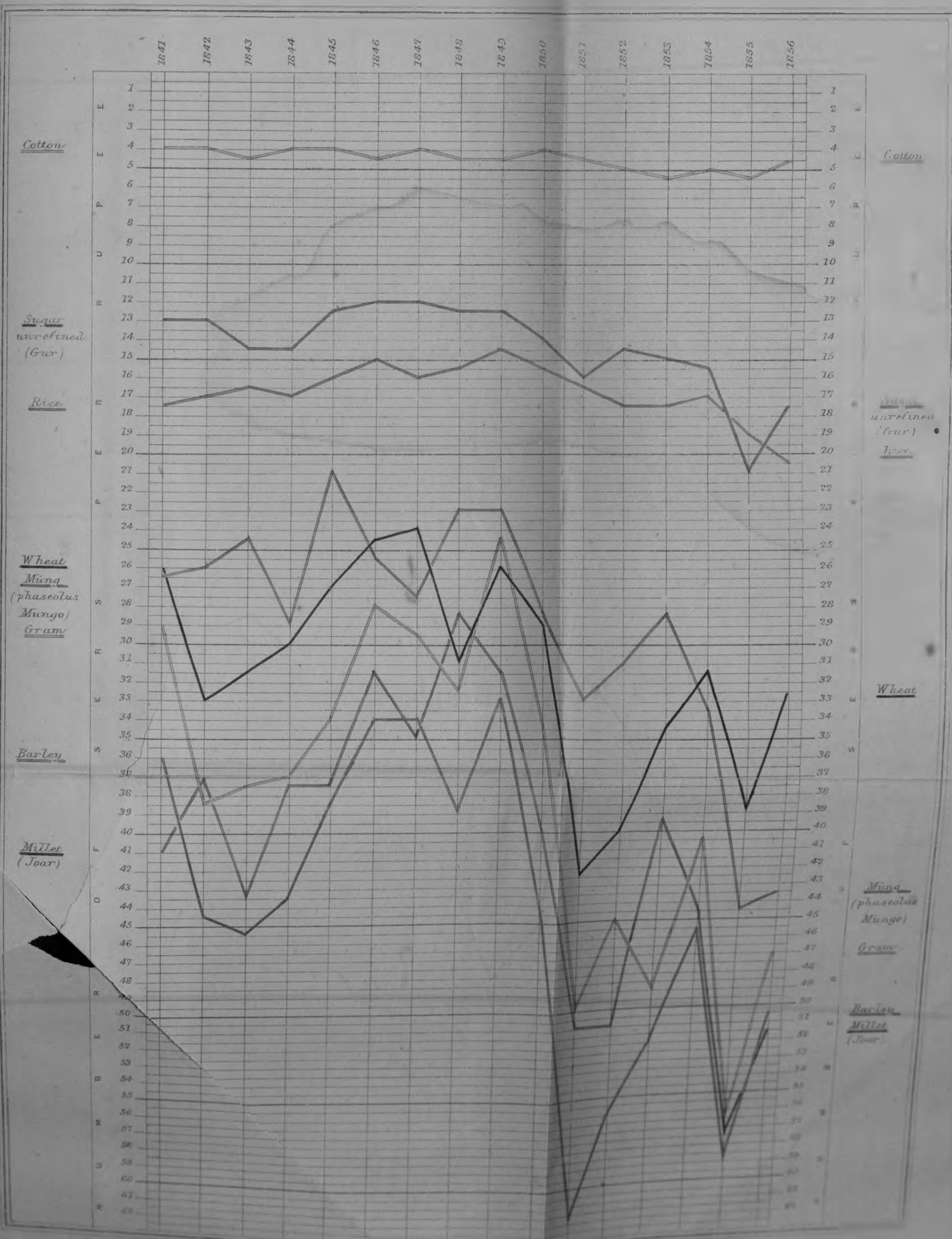
is merely a repetition of the table given in last Report, as wages do not vary much in the Punjab, and information on this head is collected only quinquennially. As in former reports, two diagrams are annexed, the first being merely a copy of that given on the last occasion, and showing the rise and fall in price of the chief articles of agricultural produce from 1841 to 1856 inclusive; the second, showing the fluctuations since 1856, is also a copy of that given in last Report, with an additional column for 1876.

235. The average prices for the principal articles of produce for the year under report and the preceding year were as follows :—

Area under crop.		Nature of crop.	1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.		
1875-76.	1876-77.		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
62,82,687	66,09,497	Wheat ...	0	25	11	0	23	1	0	26	9	0	28	7
18,18,433	18,74,217	Barley ...	0	38	0	0	33	6	0	39	13	0	43	4
16,04,132	22,72,256	Gram ...	0	31	8	0	30	14	0	36	3	0	37	8
10,39,594	10,84,337	Maize ...	0	34	9	0	31	1	0	34	3	0	39	5
21,20,339	22,20,535	Jowar ...	0	31	5	0	34	12	0	33	2	0	39	9
24,37,440	23,69,796	Bajra ...	0	30	7	0	31	1	0	31	1	0	33	11
		Dal ...	0	15	1	0	16	4	0	15	11	0	17	8
6,52,150	6,68,876	Cotton ...	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	7	0	2	14
3,83,029	3,91,630	Sugar ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1
		Ghi ...	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	15	0	1	13
		Firewood ...	3	10	0	3	6	0	3	3	13	2	35	7
80,030	71,867	Tobacco ...	0	7	9	0	7	4	0	4	5	0	5	7
		Salt ...	0	9	9	0	9	4	0	7	0	0	7	5

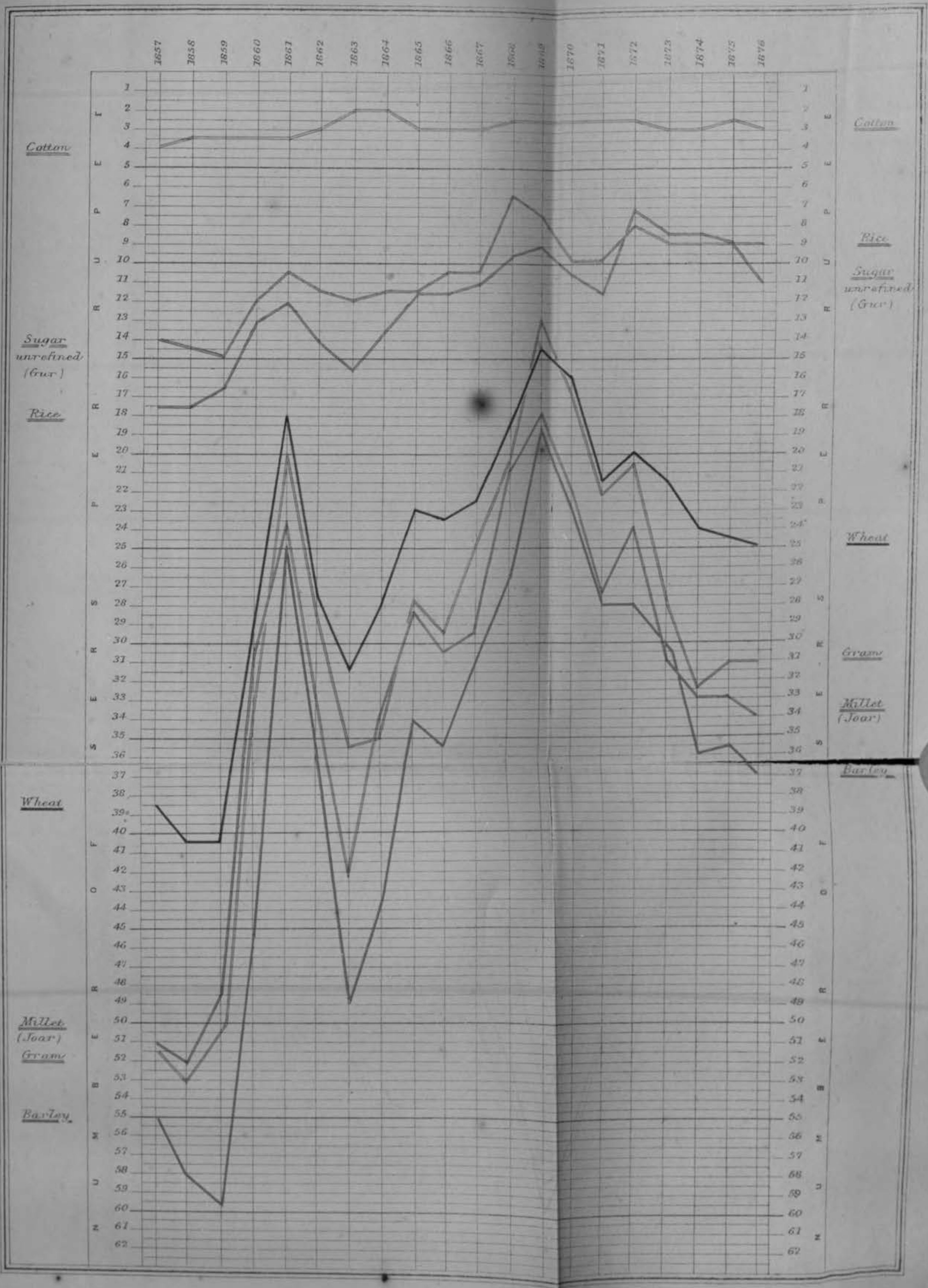
There has been a general fall in the prices of agricultural produce. The area under cultivation shows that the principal crop in the Punjab is the wheat crop, gathered in the spring. The returns of produce per acre show a slight increase in the estimated out-turn of wheat; but this out-turn could not have been calculated on the results of the spring harvest, which were not fully known when the returns were compiled. The fall in the price of wheat in the winter of 1876-77 must have been owing to the anticipation of an abundant harvest in the spring. These anticipations were not altogether realized, as the heavy rains at harvest time were unfavorable to the out-turn; but the fact that the price of wheat fell, in the face of a great demand for export to the famine districts of Bombay and to Europe, shows that there was a plentiful supply of wheat in the province. Wheat is grown chiefly for sale and export, the agriculturists ordinarily subsisting on the cheaper grains, in which also there was a considerable fall in price. Firewood continues to rise in price, owing to the gradual exhaustion of the sources of supply in private hands, and the

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1841 TO 1856.



NOTE. The prices shown in this Diagram are calculated on the averages of 16 Districts only, information regarding the remainder not being available for the years in question.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1876.



better conservation, through the agency of the Forest Department, of those that remain. Salt and tobacco show a rise in price, which, however, cannot have pressed heavily on the people, considering the cheapness of the necessaries of life. In remote districts, such as Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, the price of wheat does not show the same fall as in tracts nearer the main lines of communication.

236. FORESTS.—The tracts and woodlands under the control of the Forest Department comprise an area of 7,256* square miles, of which 4,280 square miles are reserved and 2,976 unreserved; but a large area of the unreserves in Hazára, Montgomery, Jhelum, Shahpur and Rawalpindi is under the management of the District Officer. This area includes (1) the more important forests and "rakhs" or wooded tracts of the plains which are the property of the Government, or in which the Government has paramount forest rights; and (2) the forests in the territories of the Native States of Chamba and Basahir leased by the British Government. The area is divided for administrative purposes into 9 divisions, *viz.* :—

1. Sutlej.
2. Beas.
3. Ravi.
4. Chenab.
5. Jhelum.
6. Rawalpindi.
7. Central Fuel Reserve.
8. Northern Fuel Reserve.
9. Plantation.

237. At the close of the administration of Sir Henry Davies it had become possible to define with some precision the aims of the Forest Department. The policy adopted may be briefly described as the subordination of the work of exploiting forests to the work of organizing them. In the plains it is necessary largely to reduce the areas under departmental control, the selection of reserves being guided by the proximity of the plots chosen to commercial centres and trade routes; whilst the gradual cultivation, where practicable, of forest lands not permanently required as such has been acknowledged as an important object. In the hills, the demands of climatic conservancy have been fully recognized, and the desirability of forming further reserves in localities where the action of wind and weather on soil denuded of trees would prove, in the sequel, hostile alike to agriculture and pasturage has been admitted.

* The area shown above is much less than that entered in the last report. It is based on a later estimate of unreserved area, which is however liable to correction as surveys progress.

Suggestions have been made with the view of promoting more cordial co-operation between District and Forest Officers, and it has been pointed out that the final adjustment of their mutual relations must probably await the time when the demarcation and permanent assignment of selected areas to the several control of the Civil or Forest Staff shall have been accomplished. It has been emphatically asserted that no mercantile theory of forest administration meets the conditions of the Punjab, and that now, and for many years to come, much expenditure must be capital expenditure the return to which cannot be immediate and may often be indirect.

238. In consequence, the system formerly pursued of working all the five rivers at once has been abandoned, and for some years hence the progress of the Forest Department will be estimated, not by the number of trees felled and sleepers brought to market, or by the amount of the receipts from grazing and fuel, or by the balance, in short, of a large gross income against a large gross expenditure, but by the advance made in plantations, in reboisements, in the formation of working plans, in the demarcation and settlement of forest areas. The requirements of scientific conservancy and the regular operation of the Courts of Law have combined to bring into strong relief the administrative difficulties involved in the joint exercise by the Government and the people of ill-defined rights over waste lands; whilst the Forest Bill before the Legislative Council opportunely provides the machinery needed to assign to the several modes of enjoyment their proper proportion and place.

239. The next step, therefore, in the development from the Pangi timber agency of an efficient Government department working in the light of modern knowledge is the institution of forest settlements in order to ascertain in regard to the lands to be treated what rights exist, whose the rights are, and, if they are incompatible with conservancy, how they may best be extinguished. Various proposals of this character were under consideration at the close of the year 1876-77, and orders have since been passed for forest settlements to be made in the Murree and Kahuta tahsils of the Rawalpindi district, and in the Salt Range Rakhs of Jhelum and Shahpur. In the Jhelum Division the Hazára Forest Rules have been revised, but are still pending some amendments suggested by the Government of India. A plan was arranged for working the Kaghan forests, and a working plan was also undertaken for Dungagalli. In the Fuel Reserve Central Division great progress is reported. In *Lahore* a scheme has been prepared for the settlement and reservation of 7 forest blocks. In *Montgomery*, the survey and working plan of a large extent of reserved forests are nearly complete. In *Mooltan* two out of the three tahsils containing forest land have been dealt with. In *Muzaffargarh* the orders of Government have been passed since the close of the financial year sanctioning the selection of a group of Government rakhs. In

Dera Ghâzi Khan a like selection has been made and similarly approved. In the *Chenab* and *Ravi* Divisions some work has been done in the demarcation of the Chamba forests. On the *Beas*, the Inspector-General, the Conservator and the Deputy Conservator made a tour in the forests of Kulu, Seoraj and Rupi, and drew up a joint report on the demarcation of reserves, which is now in the hands of the Financial Commissioner. Proposals were also submitted for dealing with the forests of the Kángra tahsíl. Lastly, the Sutlej working plan, which was submitted some time ago, has lately been sanctioned, and the Bassahir forest lease has been revised.

240. Successfully to carry out these and other like undertakings, it was, of course, a first necessity to secure an adequate staff. Representations were submitted in the summer of 1877 as regards the strength of the superior staff, and the whole of the subordinate establishment was thoroughly revised last autumn. Orders on the proposals then made have not yet been received from the Government of India.

241. *Forest Improvements.*—Turning to some of the details of forest management, it may be noted that there are now nurseries at Kujagalli in the *Jhelum* Division, and in 3 of the rakhs in the plains of the Rawalpindi district. The closure for reproduction of the Khairimurat rakh in this district has been a success. In the Fuel Reserve Northern Division Rakh Gurát in Gujrát has been closed for the same purposes, and attempts have been made to reboise the Pabbi hills. Further arrangements have also been adopted for the partial closure of other rakhs in this Division. In the *Beas* Division various deodar experiments were made, but in many localities the seedlings failed. A forest garden was established at Monali. The Conservator reports that in the Fuel Reserve Central Division good natural reproduction has followed the closing of 13 rakhs in the Lahore district. The work of the Plantation division is treated in four groups, *viz.*, (*a*) Changa Manga, (*b*) Lahore Sailaba, (*c*) Outlying plots, (*d*) Rakh improvements (*i. e.*, by artificial treatment, not merely by natural or aided reproduction). In the Changa Manga Plantation the 1st Circle, known as Van Khara, is now a completely peopled forest of shisham with a slight admixture of mulberry and other species, 6,843 acres in extent. The 2nd or Maujoki Circle is to comprise 4,000 acres, of which 2,560 have already been laid out. There is as yet no regular yield, as all cuttings, though saleable, are improvement cuttings. In the Lahore Sailaba 219 acres were thinned at Jhok Sadhanwali and 230 at Shahdera. Sowings were made in the 2 blocks first named, and in the Mahmudbuti block. The outlying plots are Delhi, Nág, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Phillour and Jagadhri. They do not call for special remark. A scheme has been sanctioned by Government for the improvement of Rakh Bauli Lehna Singh.

242. *Experiments.—Chinese Blackwood* is growing well at Changa Manga, but has failed at Baklo (4,500 feet) and Chitríl (4,000 feet). A few *Cork Oak* plants received from England in December 1875 have succeeded at Palampur and in Kulu. No fresh experiment was made in *Eucalyptus*, but the trees of this species at Changa Manga continue healthy, the largest, which is 8 years old, being 56 feet high. *Edible chestnuts* have not proved a success, some 374 plants resulting from 5,500 nuts received. *Tún* has succeeded well in the Plantation Division.

243. *Yield and Working of Forests.*—The yield consists of trees felled and logged and of sleepers and other scantlings cut and brought to market or sold or given for public works, of firewood cut by area and sold in stacks, and of income from permits for firewood for kilns, &c., from the sale by auction of the right to collect dead and dry wood, and from miscellaneous petty sales. The *Jhelum* Division is being worked; the fellings in Kaghan were for export; those in the Dungagalli range for the local market. The Murree Brewery in the Rawalpindi Division took 21,679 maunds of fuel besides a number of dry trees. In the *Beas* Division 547 deodars were felled for export; but this was but a small proportion of the total cuttings, more than 11,000 pines being cut for zamindars' houses, besides other extensive fellings. The yield of the Bassahir Forest of the Sutlej Division was 1,340 deodars converted into logs for export. In the Fuel Reserve Central Division the demand for fuel was as follows :—

		Cubic feet.
Commissariat, Mooltan	...	81,034
Ditto, Meean Meer	...	82,658
Punjab Northern State Railway	...	595,382
Indus Valley Ditto	...	55,374
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Ditto	...	992,251
Total	...	1,806,699

244. *Financial Results.*—The following table gives the net profit and loss of the Forest Department since 1870-71, after making allowance for the alterations in the value of stock :—

Year.		Profit and loss.		Rs.
1870-71	...	Surplus	...	1,00,000
1871-72	...	Ditto	...	3,70,397
1872-73	...	Ditto	...	39,970
1873-74	...	Deficit	...	6,854
1874-75	...	Surplus	...	2,44,797
1875-76	...	Ditto	...	1,52,058
1876-77	...	Ditto	...	1,71,136

245. Below are statistics for six years of the gross receipts and charges:—

Year.		Expenditure.	Revenue.	Increase or decrease.
1871	...	7,05,329	7,35,003	+ 29,674
1872	...	7,95,942	6,52,994	— 42,948
1873	...	5,97,162	7,32,539	+ 1,35,377
1874	...	6 46,479	8,34,874	+ 1,88,395
1875	...	5,54,226	9,05,742	+ 3,51,516
1876	...	5,22,482	5,98,754	+ 76,272

The last column gives the excess of revenue over expenditure. From these figures it appears that the department pays its way and can show a profit,—a satisfactory result considering the amount of work that still remains to be done before the forests of the Punjab can be regarded as organized. It should also be borne in mind that on the Jhelum, Rávi, Chenab and Sutlej a heavy prime cost is paid for the revenue-yielding material in the shape of rent and seigniorage. The income of 1876-77 was more than Rs. 3 lakhs less than that of 1875-76, but this was to be expected under the altered system. There were also considerable sales which were not concluded in time for the cash results to be shewn in the year. The expenditure on felling and exporting timber was steadily kept down. In 1873, it was Rs. 2,07,868; in 1874, Rs. 2,08,552; in 1875, Rs. 1,52,137; in 1876, Rs. 1,41,631. The material produced has consequently been less, though not proportionally so, as the following list of depôt receipts will show:—

		Cubic feet.
1873	...	641,249
1874	...	787,375
1875	...	703,615
1876	...	651,899

246. The main cause, however, in the difference between the receipts of 1875-76 and of 1876-77 was that in the latter year only some 3 lakhs worth of wood was sold, as against nearly 6 lakhs worth in the former, the reason being that in 1875-76 a large store of sleepers ready cut from former years was unexpectedly taken over from the Beas by the Rajputana State Railway, thus enabling that division to realize at once over two lakhs of rupees. The expenditure during 1876-77 on Government timber operations was Rs. 1,41,631, as stated above; but this has only a partial connection with the timber brought down in the year owing to the uncertainty of floods, and to the time that must in any case elapse before launchings are brought to market. The largest item, Rs. 46,215, spent on the Jhelum was chiefly for the regular working of the Kaghan forests; and this timber will not be received at depôt till 1877 and 1878 at the earliest.

247. MINES AND QUARRIES.—There is nothing calling for special notice under this head, no discoveries or experiments worth mention having been made during the year. The mineral resources of the Province have been described at length in previous Reports ; and the prescribed statistical form, which was last prepared for the Report of 1873-74, and is revised quinquennially, will be found in Appendix No. 47.

248. MANUFACTURES.—The prescribed statistical table is given in Appendix No. 48 ; and below is a statement showing the estimated value of the manufactures of the Province for the past two years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	18,41,699	19,02,049
Cotton	2,00,85,549	1,75,05,556
Wool	10,18,696	9,42,329
Other fibres	8,58,172	6,41,578
Paper	2,01,695	1,58,565
Wood	61,48,460	67,28,686
Iron	41,36,360	43,26,132
Brass and copper	7,30,564	6,38,573
Building	27,09,589	43,22,867
Leather	48,08,762	63,21,802
Gold and silver lace	32,94,056	56,27,054
Dyeing	6,78,351	7,38,926
Oil	13,00,663	12,45,966
Shawl	13,36,342	8,96,507
Soap	23,245	33,555
Other manufactures	48,10,721	30,81,205
TOTAL ...	5,39,82,824	5,51,71,350

There is thus a further increase shown in the value of the manufactures of the Province, notwithstanding a considerable decrease under "cotton," "shawls," and "other manufactures ;" the decrease under the first being due probably to the larger consumption of European cotton cloth, as shown by the trade statistics for the year under report ; while the further decrease under the second would appear to indicate a permanent decline in the Indian shawl trade. Whether the decrease under "other manufactures" and the large increases under other heads are real, or due to difference of classification or defective information, as remarked in the last report, is not at all certain.

249. The number of manufactures, large and small, and the number of workmen employed, have not varied very materially ; but, while the manufactures have been added to, and the out-turn has been greater, the number of workmen employed has diminished as shown in the following statement :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of manufactures... ...	501,165	505,634
Do. of workmen	1,407,911	1,347,254

250. TRADE.—The system of registering the statistics of trade, which was briefly described in last year's Report, has been followed during the past year; but some modifications in the classification of articles have been introduced, in accordance with a resolution of the Government of India passed in June 1876. A more thorough separation has now been made between the trade of the Punjab with countries external to British India, and with other British Provinces or native territory in India; so that the statistics as now arranged show, separately the "Foreign" and what may be termed the "Inter-provincial trade" with the Punjab, and will be found in Appendix 49.

251. There has been some difficulty in framing the returns, so as to furnish all the information desired, owing to the inability of the Railway Companies to give the values of the goods conveyed by them. Efforts have been made to arrive at a correct valuation, but with results not heretofore satisfactory; the returns of previous years have not therefore in this respect been quite reliable, nor such as would admit of comparison with the tables of the year under report, during which it is believed that more trustworthy data have been obtained for estimating values, more especially in the important item of European cotton goods. These estimates have been arrived at after careful local inquiry and experiment; and it is believed that although future enquiry may lead to some modification, there is not likely to be any important changes in the rates now adopted. It is necessary for the purposes of comparison that the corrected values now arrived at should be applied to the trade of previous years, which had undoubtedly been too highly valued, and the following are the results :—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75 ...	7,084,599	9,35,73,922	9,203,904	6,61,92,000
1875-76 ...	6,877,653	8,93,40,569	6,263,222	5,11,31,708
1876-77 ...	7,836,084	9,62,41,877	7,878,678	5,68,49,935

This statement shows the entire trade of the Province, both "Foreign" and "Inter-provincial." The year 1874-75 was one of abnormal activity, owing to the large exports of grain to Bengal during the scarcity in that province, so that the figures indicate a trade much in excess of that in the following year; but during the past year there has been a steady increase in weight and value of both imports and exports as compared with 1875-76.

252. The "Foreign" trade of the Punjab for the last two years is shown below :—

IMPORTS.

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Kashmir ...	349,575	48,36,684	430,156	54,28,894
	Logs 24,449	3,01,191	Logs 66,525	5,39,617
Ladakh ...	1,604	3,08,728	4,762	1,68,146
Chinese Thibet ...	8,140	1,07,890	6,115	1,42,689
Bajour ...	67,425	6,75,421	145,795	4,18,719
Kabul ...	8,88,382	91,43,713	709,062	71,60,071
			Logs 21,250	
Tirah ...	40,447	1,24,408	35,330	1,49,795
Suvestan ...	23,002	1,03,768	24,458	1,01,956
	1,378,575	1,56,01,802	1,355,678	1,41,09,884
	Logs 24,449		Logs 87,775	

	EXPORTS.			
Kashmir ...	368,975	28,89,134	372,020	27,12,930
Ladakh ...	2,005	1,36,816	3,624	1,34,001
Chinese Thibet ...	120	2,508	120	4,210
Bajour ...	33,065	3,83,964	43,538	1,99,360
Kabul ...	264,830	81,66,555	312,275	79,31,296
Tirah ...	9,384	31,937	10,236	59,527
Suvestan ...	6,193	2,01,683	13,009	1,80,409
	702,572	1,18,12,597	754,822	1,12,21,734

253. The following were the principal articles of Import and Export :—

IMPORTS.	NUMBER OR WEIGHT IN MAUNDS.		VALUE IN RUPEES.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Drugs ...	24,648	26,256	17,83,259	11,92,542
Dyes ...	1,03,608	1,03,895	16,22,420	9,58,179
Fruits and Nuts ...	1,47,080	1,92,827	19,29,144	20,02,201
Ghi ...	48,206	52,303	9,00,560	9,64,028
Grains and pulses ...	1,28,671	89,467	3,50,926	2,02,203
Silk, raw ...	3,983	5,775	21,66,220	32,38,650
Manufactured ...	...	...	52,830	6,315
Wool and Pashm, raw...	14,800	22,160	2,65,538	4,06,301
Manufactured	...	...	22,65,567	21,73,314
Wood ...	6,82,330	5,83,835	20,71,058 (Wood and Logs)	17,22,016 (Wood and Logs)
Logs ...	24,449	87,775		
EXPORTS.				
Cotton, raw ...	8,794	6,401	1,83,086	1,26,555
Cotton piece-goods European ...	17,948	16,770	*39,48,695	16,28,124
Indian	43,958	43,695	17,45,698	13,10,921
Drugs of all kinds ...	4,058	5,022	95,098	68,850
Dyes ...	14,339	20,887	8,83,632	15,19,439
Grain and pulses ...	2,50,035	2,28,771	4,31,933	3,44,056
Salt ...	2,21,018	2,34,846	4,47,656	6,17,031
Sugar, refined ...	24,243	25,136	3,11,244	3,37,520
unrefined ...	29,018	30,138	1,35,697	1,44,569
Spices ...	7,221	8,654	1,87,005	2,22,167
Tea ...	14,887	25,098	20,08,363	38,18,918

* Old value.

247. Mines and Quarries.—There is nothing calling for special notice under this head, no discoveries or experiments worth mention having been made during the year. The mineral resources of the Province have been described at length in previous Reports; and the prescribed statistical form, which was last prepared for the Report of 1873-74, and is revised quinquennially, will be found in Appendix No. 47.

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Paper	2,01,695	1,58,565
Wood	61,48,460	67,28,686
Iron	41,36,360	43,26,132
Brass and copper	7,30,564	6,38,573
Building	27,09,589	43,22,867
Leather	48,08,762	63,21,802
Gold and silver lace	32,94,056	56,27,054
Dyeing	6,78,351	7,38,926
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There is thus a further increase shown in the value of the manufactures of the Province, notwithstanding a considerable decrease under "cotton," "shawls," and "other manufactures;" the decrease under the first being due probably to the larger consumption of European cotton cloth, as shown by the trade statistics for the year under report; while the further decrease under the second would appear to indicate a permanent decline in the Indian shawl trade. Whether the decrease under "other manufactures" and the large increases under other heads are real, or due to difference of classification or defective information, as remarked in the last report, is not at all certain.

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IMPORTS.

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		Rs.		Rs.
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	Logs 24,449	3,01,191	Logs 66,525	5,30,617
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Chinese Thibet ...	8,140	1,07,890	6,115	1,42,689
Bajour ...	67,425	6,75,421	145,795	4,18,719
Kabul ...	8,88,382	91,43,713	709,062	} 71,60,071
			Logs 21,250	
Tirah ...	40,447	1,24,408	85,330	1,49,795
Suvestan ...	23,002	1,03,768	24,458	1,01,956
	1,378,575	1,56,01,802	1,355,678	1,41,09,884
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Suvestan ...	6,193	2,01,683	13,009	1,80,409
	702,572	1,18,12,597	754,822	1,12,21,734

253. The following were the principal articles of Import and Export :—

IMPORTS.	NUMBER OR WEIGHT IN MAUNDS.		VALUE IN RUPEES.	
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Ghi ...	48,206	52,303	9,00,560	9,64,028
Grains and pulses ...	1,28,671	89,467	3,50,926	2,02,203
Silk, raw ...	3,983	5,775	21,66,220	32,38,650
Manufactured ...	...	...	52,830	6,315
Wool and Pashm, raw...	14,800	22,160	2,65,538	4,06,301
Manufactured	...	...	22,65,567	21,73,314
Wood ...	6,82,330	5,83,835	20,71,058	17,22,016
Logs ...	24,449	87,775		
EXPORTS.				
Cotton, raw ...	8,794	6,401	1,83,086	1,26,555
Cotton piece-goods European ...	17,948	16,770	*39,48,695	16,28,124
Indian	43,958	43,695	17,45,698	13,10,921
Drugs of all kinds ...	4,058	5,022	95,098	68,850
Dyes ...	14,339	20,887	8,83,632	15,19,439
Grain and pulses ...	2,50,035	2,28,771	4,31,933	3,44,056
Salt ...	2,21,018	2,34,846	4,47,656	6,17,031
Sugar, refined ...	24,243	25,136	3,11,244	3,37,520
unrefined ...	29,018	30,138	1,35,697	1,44,569
Spices ...	7,221	8,654	1,87,005	2,22,167
Tea ...	14,887	25,098	20,08,363	38,18,918

* Old value.

254. There is a decrease in the past year compared with 1875-76 both in weight and value under the head of "Imports," due to the falling-off in the Kabul trade. Under "Exports" there is an increase in weight, but a decrease in value; the figures for 1875-76 are, however, those taken from the last Report, and the values shown are subject to reduction on account of the European piece-goods carried beyond the frontier in that year. On the whole, the export trade of the past year must be considered as exhibiting an increase both in weight and value compared with the trade of 1875-76. The marked decrease under imports, as already observed, is due to the falling-off in trade with Kabul. From Kashmir, notwithstanding the decline in the shawl trade, as shown in the figures marginally noted, there is an increase both in the weight and value of imports, due to the production of raw silk, of which 371 maunds valued at Rs. 2,22,450, were received into India in 1875-76, while the amount imported during the past year was 2,139 maunds, valued at Rs. 14,65,200. The variations in the imports from other countries call for no special notice. Under "Exports" the trade with Kashmir also shows improvement during the past year,—in weight, as indicated by the figures in the above statement; and in value, it may be assumed from the fact that 5,573 maunds of English piece-goods were conveyed into that State, against 4,870 maunds in the previous year. The export of salt also rose in value from Rs. 3,51,882 in 1875-76 to Rs. 5,03,081 in last year. The export trade with Kábul also represents some favorable features, for there is a considerable increase in weight, while the decrease in value can, as in the case of Kashmir, be accounted for by the reduced valuation now adopted of English piece-goods; the other important items were indigo, the value of which exported last year was 13 lakhs, against 5 lakhs in the previous year; and tea, of which the export amounted to 36 lakhs, against 18 lakhs in 1875-76.

		Imports.
1874-75	...	23,30,217
1875-76	...	19,97,617
1876-77	...	18,71,490

255. The "Inter-provincial" trade for the past two years has been as follows, the values shown in 1875-76 having been reduced to the rates adopted in 1876-77 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1875-76 ...	5,499,078	7,37,38,537	5,560,650	4,11,14,046
1876-77 ...	6,480,406	8,21,31,993	7,123,856	4,56,28,201

256. This shows a very considerable increase in the trade during the past year, and the principal articles are given in the following comparative statement of traffic for 1875-76 and 1876-77 :—

	NUMBER OR WEIGHT.		VALUE IN RUPEES.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
IMPORTS.				
Cattle ...	No. not recorded.	No. 30,977	Not recorded.	2,88,367
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds. not recorded.	Mds. 20,600	Not recorded.	17,50,760
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	364,971	353,944	*4,37,96,520	4,25,21,619
Ditto, Indian ...	210,105	9,945	7,21,872	4,91,543
Drugs, all kinds, excluding opium	25,552	47,116	2,42,945	4,26,284
Dyeing materials, all kinds ...	36,212	34,808	9,46,142	9,01,743
Gunny bags ...	Not recorded	No. 1,502,820	Not recorded.	3,24,807
Fruits and nuts ...	52,257	Mds. 52,960	5,69,790	6,06,075
Grains of all kinds ...	1,342,431	1,433,351	31,47,887	31,94,810
Leather and manufactures of leather.	Not recorded	2,465	4,22,814	5,83,877
Liquors ...	182,014	141,458	Only partially recorded.	39,58,950
Metals and manufactures of metals.	253,900	256,994	34,20,192	34,71,574
Opium ...	1,200	1,107	10,81,139	9,89,802
Ghi ...	20,976	16,312	4,71,947	3,47,417
Salt ...	383,229	312,934	18,72,514	14,97,250
Silk and silk manufactures ...	7,106	5,178	21,10,280	31,17,380
Spices ...	58,448	51,649	15,59,363	15,15,541
Sugar refined ...	270,514	299,118	31,19,570	35,26,222
Do. unrefined ...	902,690	1,121,772	27,90,136	42,69,410
Tea foreign ...	26,713	20,860	19,49,360	15,35,760
Tobacco ...	25,932	50,690	2,38,688	3,97,888
EXPORTS.				
Cotton, raw ...	153,109	200,550	18,87,447	24,02,654
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	66,809	61,747	*80,17,080	71,63,961
Ditto, Indian ...	41,095	41,034	28,42,096	20,73,499
Drugs, all kinds, excluding opium	21,230	29,088	2,50,325	6,26,453
Dyeing materials, all kinds ...	44,142	43,173	10,71,264	13,11,804
Fruits and nuts ...	78,164	65,462	9,72,369	8,00,527
Grains, all kinds ...	1,502,453	2,502,835	27,83,468	40,38,333
Hides and skins ...	Not recorded.	26,049	11,10,677	15,70,972
Leather and manufactures of leather.	Not recorded.	5,676	17,66,546	11,00,044
Ghi ...	12,953	21,022	2,76,921	4,59,521
Salt ...	1,095,027	1,176,927	51,44,604	48,62,045
Saltpetre ...	42,457	36,995	1,66,091	1,43,700
Oil-seeds ...	879,417	1,480,874	25,78,540	44,28,746
Silk and silk manufactures ...	1,924	3,735	5,74,725	25,79,032
Spices ...	48,873	42,057	13,85,767	9,23,569
Sugar, refined ...	232,800	164,039	19,78,901	15,25,534
Do., unrefined ...	778,173	667,227	25,82,941	26,52,257
Tea, Indian ...	8,553	10,171	6,44,140	9,96,240
Wool, raw ...	134,122	141,013	20,34,407	19,75,725

* Corrected value.

257. The trade with Eastern Turkistan has not on this occasion been, and will not in future be, shown separately, as it does not adjoin British territory ; the traffic passes through Kashmir or Ladakh, and is included in the table showing the foreign trade of the Province.

258. *Joint Stock Companies.*—There were 12 Companies in the Punjab at the close of 1875-76 registered under the Indian Companies Act, *viz.*:—

(1).—*The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.*

(2).—*The Murree Brewery Company, Limited.*

(3).—*The Kángra Valley Tea Company, Limited.*

(4).—*The Punjab Bank, Limited* (since gone into liquidation).

(5).—*The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.*

(6).—*The Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited.*

(7).—*The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.*

(8).—*The Lahore Branch, India Co-operative Society, Limited.*

(9).—*The Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.*

10).—*The Delhi Ancient Treasure Company, Limited.*

(11).—*The Central Asian Trading Company, Limited.*

(12).—*The Empress Victoria Theatrical Company, Limited.*

The three last are new Companies, which were registered during the year.

259. The following Societies are also on the roll of the register of Joint Stock Companies, as registered under Act XXI. of 1860 :—

(1).—*The Mayo Industrial School Society.*

2).—*The Punjab Masonic Institution.*

(3).—*The Roberts' Institute.*

(4).—*Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.*

(5).—*The United Service Institution of India.*

(6).—*The Board of Management of the Lahore High School.*

(7).—*The Anarkalli Library.*

260. Public Works.—*Military Works.*—Of the military works carried out by the Punjab Public Works Department during the year, the most important were those undertaken for the protection of the cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan from the encroachments of the River

Indus, on which a large and unexpected outlay had to be incurred. These works were successful, and the river at the close of the flood season had receded to a further distance from the station than it has been for many years. Extensive repairs to some of the military buildings in the Peshâwar district had also to be carried out, in consequence of the damage caused by a severe shock of earthquake in December 1875. Wells were completed for the supply of drinking-water to two of the frontier posts, and other improvements, and minor works in addition to those of maintenance were executed during the year.

261. *Civil Buildings.*—Further progress was made during the year in the provision of jail buildings. A project was prepared for the construction of the new District Jail at Amritsar to replace the building destroyed by the rains of the previous year, and temporary barracks, with necessary out-offices, were built for the male and female prisoners, while the permanent building is under construction. At the Lahore Central Jail a new house with out-offices was erected for the Deputy Superintendent, and part of the quarters of the guard was raised and re-roofed. The sleeping barracks in the Jail at Dharmsâla were re-roofed, and other improvements were effected; out-buildings for the female ward in the Ráwalpindi Jail have been commenced; 4 additional solitary cells were completed for the Jail at Jhang, and materials were collected for 20 cells in the Jail at Jhelum. A few other minor works were carried out, and the preparation of materials for the enlargement of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail was commenced, but subsequently postponed with reference to the possible abandonment of the station, owing to the encroachments of the river.

262. The new Court-house for the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar has been completed, and will be made over for occupation as soon as certain of the subsidiary buildings can be provided. Accommodation has been provided in the Court-house of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, for European pleaders and litigants, and a few additions and improvements were made to the Court-houses of the Lahore and Hissar districts. The new tahsils at Fatahjung and Talagang, in the Râwalpindi district, were completed. A new tahsil at Abbott-abad was commenced, and a site has been secured for a similar building at Karnâl. Some progress was made in the new police buildings at Gurdâspur, the construction of which had become necessary owing to the destruction of the old lines by the floods of the previous year. New police stations have been completed at Shah Jahânpur, in the Gurgaon district, at the Subzi Mundi near Delhi, at Kasauli, Attock, and Murree,—the latter to replace the old building destroyed by fire. A new station has been commenced at Pahârgunj near Delhi; the military outposts at Tank and Jutta in the Dera Ismail Khan district have been converted into police stations, and a new police post has been constructed at Lalgoshai on the Rajanpur border.

Two new barracks were erected for the police at Mian Mir, and some improvements were made to the police office at Rohtak and to the police thana at Gurhi Habibula in the Hazara district.

263. The new College and Normal School at Lahore was completed, except the towers and part of the verandahs of the upper storey. The upper storey of the main building was roofed in, and the back verandah built, with other minor details. New schools, and boarding-houses in connection with schools, were completed or in progress during the year. The construction of the new Church at Dalhousie was stopped, pending alterations of the arrangements with a view to reduction of cost. A commencement was made of the restoration of the "Budshahi Musjid," or Imperial Mosque, at Lahore, to which, as a work of historical and architectural interest, the Government has contributed a portion of the required funds, further aid being given from district and municipal funds, and the balance being made up from private subscriptions. The granite obelisk over the remains of the late Dr. Stoliczka at Leh in Ladakh was finished, all but setting in the tablets which could not be brought up before the winter season had set in. The large Town Hall at Jullundur commenced last year was finished. Several dispensaries were also completed.

264. *Roads.*—Of metalled roads, the Grand Trunk Line from Delhi to Lahore was maintained in good order, new coats of metal having been consolidated on such portions as most needed them ; and annual repairs and re-metalling were executed to the road from Lahore to Ráwalpindi and Attock, which was also maintained in good order. Metal was collected for the repair of the entire road from Umballa to Kálka, and 5½ miles of the road received a new coat. The road from Amritsar to Pathankote *en route* to Dalhousie was well maintained, so also was the road from Ráwalpindi to Murree. Of the Delhi and Muthra road 19 miles of metalling were completed, and further progress has been made in the metalling of the roads from Delhi to Sirsa and from Hansi to Mahm. The road from Siálkot to Wazirabad received a first coat of metal, and 5 miles of the road from Mooltan to Dera Ghàzi Khan were metalled.

265. Of unmetalled roads, the road from Kálka to Simla was maintained in fair order, retaining walls were constructed where necessary, and material was collected for the further metalling of bad portions of the road. On the Hindustan and Thibet road a new line was marked out for 5 miles between Rámpur and Gaura, and the road was further extended by about 7 miles beyond Jangi to Kurram. Some few works were executed on the road from Pathankot to Palampur in the Kángra Valley, and the improvement, at the cost of His Highness the Maháraja of Kashmir, of the road between Kangra and Ladakh over the Lacha Lang was completed. A survey was also completed of the proposed

route up the Shyok Valley, to be also undertaken by His Highness. The road from Chíchawatni on the Lahore and Mooltan Line of Railway to Dera Ismail Khan has also been improved, 19 miles of metalling having been completed, and sarais and wells constructed. Improvements were effected along many useful roads maintained from district funds, some of which are being gradually metalled, and many bridges and culverts were constructed.

266. The usual boat-bridges were maintained up to the flood season on the several rivers, and ferries were established on these bridges being dismantled. In December 1876, under instructions from the Supreme Government, a bridge of boats was set up across the Indus river at Khushalgarh on the line of road from Ráwalpindi to Kohát, which had been specially repaired with reference to the operations undertaken in connection with the closing of the Kohát Pass. Some further progress was made in providing for the accommodation of travellers, and existing buildings were maintained in good order.

267. *Railways.*—There are four lines of Railway within the limits of the Punjab, *viz., the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway* (guaranteed), which has long been open for traffic; the *Punjab Northern* (*State*) *Railway* under construction, but partly open to traffic; the *Indus Valley* (*State*) *Railway* under construction ; and the *Rájputana* (*State*) *Railway*, the portion of which lying within the limits of this Province was open to traffic throughout the year. Each line will be briefly noticed.

268. *Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The length of the Punjab portion of this line from Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi is 567 miles, including 14 miles between Gháziabad and Delhi, formerly worked by the East Indian Railway, but now worked by the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, the whole of which was open for traffic throughout the year under review.

269. The principal event in the history of the line during the year was the break in the Sutlej Bridge, two piers of which were scoured out and overthrown by the severe floods in August last. Through communication was restored in December in time for the heavy traffic consequent on the Delhi Imperial Assemblage. A very large quantity of stone-work has since been added to strengthen this bridge; but both this structure and that over the Beas, with their small spans and single well piers sunk to an insufficient depth, must, for the future at any rate, be always a cause for anxiety, though it is hoped that the stone protection, which is being so largely provided at so heavy a cost, may eventually render them secure.

270. There has been a considerable and very satisfactory increase of passenger traffic, chiefly in the third class, which is believed to be large-

ly due to a slight reduction of fares. It is now intended to increase the number of stations, especially towards the Delhi end of the line, and to run trains for the special accommodation of the local traffic which, it is hoped, will thus be fostered.

Attention has also been directed to the much required provision of waiting accommodation for third class passengers at the various stations, which are now very deficient in this respect.

271. The increase in the goods traffic has also been very remarkable, especially in the items of wheat and oil-seeds, which now form most important articles of export *viâ* Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta. Owing partly to the want of wagons and partly to the want of carrying power down the Indus, the block of traffic all along the line has been very serious. Six hundred more wagons have now been indented for, and although the early completion of the Indus Valley State Railway will doubtless relieve the tension towards Karachi, the Government has in the meantime sanctioned the purchase from the Bahâwalpur State of an additional steamer and two more flats at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000.

272. There is still a great want of shelter for goods all along the line, also of accommodation for the police and native menial staff, all of which will, it is hoped, be gradually provided.

273. A survey has been sanctioned by Government for the construction of a Loop Line of 110 miles in length from Ludhiâna (on the Lahore and Delhi Section) *viâ* Ferozepore to Râewind (on the Lahore and Mooltan Section). The country throughout is populous and well cultivated; the importance of connecting the great Ferozepore Arsenal with the Railway has long been recognised; and by bridging the Sutlej at Ferozepore an alternative line would be available, which would be safe from the risks attending the present crossing at Phillour. The design and rough estimates have been submitted to Government.

274. The net profits for the year amounted to £1,54,672, while the interest payable under the guarantee is £5,53,762, so that the result of the year's working was a net loss to Government of £3,99,090.

The heavy charges for maintenance and the high cost of fuel render the working expenses of this line exceptionally high; but the gross receipts evince a most satisfactory tendency to increase, which there can be little doubt will continue, as the completion of the lines to Peshâwar and Kotree will perfect the communication with the north and south-west.

275. *Punjab Northern (State) Railway.*—A further section of the metre gauge line from Wazirabad to the left bank of the river Jhelum was completed for public traffic early in the year; and on the 14th September

the bridge over that river was formally opened, when rail-road communication on the metre gauge was complete from Lahore to the terminal station of Jhelum, a distance of 103 miles.

276. Progress on the permanent broad gauge line has not been quite as rapid as had been hoped for; but the earth-work has been completed, with the exception of some bridge openings, crossings, &c., for the whole line from Lahore to Jhelum;—bridges and viaducts are in hand, nearly the whole of the permanent way and its fastenings for this portion of the line has reached Lahore, and that required for the first 62 miles has been laid out and deposited at convenient points along the line; the remainder will soon follow; sleepers for the entire length have been provided and laid out as required. There seems every prospect that goods and passengers will be carried without break from Bombay or Calcutta to Jhelum before the close of the present official year. The field work of the staff employed in permanently setting out the extension of this line to the military cantonment of Rawalpindi, a distance of 70½ miles from Jhelum, was brought to a close; and a complete project was prepared and submitted to Government. Survey establishments have been employed on the further portions of the proposed line between Rawalpindi and the Indus, and from that river to Peshawar; and orders have been given for proceeding with the work of permanently staking out and mapping in detail the first of these two sections.

277. The success of the open line, after completion of the Wazirabad and Jhelum section, exceeded all anticipations; the public demands so far outgrew traffic resources as almost to deprive the Engineers of the transport facilities on which the progress of the permanent line depended; the receipts which at the outset did not exceed Rs. 3,750 per week or Rs. 60 per mile while the first section only was open, had gradually risen by the end of the calendar year to Rs. 10,933 per week, or Rs. 106 per mile, for the entire length to Jhelum. There is every probability of further increase not only from the development of traffic in timber, grain, &c., but also from the fact that salt had yet only found its way to the railway in small quantities. During the year the addition marginally noted was made to the rolling-stock of the metre gauge open line.

2 C. Class Engines.
15 Covered Goods Wagons.
1 Powder Van.

278. *Indus Valley Railway.*—It was stated in the last Report that some 40 miles of the nearly completed roadway in the Bahâwalpur and Khanpur divisions had been destroyed by the inundations of the previous year, and that the question had been raised whether it would be better to divert this part of the line to escape the chance of a recurrence of such a calamity, or to provide for its protection by raising embankments to prevent the overflow of the river. The former course has been

adopted, and the line has been diverted from the low ground, which is subject to inundation, to the comparatively high land on the extreme edge of the desert. The whole of the embankment required for this deviation has been completed, and the minor bridges on this section are well in hand. The raising of the embankment in the next (Rati) division, which recent floods had shown to be necessary, had been nearly finished, and other parts of the roadway, which had suffered from inundation, had been all but restored. The progress made during the year has not, however, quite equalled expectation; there has been unavoidable delay in the preparation of materials for the several bridges and masonry works either already in hand or to be undertaken; the difficulties attending the transport up the Indus of the large amount of iron work which had been landed at Karachi, proved greater than had been anticipated; and plate-laying, even where this material was available, was retarded through the slow arrival of the required sleepers, so that the expectations entertained of having the line open to traffic from Mooltan to Kotri—save the break over the Indus at Sakkar—by the end of December 1877, will not be realized.

279. A great deal has, however, been done; the works on the northern section extending from the Punjab terminus to Sakkar, a distance of 273 miles, have been well advanced. The difficulties in regard to materials for the masonry works had not been so much felt here, while every effort was made to push on plate-laying over this portion of the road. It is confidently expected that the line will be ready for traffic from Mooltan to Gobla, a ghat on the river about 40 miles above Sakkar, before the close of the year, thus cutting off the whole of the difficult navigation of the Chenab, and shortening the river voyage by one-half.

280. The building and sinking of the wells on the permanent bridge over the Sutlej has made considerable progress, and the pier superstructures were advanced during the year from a commencement of two, to the completion of six ready for girder beds, while four more were begun or ready for a beginning..

281. In the southern section extending from Sakkar to Kotri, a distance of 224 miles, the progress has not been so satisfactory. In this section occur the heavy rock cuttings of the Laki Pass, which it was hoped would have been completed by September 1876; but this hope was based on the experience gained while the top lifts were in progress, and it was only as the work advanced that the hardest rock was met with and the difficulties were encountered, which have prevented, up to the close of the year, the completion of this portion of the work.

282. The project for the bridge over the Indus at Sakkar is in abeyance, but an officer has been employed during the past year in the preparation of designs for this structure, which it is, however, certain will

not be completed for some years to come; in the meantime it is expected that the line from Mooltan to Gobla, a distance of 243 miles, will, as stated above, be opened before the close of the present calendar year, and its continuation on to Rori, opposite Sakkar, by January 1878; while the section from Kotri up to Radhan, 148 miles, may also be expected to be ready for traffic by December and its continuation to Sakkar by March 1878.

283. *Rajputana Railway.*—The only portion of this line of railway within this Province, is the section of 51 miles connecting Delhi with Rewári, and a branch line of 7 miles to the Faraknagar Salt Works, the whole of which has been open throughout the year.

The following statement shows the earnings on this line on account of the outward and inward traffic from and to the several stations in the Punjab :—

	OUTWARDS.			INWARDS.			TOTAL.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers ...	319,159	...	154,100	328,712	...	191,650	345,754
Goods ...	...	40,535	206,961	...	23,707	137,794	244,757
Total ...	3,19,159	40,535	361,061	328,712	23,707	329,450	590,511

284. The following were the chief articles coming under the head of goods traffic conveyed by this line to and from the Punjab stations during the year :—

	Tons.	Earnings. Rs.
Salt	30,455	1,30,963
Sugar	8,218	50,617
Grain and pulses	7,727	27,246

285. *Canals.*—The irrigating canals in operation in this Province under the control of the Irrigation Department are the Bari Doab Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals of the Lower Bári Doáb from the river Sutlej, of the Mooltan district from the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, and of the Dera Gházi Khan district from the river Indus. There are in course of construction the Sirhind Canal, the remodelling of the Western Jumna Canal, and a commencement was made of the works of the new Swat Canal.

286. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—The only new works in progress during the year were the two branches known as the Thamman and Turkwind rajbahas, which were so far completed at the close of the year as to admit of their being opened for the irrigation of the spring crop of 1877-78, and a few additional heads were fixed to the permanent water-courses. The season having again been one of unusual rainfall, the floods were high and prolonged, and considerable damage was done to the canal head-works at Mádhopur, rendering necessary extensive repairs, which were completed in March. The mills and canal buildings also suffered much from the same cause, but the whole were repaired and the ordinary works of maintenance were carried out.

287. *Western Jumna Canals.*—The excavation of the main channel for the remodelling of the canal was commenced and fair progress was made; the demarcation of the line is complete, three-fourths of the boundary roads have been constructed; the foundations of the Indri regulator and escape head have been excavated, and materials have been collected for this and the new Delhi branch. Good progress has been made with the protective works undertaken to preserve the canal from the action of the river floods; the head-works were nearly finished, and a new rajbaha in the Delhi division has been completed, a little work to the minor channels only remaining.

288. *Inundation Canals.*—The works connected with these canals are chiefly those of maintenance, which have been carried out, and some few improvements have also been executed.

289. *Sirhind Canal.*—Progress on this canal has been somewhat retarded owing to the unfavorable weather, which interfered with the preparation of materials, and especially with the manufacture of bricks. Good progress has, however, been made on the head-works at Rúpar, notwithstanding serious interruptions from the floods.

290. *Swát Canal.*—Work was commenced during the cold season and the main line was laid out, but the excavation of the channel was interrupted by a raid in which some of the work-people were killed. Progress during the year was very small.

291. Allusion was made in the last Report to the irrigation works carried out by district officers independent of the Irrigation Department. In the Ferozepore district the several inundation canals were further extended during the year by 130 miles of new channel, so that the length of these canals now in operation in that district is about 400 miles. The area irrigated during the past year was 64,657 acres; but it is calculated that the irrigating capacity of these canals is equal to about 150,000 acres, to which it is expected they will gradually attain

as distribution arrangements are better developed. The cost of maintenance and clearance was equal to about 2 annas and 6 pies per irrigated acre; and as this was the entire charge the zemindars were required to meet for the use of the water, they readily contributed either in labour or cash to the full extent of their liability: as a rule they carry out the easier work of clearance by their own labour, and pay in cash for having the heavier works, such as embankments, &c., executed by hired labour.

292. In the Montgomery district, improvements have been effected by which it is expected that two of the canals now under the general control of the district officers will supply water to about 14,000 acres of land; a third canal has been excavated chiefly along an old channel which has been widened and deepened, and it is calculated that about 20,000 acres of land previously fallow will be brought under cultivation by means of this canal,—half the work was done from district funds, and half by voluntary labour. In the Sirsa district an old water-cut deserted by the river for about 12 years has been cleared out and head-works have been constructed. The canal thus formed and brought into working order now irrigates over 24,000 acres of land. The Deputy Commissioner describes the benefit derived from this work in two years as marvellous, for arrears of revenue and taccavi advances have been paid up, "and comfort and plenty have taken the place of pinching poverty." A second canal excavated along the old Choya bed has been extended, and 21 branch cuts have been made from it.

293. In the Sháhpur district there are three canals in operation, from which a total area of 15,925 acres were irrigated during the past year, while the income derived from the water rate amounted to Rs. 27,332, against which there was an expenditure for maintenance and clearance of Rs. 10,286, leaving for the further extension of the system, a surplus of Rs. 17,046 as the result of the year's operations. Another canal 10 miles in length was excavated at the close of the year, and has been flowing ever since; it has been the means of affording good pasturage for cattle during the late dry season, and of bringing under cultivation an area of about 1,300 acres; it is proposed to extend it into the Thal, where it will be a boon to the people of that locality. It is satisfactory to observe that the amount of good which has resulted from these undertakings has been appreciated by the people of the district, who now propose to excavate for themselves a new canal to run along the foot of the Salt Range; it will be supplied with water from the recently completed canal free of charge for a period of five years, in return for which, at the expiration of that term, the promoters of the scheme will hand over the completed work to the district officers to be managed as a part of the general scheme of irrigation under their control. In the Peshâwar district about 145,000 acres of land were irrigated from four

village canals, which yielded from the rate levied for their maintenance a sum of Rs. 6,402, the actual expenditure incurred being Rs. 5,956. No water rate other than the charge for supervision is levied. The land is assessed at irrigated rates for land revenue.

294. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—There were numerous works coming under this head carried out during the past year, chiefly by Municipal Committees, and comprising works needed for the general improvement of their towns, for affording a better water-supply, for improved drainage and conservancy, for protection of towns from flood, and from river encroachment, &c.; but few of them are of sufficient importance to be specially noticed here. It may, however, be mentioned that some further expenditure was incurred in connection with the project for a water-supply for the City of Delhi, referred to in the last Report, experiments having been carried out to test the yield of filtered water from a trial well sunk in the river Jumna. A complete project for water-works for the city of Lahore was submitted with an application for a loan of 11 lakhs of rupees on account of the proposed work, which has received the sanction of Government.

295. Further efforts were made, but without success, to carry down the trial boring in the Artesian well at Bhiwani to a greater depth than 303 feet, which had been reached in the previous year, and at which the water was brackish and undrinkable; a fresh boring has, however, been commenced with hopes of greater success.

296. The works for the protection of the town and shrine at Dera Nanak from the encroachments of the river Ravi were successfully maintained, and the floating spurs were found most effective in silting up all the old places where the river had a tendency to return to its old course.

297. The masonry embankment along the river bank near the town and station of Jhelum was completed to the extent to which it was proposed to carry the work from the proceeds of a loan obtained from Government; a further extension of the embankment is, however, contemplated when funds are available.

298. A large embankment was raised from district funds near Ghazni Khel, in the Bannu district, across a ravine to the north of that village in the endeavour to secure a large reservoir of water for general purposes; but the unusually heavy rains brought the hill torrents down with such force that the embankment gave way.

299. TELEGRAPH.—The following additions were made during the year to the lines of telegraph in the Punjab and its Dependencies, exclusive of Railway telegraphs.

300. A second wire from Lahore to Mooltan was constructed to carry the local traffic, and the old wire kept for through working between Karáchi and Lahore. A second line was also constructed between Lahore and Wazirabad, to bring the former into direct communication with Siálkot, independently of the Railway line. A new line along the Indus Valley State Railway, connecting Sakkar, Baháwalpur and Mooltan, a distance of 280 miles, was also constructed, and this route is now used for the lower Punjab traffic. Temporary lines were constructed at Delhi for the Imperial Assemblage, and dismantled on their being no longer required.

301. There are 27 permanent telegraph offices in the Province, open throughout the year, and 2 (Cherát and Kálka) maintained only during the hot season. A temporary office was opened for a few days at Tret, where the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor was encamped; and another at Delhi during the Imperial Assemblage. An office was also opened on the 7th December 1876 at Baháwalpur just before the arrival of the Viceroy; its expenses are guaranteed by the Baháwalpur State.

302. The total number of messages was 80,516, which is a great increase on the numbers of former years, thus :—

1873-74	47,196
1874-75	45,670
1875-76	63,228
1876-77	80,516

The largest amount of work was in the following offices :—

Simla	12,682
Delhi	10,447
Lahore	7,138
Ráwalpindi	4,812
Umballa	4,497
Mooltan	4,119
Pesháwar	4,114

303. POST OFFICE.—The following statement shows the number of post offices, letter-boxes, rural messengers, and letter-box peons of the Imperial Postal establishment in the Punjab during the past two years :—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter-box Peons.
Opened or entertained in 1875-76 ...	19	46	36	4
Existing at close of do. ...	512	401	302	20
Opened or entertained in 1876-77 ...	16	30	9	...
Closed or discontinued in do. ...	14	12	1	...
Existing at close of do. ...	514	419	310	20

304. The increase in number of post offices, letter-boxes and peons is said to be due to the development of correspondence in the interior of districts. The total number of covers carried by the Imperial post has not, however, been in the same proportion, for while the number was 13,636,272 in 1875-76, in 1876-77 it rose to 13,695,240, an increase of only 0·43 per cent. The number of covers received back undelivered was 417,638, or 3·04 per cent., an improvement on the previous year, when the percentage of undelivered letters was 3·29.

305. In addition to the Imperial establishments there are 26 post offices and 360 rural messengers connected with the District Post, maintained from provincial and local sources, at a total cost during the year under review of Rs. 93,561; in the previous year the cost was Rs. 95,269. This is exclusive of a subsidy increased during the year from Rs. 17,328 to Rs. 18,468, paid to the cart-line between Chíchawatni and Dera Ismail Khan *viá* Jhang and Bhakkar.

306. The following table shows the operations of the District Post during 1876-77 :—

	By District Post Offices.	By Rural Messengers.	Total.
	No. of covers.	No. of covers.	No. of covers.
Sent from Imperial establishment for delivery	52,463	367,030	419,493
Received back undelivered ...	1,950	23,886	25,836
Percentage undelivered ...	3·7	6·5	6·1
Collected for transmission by Imperial Post ...	61,953	111,549	173,502

The total number of covers carried by the District Postal establishments was therefore 592,995, so that the cost of each (excluding the subsidy to the Chíchawatni-*cum*-Dera Ismail Khan line) was a little over one anna.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The usual Financial statement, prepared by the Accountant-General, will be found in Appendix No. 53; but the receipts and charges of canals and other Imperial public works are not shown in it. Omitting the income and expenditure of the Post Office, which is not under the control of the Local Government, the results of the past two years are as follows :—

YEAR.	Revenue and Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	3,40,33,666	1,44,10,743	1,96,22,923
1876-77	3,40,66,465	1,42,97,661	1,97,68,804
Difference ...	+32,799	—1,13,082	+1,45,881

As last year, the charges of the Salt Department are not shown in the disbursements.

Such of the headings of receipts and charges as call for remarks will now be noticed *seriatim*.

308. *Land Revenue.*—The following are the receipts and charges for the two years :—

	1876-77.	1875-76.	Difference.
Receipts	2,00,18,787	2,00,15,260	+3,527
Charges	24,41,044	24,59,169	—18,125

The increase is chiefly due to progressive jamas in the three districts of the Amritsar Division and lapses and resumptions.

The decrease in expenditure is due principally to the new judicial scheme, salaries of Judicial Assistants being taken to Civil and Sessions Courts instead of in moieties to Criminal Courts and this head.

309. *Forests.*—The working of the Forest Department during the year under report has been reviewed in a previous chapter (*vide* paragraphs 236 to 246), and it will in this place suffice to show the general results :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 ...	9,05,742	5,54,226	3,51,516
1876-77 ...	5,98,754	5,22,482	76,272
Difference ...	—3,06,988	—31,744	—2,75,244

These figures represent the actual cash transactions of the year. The main cause of the decrease in income was, as explained in above noted paragraph, that in 1876-77 only some 3 lakhs' worth of wood was sold, as against nearly 6 lakhs' worth in 1875-76, the reason being that in the latter year a large store of sleepers ready cut from former years was unexpectedly taken over from the Beas by the Rajputana State Railway.

310. *Excise.*—The realizations under this head for the past two years were as follows, according to the returns prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits ...	2,83,880	3,12,032
Still-head duty ...	2,41,183	2,55,596
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation ...	29,022	35,636
Monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs (including opium) ...	3,96,440	4,42,524
Miscellaneous ...	11,547	10,168
Total ...	9,62,072	10,55,956

The figures given by the Accountant-General differ slightly from the above :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	9,54,776	10,38,683
Charges ...	57,829	57,722

311. The duty on Rum was increased during the year from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, and the contractors in consequence raised the prices, notwithstanding which the quantity consumed was greatly in excess of the previous year.

312. The net receipts for the two years were as follows :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Spirits ...	4,68,303	5,11,539
Drugs ...	4,28,606	4,72,689

The increase in the acreage duty is accounted for by the fact that the cultivators are now beginning to understand the rules which, as noticed in last year's Report, have entirely stopped the cultivation of opium for domestic consumption.

313. The expenditure is shown as Rs. 57,722, or about 5 per cent.

314. *Customs and Salt.*—The increase under this head during the year was, according to the report of the Commissioner of Inland Customs, as follows :—

Year.			Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mines ...	Kohát ...	1875-76	86,362	...	...	86,362
		1876-77	88,629	...	...	83,629
	Salt Range ...	1875-76	36,91,705	...	...	36,91,705
		1876-77	39,19,997	...	...	39,19,997
	Mandi ...	1875-76	55,137	...	...	55,137
		1876-77	55,222	...	...	55,222
Lines ...	Mooltan preventive	1875-76	...	2,00,949	171	2,01,120
		1876-77	...	2,01,896	93	2,01,989
	Hissar ...	1875-76	10,33,267	2,62,044	1,684	12,96,995
		1876-77	8,16,573	2,00,075	973	10,17,621
	Delhi ...	1875-76	29,93,462	5,40,080	49,187	35,82,729
		1876-77	33,37,265	4,72,186	56,501	38,65,952
Total ...		1875-76	78,59,933	10,03,073	51,042	89,14,048
		1876-77	82,17,686	8,74,157	57,567	91,49,410
Difference			+3,57,753	−1,28,916	+6,525	+2,35,362

According to the Accountant-General, however, the figures are different, *viz* :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.
Sugar	9,26,669	8,45,268	—81,401
Salt	79,05,177	83,01,727	+ 3,96,550
Total ...	88,31,846	91,46,995	+ 3,15,149

The increase is chiefly due to salt. The duty on sugar shows a large decrease, especially in the Delhi Division. These results are the reverse of those of last year, when salt showed a decrease and sugar an increase.

315. The sales at the salt-mines, including Kohat, show an increase; though for the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 they had been falling off. The Commissioner of Inland Customs thinks there would have been a larger increase, but for the scarcity of carriage in February and March 1877, owing to the requirements of the Military Department.

The receipts on the Delhi line are stated to be the largest on record in that division. This increase is attributed partly to the reduction of railway freight for Sambhar salt, which caused an increase in the amount of salt brought in by rail. The total out-turn from the Mandi mines for the last four years shows no great variation.

316. The decrease in sugar duties is believed to be due to the markets having been over-stocked in the previous year, and to the year 1876-77 having been a less propitious one for marriages, at which the consumption of sugar is always large. These causes, however, do not appear to affect the Mooltan line, where there was an increase of income. The export of sugar across the Mooltan line is affected by other considerations.

317. *Stamps.*—The income from stamps has decreased by Rs. 17,077, *viz.*, from Rs. 24,72,935, in 1875-76, to Rs. 24,55,858 in 1876-77. Tak-

ing refunds into calculation the net decrease of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 1,45,245 as follows :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	24,72,935	24,55,858
Discount on sales and other stamps	69,433	50,371
Refunds	17,036	1,64,266
Total Charges ...	86,469	2,14,637
Net Receipts	23,86,466	22,41,221

318. The large decrease is owing to the falling off in the sale of non-judicial stamps (which last year showed a large increase) as will be seen from the following table :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sale of general stamps ...	Bills of exchange ...	31,810	35,363
	General ...	5,66,547	5,31,202
	Adhesive ...	59,338	58,363
Sale of court-fee stamps	...	17,95,678	18,14,430
Duty on impressing documents	...	8,867	4,289
Fines and penalties	...	5,620	7,124
Miscellaneous	...	5,075	5,087
	Total ...	24,72,935	24,55,858

The reason assigned for the falling off in the sales of non-judicial stamps, or rather for the exceptionally large sales in 1875-76, is that the renewal and conversion of old bonds take place to a larger extent than usual every three or four years to save the period of limitation.

The receipts from court-fees during the year were Rs. 18,752 in excess of the previous year, which however showed a slight decrease on those for 1874-75, when the income was unusually large.

319. The cancellation of adhesive court-fee stamps on files of cases in the office record rooms has been completed in all districts except Peshâwar, the Deputy Commissioner of which has been requested to accelerate the work. During the course of the year the stamp offices attached to ten districts and fourteen tahsil treasuries were inspected by the Superintendent of Stamps.

320. *Administration and Public Departments.*—The increased charges under this head, Rs. 14,702, were caused by changes of personnel.

321. *Law and Justice.*—The increased expenditure of Rs. 2,03,926 during the year under this head is the result of the increased judicial staff sanctioned for the Province, the entertainment of a second Additional Commissioner, and to the pay of Judicial Assistants being taken to Civil and Sessions Courts, instead of in moieties to Criminal Courts and Land Revenue.

322. *Medical Services.*—The difference of Rs. 11,931 under this head during the year was caused by changes of personnel.

323. *Political Agencies.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 2,76,876 under this head during the year, compared with the previous year, in which some extraordinary charges were incurred, *viz.*, Rs. 5,86,631, for the cost of arms, &c., supplied to the Amír of Kâbul, and Rs. 2,17,526 on account of the Embassy to Yarkand. Against the current year also have been debited extraordinary expenditure on account of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage and the mission to Khelát.

324. The remaining headings in Accountant-General's statement seem to require no particular notice.

325. *Savings Banks.*—The number of Savings Banks is the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 24. The number of depositors increased from 821 to 978; of these, 621 are Natives depositing Rs. 1,87,943, and 357 Europeans and Eurasians depositing Rs. 1,15,496. Only two of the depositors belong to the agricultural class.

The average balance in each Bank is Rs. 13,193, and the average sum at credit of each depositor, Rs. 300. The total sum paid as interest to depositors was Rs. 10,265 against Rs. 8,177 in the preceding year.

326. CANAL REVENUE.—The usual comparative statement of Income and Expenditure on reproductive works, prepared in the Public Works Office of Accounts, will be found in Appendix No. 54. This statement, as in former years, includes as well works under construction as those in full or partial operation. Excluding from consideration for the present, works under construction, and regarding only the canals and other works actually irrigating, the comparative earnings of the past two years were as shown below :—

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bari Doab Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of previous year ...	1875-76	26,16,161	1,25,14,438	12,72,056	1,64,02,655
	1876-77	25,68,942	1,26,21,753	14,08,735	1,65,94,430
II.—INCOME realized during the year :—					
Direct, viz., water-rent and miscellaneous receipts ...	1875-76	10,08,717	7,71,885	1,65,892	19,46,494
	1876-77	8,78,133	5,92,696	2,27,938	16,98,767
Indirect, viz., land revenue due to irrigation works (including water advantage revenue) ...	1875-76	4,01,278	1,66,533	4,84,829	10,52,640
	1876-77	3,85,925	1,07,302	4,76,362	9,69,589
Total direct and indirect ...	1875-76	14,09,995	9,38,418	6,50,721	29,99,134
	1876-77	12,64,058	6,99,998	7,04,300	26,68,356

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bari Doab Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Charges of the year :—					
Maintenance, including establishments ...	1875-76	3,75,158	4,80,939	4,84,567	13,40,664
	1876-77	3,89,373	5,53,652	4,66,041	14,09,066
Interest on capital outlay ...	1875-76	1,17,727	5,63,150	57,242	7,38,119
	1876-77	1,15,602	5,67,979	63,167	7,46,748
Total ...	1875-76	4,92,885	10,44,089	5,41,809	20,78,783
	1876-77	5,04,975	11,21,631	5,29,208	21,55,814
IV.—Net Profit or Loss—					
(*a.*) *Including* interest on capital ...	1875-76	+9,17,110	—1,05,671	+1,08,912	+9,20,351
	1876-77	+7,59,083	—4,21,633	+1,75,092	+5,12,542
(*b.*) *Excluding* interest on capital. — On *direct* income only — Amount ...	1875-76	+6,33,559	+2,90,946	—3,18,675	+6,05,830
	1876-77	+4,88,760	+ 39,044	—2,38,103	+2,89,701
(*b.*) *Excluding* interest on capital. — On *direct* income only — Percentage on capital outlay ...	1875-76	+24·2	+2·3	—25·0	+3·7
	1876-77	+18·1	+0·3	—16·8	+1·6
(*b.*) *Excluding* interest on capital. — On total income, both direct and indirect ... — Amount ...	1875-76	+ 10,34,837	+4,57,479	+1,66,154	+16,58,470
	1876-77	+8,74,685	+1,46,346	+2,38,259	+12,59,290
(*b.*) *Excluding* interest on capital. — On total income, both direct and indirect ... — Percentage on capital outlay ...	1875-76	+36·2	+3·7	+13·1	+8·5
	1876-77	+34·0	+1·1	+16·9	+7·5

327. The aggregate expenditure on all works was Rs. 29,06,156, of which Rs. 9,90,936 were contributed by Native States on account of the Sirhind Canal. Rs. 7,18,036 were spent on canals returning a revenue; and Rs. 21,88,120 on those under construction.

328. The total capital invested to the end of the year has been :—

	Rs.
On canals in operation	2,09,78,619
Ditto under construction	1,46,37,435
Mádhopur Workshops	5,61,863
	3,61,77,917
Deduct contributions from Native States ...	51,71,025
Capital invested by Government ...	3,10,06,892

In addition to the above there is a debit against the canals of Rs. 2,73,977, of which a sum of Rs. 39,771 is debitable to Native States for the Sirhind Canal on account of capitalized value of abatement of land revenue on lands occupied by them, which has not yet been added to the capital.

329. The total income of canals under operation was Rs. 15,72,123 excluding, and Rs. 25,41,712, including land revenue. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,21,278, so that the net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,50,845 excluding, and Rs. 12,20,434 including, the land revenue.

330. The percentage of profit on the capital was 0·86 per cent. excluding, and 4·20 including land revenue dependent on canals. The percentage of the previous year was 2·31 and 6·29 respectively. The falling-off in the direct revenue is due mainly to the large and timely rainfall, which to a great extent rendered cultivation independent of canal irrigation.

The canals which do not pay the interest on their capital are the Bári Doab and Upper Sutlej Canal, neither of which is yet completed.

331. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.—The following is an abstract of the annnal statement and receipts and expenditure of the Provincial and Local Funds furnished by the Accountant-General, showing also the figures for the previous year, 1875-76, for comparison :—

	Opening balance, 1st April 1875.	1875-76.		1876-77.		Closing balance on 31st March 1877.
		Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services...	6,279	71,23,162	70,40,768 + 4,250	63,52,428	63,04,961	1,31,889
General Local Fund, District Funds ...	13,28,591	28,44,881	22,04,998 16,42,426	29,52,420	12,54,358 15,56,764	4,67,346
Cantonment Funds...	52,608	2,18,620 + 4,250	2,17,230	2,15,501	2,23,586	50,163
Police General Fund,	26,475	21,230	24,076	17,174	17,885	22,919
Unadjusted Items ...	...	1,07,281	1,88,325	2,75,087	1,94,043	...
TOTAL ...	14,13,953	1,03,19,424	1,13,22,073	98,12,610	95,51,597	6,72,317

332. The Imperial allotment for the year to the Provincial Services was Rs. 54,82,947, against Rs. 54,23,162 in the previous year; the departmental and other receipts aggregated Rs. 7,61,098, making a total of Rs. 62,44,045, against Rs. 71,23,160 in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,04,961, against Rs. 70,40,761 in the preceding year, in which the contributions from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 7,10,000. The expenditure on Public Works during the current year having been considerably reduced and other economies introduced, no contribution was necessary. The income and outlay under each head are noticed in the following paragraphs.

333. A comparative statement of the receipts and charges under the several heads will be found in appendix No. 55.

The increase in the Imperial allotment is on account of Police Ordnance Stores, which were formerly charged to Imperial.

334. The receipts under *Jails* were Rs. 4,57,728, against Rs. 5,55,666 in the previous year. The decrease is attributable partly to the large falling-off in receipts from manufactures, and in hire of convicts owing to the extreme sickness of the summer and autumn which had a most marked effect on the earnings of the most remunerative jail, that

at Rúpar. Also to the decrease in receipts of the Lahore Central Jail Typographic Press, and in the Thuggee School. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,13,648 under all heads of expenditure.

335. Under *Registration* there was a decrease in receipts of Rs. 16,286; this is due to the falling-off in the number of documents presented for registration owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the latter half of the year, which in a manner paralyzed trade.

The total income for 1876-77 was Rs. 1,81,429, against Rs. 1,97,715 in 1875-76. The expenditure was less by Rs. 4,594 during the current year.

336. The *Police* receipts aggregated Rs. 5,471 in 1876-77, against Rs. 57,438 in 1875-76. The decrease is owing to the Railway Police charges being now shown net, that is, less the Railway Police contribution. There was, however, an actual deficit of Rs. 10,000 under fees, fines, &c., which fluctuate greatly. The Police charges amounted to Rs. 25,73,230 in 1876-77, being less by Rs. 38,722 than those of 1875-76.

337. The receipts under *Education* during the year were Rs. 87,000, against Rs. 84,699 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 6,48,196 against Rs. 6,68,198 in 1875-76.

338. The receipts under *Medical* increased from Rs. 6,093 in 1875-76 to Rs. 28,375 in 1876-77. The increase is chiefly due to contributions by District and Municipal Committees towards the expenses of the Lunatic Asylums and to the sale proceeds of medicines. The decrease of Rs. 26,081 in expenditure is chiefly due to the maintenance charges of some dispensaries having been taken over by District and Municipal Committees.

339. The increased expenditure under *Printing* is due chiefly to a charge of Rs. 27,828 for new type for the Civil Secretariat Press.

340. The *Miscellaneous* and *Public Works Department* receipts amounted to Rs. 1,08,383, against Rs. 87,613 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly in tolls.

341. The *Public Works* outlay debitable to the Provincial Services was Rs. 13,46,149 against Rs. 18,89,489 in 1875-76, or a decrease of Rs. 5,43,340; in consequence no contribution from the General Local Fund to Provincial Services was necessary during the year.

342. GENERAL LOCAL FUND.—The following is a comparative abstract of income and expenditure for the two years of the principal

sources of income of the *General Local Fund*, omitting the rates and cesses which, for convenience of account and for administrative reasons, are usually classed with it :—

	1876-77.		1875-76.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls at ferries and boat-bridges, &c. ...	5,21,476	2,12,999	5,13,031	2,34,433
Rents, &c., of staging bungalows, sarais and encamping grounds ...	70,963	87,417	69,529	1,25,097
Nazúl properties, &c. ...	41,487	23,676	38,969	32,558
Cattle pounds ...	1,04,476	35,091	99,500	40,664
Total ...	7,38,402	3,59,183	7,21,029	4,32,762

343. There was an increase of income, partly owing to some of the ferries being fordable during the cold season of the previous year, and, perhaps, partly also to increased traffic because of the Imperial Assemblage.

As heretofore the toll collections and ferry arrangements were managed by Civil Officers,—the construction and maintenance of some of the boat-bridges being in the hands of the Public Works Officers. Generally the tolls were leased.

344. There was a slight increase in the income and a large decrease in the expenditure of staging bungalows and serais. The financial condition of these properties continues unsatisfactory, and the attention of officers is being drawn to the subject.

The staging bungalows were occupied by 26,338 persons, about the same as in the preceding year; but 34 of the buildings supplied with servants and furniture were hardly used by travellers. The serais and encamping grounds yielded on an average Rs. 75 a year for each, against Rs. 40 in the previous year. A proposal is under consideration to transfer the management of serais to District Committees.

345. There was some improvement in the management of nazul properties, resulting in an increase of income of Rs. 2,518 and a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 8,882.

The sale proceeds, amounting to over a lakh of rupees, were invested in Government Securities during the year, the total investment up to the close of the year being nearly 5½ lakhs.

346. There was an increase of income of cattle pounds amounting to Rs. 4,976, and a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 5,573,—the net result for the year being a surplus of Rs. 69,385, against Rs. 58,836 in the previous year.

347. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—The receipts from the Local Rates and Cesses for the two years were as follows :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.
		Rs.	Rs.
Local Rates	...	14,27,607	14,25,460
Road Cess	...	2,24,136	2,25,254
Educational Cess	...	2,24,679	2,23,687
District Dák Cess	...	59,318	58,776
Miscellaneous	...	20,466	...

The amount allotted to District Committees as the District Fund was Rs. 17,91,227, being about Rs. 5,000 less than the assignment for the previous year.

348. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for both years :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.
		Rs.	Rs.
Education	...	3,25,545	3,38,903
Medical	...	73,832	1,14,488
Arboriculture	...	36,716	36,590
General management	...	56,966	59,530
Miscellaneous	...	12,802	21,137
Public Works	...	11,45,661	9,84,118
Total	...	16,51,522	15,54,766

349. Of the expenditure on Education, Rs. 42,489 were incurred in middle schools; Rs. 2,03,086 in primary schools; Rs. 7,599 in female schools, and Rs. 83,030 in grants-in-aid, maintaining boarding schools, exhibition, prizes, &c., and 1,413 schools appear to have been maintained wholly or partly out of the district funds. The medical expenditure includes Rs. 75,702 on dispensaries, Rs. 1,204 on district hakims, Rs. 3,010 on vaccination, and Rs. 16,962 for other purposes. The district funds are shown to have maintained wholly or partly 117 dispensaries and 4 leper asylums.

350. The expenditure on Arboriculture includes Rs. 35,902 for planting and maintaining trees, Rs. 3,860 for subscription to Agri-Horticultural Society for seeds and plants. The results are not satisfactory, for though 200,000 trees are said to have been planted out, nearly a fourth of them perished. This is in some cases attributed to the trees having been planted out before they had attained sufficient vigor for after-growth.

351. Under Public Works, 81 schools and 29 dispensaries were completed, and 27 schools and 6 dispensaries were in progress, wholly or partly at the cost of the District Funds. During the year 86 tanks and 75 wells were completed or were in progress, besides 339 others repaired or improved. During the year 54 miles of metalled road and 140 miles of unmetalled road were constructed, and 16 miles of metalled road, 69 miles of unmetalled road were in progress, and 490 bridges and culverts were completed or in progress. There were also 13,504 miles of road repaired. Nearly 44,000 trees are reported to have been planted on roadsides. The total expenditure on roads and communications was Rs. 6,58,057 against 7,69,636 in the previous year.

352. The District Committees continue to be favorably reported on, the members taking increased interest in their duties, attending meetings with reasonable regularity, and freely offering opinions, and the influence of the committees is said to be beneficially exercised.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—If the sanitary condition of the Province is to be judged by its recorded death-rate, it cannot be said that the figures given further on, under the head of Vital Statistics, afford evidence of much in the way of improvement; for the register of deaths in the past, compared with the previous year, shows a further increase, notwithstanding that the mortality in 1875 was exceptionally high, owing to the prevalence of malarious and intermittent fever. The increase in 1876 was 49,606, and is more than accounted for by the number of deaths from the same cause, the figures under that head being 351,286 against 279,841 reported in the previous year. This excess gives an unusually high death-rate, as will be seen from the following table of death registration from 1868 to 1876, which shows that in none of the previous years, included in that table, was the registered mortality so high as it has been during the year under review. The death-rate per 1,000 for each year, is calculated on the population as given in the census returns of 1868 :—

YEAR.	Total deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1868	267,785	15
1869	453,821	26
1870	418,926	24
1871	363,378	21
1872	430,608	25
1873	357,153	20
1874	316,713	18
1875	447,208	26
1876	496,844	28

354. It will thus be seen that the deaths during the past year show a rate per 1,000 in excess of any recorded in the previous years noted

above; but there are two facts to be taken into consideration before these figures are accepted as a true indication of the results they are intended to represent; first, that improved registration affords more accurate returns in later than in former years; and secondly, that there has, since the last census was taken in 1868, been a large increase in the population, which would materially affect the rates given in each succeeding year. The circumstances of the two last years, however, have not probably varied much; so that it may be assumed that the excess in the death-rate shown for 1876 over that of 1875 is not far from correct; and in looking for the cause of this excess we have not far to seek.

355. The returns show that the Province was fairly healthy up to the end of August, but in September there was in some districts a destructive epidemic of fever, which suddenly raised the death-rate from 21 to 49, and which reached its climax in October, when the death-rate amounted to 72 per 1,000. The districts most severely affected were:—Jullundur, where the death-rate in July was 18, rising to 43 in August, to 136 in September, and in October to 208, a figure which has never yet occurred in any district of the Province since the system of registration has been introduced; in Hoshiárpur the rate rose from 30 in August to 134 and 161 respectively in September and October; in Gurdáspur the death-rate, which was only 13 in July, reached 61 in September and 123 in October; in Amritsar there was a death-rate of 16 in July, while in September and October it was 65 and 127 respectively; in Gujrānwála the rate rose from 19 in July to 74 in September and to 136 in October; and in Siálkot the rate, which was 11 in July, reached its maximum of 151 in October. In all cases the death-rate receded after the month of October. The mortality from fever was also very great in the districts of Lahore, Umballa, Ludhiāna and Kāngra, but in none of these did the rate of mortality in any instance exceed 78 per mille.

356. The Sanitary Commissioner in his annual report remarks:—"This unusual prevalence of the autumnal fevers in this Province is attributed to an excessive dampness of the air and soil in the several localities affected as the results either of floods or naturally swampy land. These conditions no doubt exercise a very widespread influence in the production of malarious fevers; but this year there appears to have been some ill-understood change in the atmospheric and climatic influences which combined to produce what is termed malaria, and as a consequence, the prevalence and mortality from the diseases (fever especially) caused by exposure to its action, have been increased to a frightful extent." So far, then, the causes of the extreme severity which this epidemic of fever assumed on this occasion appear to be but imperfectly understood; but the Sanitary Commissioner observes, with reference to the generally high death-rate due to fever in this Province, that insufficient clothing and

food and insanitary dwellings are chiefly instrumental in causing the great mortality, and that there can be little hope of its reduction until a change is in these matters effected. But it is evident that the Government can little influence the people in respect of food, clothing or habitation, and Local Committees are themselves hardly sufficiently alive to the advantages of sanitary improvement to be able to instruct the people.

357. Something, however, has been done to create in these representative bodies an interest in sanitary work, and to impress upon them its importance. Dr. DeRenzy, the Sanitary Commissioner, in the fulfilment of instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, prepared a pamphlet describing the history and embodying the elementary principles of sanitary science, which he read at different times to 18 District Committees with a view to impressing upon them the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of villages under their respective jurisdictions. The address, it is reported, seemed to excite great interest, and a large number of copies have been printed and circulated, but it is now proposed to print off 20,000 additional copies in Hindi for further and still wider circulation. It is hoped that by this means the several committees and, through them, the people may be brought gradually to understand the importance of attention to those hygienic precautions which are essential in dealing with those destructive fevers, now so prevalent; and that by their adoption they may contribute to the more successful working of the medical institutions, which, as will be observed from the section of this Report under the head of "Medical Relief," are steadily increasing in number throughout the Province.

358. But it may be added, that it is not alone to measures falling under the head of Medical Relief that attention has been directed; preventive measures have not been disregarded, for town improvements, sanitary and conservancy arrangements, improved water-supply, are conditions of sanitary progress, which are being attended to as far as funds can be made available. Local and Municipal Committees are doing as it is much useful work, and the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, the results of whose thorough inspection of towns and villages are recorded and laid before the local bodies, have been productive of much sanitary improvement. The project for a supply of water to the city and station of Lahore has been completed, and the Government has sanctioned a loan for carrying out the works.

359. VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of births and deaths will be found in Appendices 56 and 57, and it may be said of them that although improvement in registration has been effected, the results are not yet satisfactory. When it is considered that the ascertained value of life in England is about 35 years, and the estimated value in India about 31, it is probable that the returns, which give to the Punjab a life value of 35·2

years, are too favorable. This becomes manifest when the statements of the different districts come under review, and results are in some instances arrived at which cannot possibly be correct, as in the life values given below :—

Kohát ...	...	...	...	101·50	years.
Hissar ...	...	...	...	82	„
Peshâwar	...	...	...	73	„
Jhang ...	...	...	...	62	„

while 10 more districts give values of above 50 years. It is observed nevertheless that the persevering endeavours to show the registration of deaths in all villages have to a very great extent been crowned with success, and the Sanitary Commissioner remarks that he is "so sanguine as to anticipate that in due time, with the assistance of the District and Police authorities, the great aim in securing true and correct registration in villages will be accomplished." It is in the villages and rural circles that failure has been most prominent; but doubtless the result so confidently anticipated will be accomplished in time, by the earnest endeavours of the officers concerned, to carry out the wishes of Government.

The registration of births in the several municipalities and towns in which the system has been adopted has been on the whole satisfactory during the year under review. But details are given below under both heads of Births and Deaths.

360. *Births.*—There are 180 municipalities, towns and cantonments, in which the registration bye-laws are in force; these have a total population according to a recent census of 1,840,342, and the number of births registered during the past year was 68,815, of which 35,949 were males and 32,866 were females. This shows a percentage of 109 male to the female births against 110 and 111 in 1875 and 1874 respectively, the corresponding percentage in England in 1875 being 104. There were 8 out of the 180 municipalities in which the birth-rate was above 50 per mille; while in 78 the rate was 35 and upwards, but in 26 of the towns the rate was below 25 per mille, and these latter naturally came under suspicion of having neglected birth registration. The average rate, however, for the whole of these municipalities is a little under 38 per mille, and the result must be looked upon as indicating a fair approach to a good system of registration notwithstanding evident failure in some of the towns.

361. In addition to the above, there were 40 towns and rural circles from which birth returns were voluntarily submitted, although the registration bye-laws were not in force. Some of these returns were manifestly imperfect, but their submission served at least to show that the system is being gradually extended.

362. *Deaths.*—The following table shows the number of deaths registered, and the principal causes of deaths for the past 10 years. The rates per 1,000 are not given, as this has already been done under the head of sanitation :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other causes.	TOTAL.
1867 ...	43,146	30,483	173,681	not recorded	75,398	312,708
1868 ...	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785
1869 ...	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821
1870 ...	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926
1871 ...	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102,249	363,378
1872 ...	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608
1873 ...	148	25,699	219,909	19,640	91,757	357,153
1874 ...	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713
1875 ...	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,997	447,208
1876 ...	5,736	10,254	351,286	27,271	102,297	496,844

It will thus be seen that the deaths during the past year from all causes except that of fever have been fewer than those of the previous year.

363. The Province was again visited for a second year in succession by epidemic cholera, which was apparently a continuation of the epidemic of the previous year; and this seems the more probable as the districts affected in 1875 were chiefly to the east of the river Ravi, while during the last year the affected localities were almost entirely to the west of that line. There was again a marked decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, compared with the figures of the two previous years, which afford so favorable a contrast to the numbers registered in the former years included in the above table. As already observed, the terribly high mortality of the past year is due to the epidemic of fever which prevailed during the autumn months, and which is probably due as much to neglect of needful precautions on the part of the people themselves, as to any other sanitary conditions which the Government or other local authorities are capable of dealing with. The Sanitary Commissioner expresses his conviction that the neglect of proper precautions against exposure to "chill" is the chief cause of the prevalence of this fever, as well of bowel complaints; and he deems "the terrible mortality from these preventible diseases a warning index of the conditions of life of the people of this country, especially in respect to clothing and habitation."

364. MEDICAL RELIEF.—During the year 1876 there were (exclusive of Lunatic and Leper Asylums) 163 institutions of various kinds in the Province for affording medical relief, chiefly gratuitous, to the public. This gives a ratio of one such institution to 644 square miles of country and to 108,000 people. Of these, one was the Mayo General Hospital at Lahore, the greater part of the cost of which falls on the Provincial Revenues; 125 received more or less aid from the same source,

the rest of the cost being defrayed from Municipal and District Funds and private contributions; while the remaining 37 were wholly supported by local resources without State aid.

Of these dispensaries (omitting the Mayo Hospital), 25 were of the 1st class, that is to say each was under the special charge of an Assistant Surgeon; the remainder were under charge of Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants supervised by the Civil Surgeon of the district.

365. Previous to 1867, the whole cost of the medical institutions of the Province fell upon the State. Since that year contributions, which are annually growing in amount and proportion, have been obtained from local sources, with the following result:—

Year.		Number of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Income.			
				From Government.	From Municipal and District Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867	...	82	439,785	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1875	...	150	1,037,835	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059
1876	...	163	1,212,010	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151
Difference, 1876 compared with	1867	+81	+772,225	+42,609	+1,24,654	+5,719	+172,982
	1875	+13	+1,74,175	—25,427	+26,385	—1,866	—908

From this table it will be seen that in the last 10 years the number of institutions has about doubled, and the number of persons obtaining relief has nearly trebled; while the total cost has not nearly increased in the same ratio, and of that total cost the proportion borne by the State has fallen from 43 to 33 per cent.

366. Compared with the previous year, it will be seen that there is an increase of 13 institutions; but of these, only 6 were opened during 1876, the remaining 7, all in the Gujrat district, having previously existed, and been supported by a special district fund, known as the *Hakim fund*, which has since been abolished, so that they are now kept up at the cost of the ordinary district fund, and their statistics are embodied for the first time in the Returns for 1876. The attendance, it will be seen, has amounted to the unexampled total of 1,212,010, or 174,175 more than in 1875; which gives an average on the whole population of about one person in every 14 who obtained medical aid at Government charitable institutions during the year.

At the same time the Provincial Revenues have been relieved of upwards of Rs. 25,000 of the cost by transfer to Local Funds.

367. The increase in the number of patients admitted was in all classes, male and female, in-door and out-door, as the following table shows :—

YEAR.	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 ...	24,141	4,474	28,615	746,897	256,561	1,003,458
1876 ...	25,694	4,734	30,428	874,180	300,854	1,175,034
Increase ...	1,553	260	1,813	127,283	44,293	171,576

The increase may be partly accounted for by the opening of 6 new dispensaries and the incorporation of the attendance at 7 others and partly by the abnormally unhealthy character of the autumn and winter of 1876. Amongst in-patients the death-rate was 7·5 per cent., against 6·8 in 1875. The number of surgical operations performed was —major (*i. e.*, involving danger to life or limb), 3,957 ; minor, 88,291. In the previous year, the numbers were 4,150 and 79,992 respectively.

368. *The Mayo Hospital.*—During the year under report a succession of epidemics occurred at Lahore; thus in the spring and early summer a rather severe attack of small-pox took place; afterwards in July, August and September many cases of cholera were brought to the Hospital; and subsequently to this very numerous cases of intermittent and remittent fever required treatment; while during the latest months of the year, a large number of cases of dysentery and pneumonia were admitted, and many of these proved fatal. In consequence, the mortality of the Hospital was very great—no less than 261 deaths occurred, or 83 more than in the previous year, and nearly three times the mortality of 1874, when only 89 deaths occurred.

369. Altogether there were 31,023 out-patients and 1,892 in-patients treated in 1876—total 32,915 ; in the previous year there were only 29,757, of whom 28,041 were out-patients and 1,716 were in-patients; so that there has been an increase in the number of persons obtaining medical aid of 3,158, *viz.*, 2,982 out-patients and 176 in-patients. The daily average attendance during the year was as follows :—

		Out-patients.	*In-patients.*
Adults ...	Males ...	127	62
	Females ...	44	14
	Children ...	39	5
	Total ...	210	81

370. The number of operations performed was fewer than in the preceding year, on account of the severe epidemics of fever; but altogether there were 219 major operations, including 66 cases of extraction of cataract (6 failed), and 32 for stone (4 fatal), while the minor operations numbered 1,497.

The cost of this institution was Rs. 12,768, of which the Government contributed Rs. 9,636, the remainder being made up by private and Municipal contributions.

371. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—This institution has, on the whole, done fair work during the year. The patients who were treated at the Hospital numbered 35, or 8 more than in the previous year, but the patients attended at their own homes fell from 176 to 144. This decrease is accounted for by the pupils and midwives having been incapacitated by sickness, which prevailed throughout the city.

372. The Midwifery School attached to the Hospital continues to work. At the commencement of the year there were 7 pupils at the school, and 5 more were admitted during the year; 2 passed the prescribed examination and obtained certificates of qualification, 1 left on account of illness, 2 were dismissed, and 1 died; so that 6 remained at the close of the year, in addition to 2 pupils who are under tuition at the school maintained at the expense of a European gentleman. The above are all Native women, but in addition to these there is a class formed every cold weather for the training of European women (mostly soldiers' wives) as nurses; after they have passed through the course they are sent for examination as to qualifications to the Lahore Medical School. In the cold weather of 1875-76 there were 2 pupils in this class; in 1876-77 there were 3.

373. *Lunatic Asylums.*—There are, as stated in former reports, two institutions of this character in the Province,—one at Lahore, and the other at Delhi.

374. In the establishment at *Lahore* the number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 236, and the admissions during the year amounted to 128, of whom 51 were Hindus, 74 Muhammadans, and 3 of other castes, making a total of 364 patients under treatment or observation, *viz.*, 284 males and 80 females. During the year 36 were discharged cured, 7 were made over to their friends or otherwise disposed of, and 46 died, leaving 275 inmates at the close of the year, of whom 32 were criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 261, of whom 23 were sick. The health of the patients was fairly good, considering how exceptionally unhealthy the autumn of 1876 was; there was no case of cholera, but there were 46 deaths, or 17·6 per cent. of the

daily average strength: in the previous year the death-rate was 20·5. The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery were 22, from pneumonia 5, and from fever only 1.

375. The types of insanity under treatment during the year were as follows:—

Mania acute	195
Do. chronic	75
Melancholia	37
Dementia acute	12
Do. chronic	16
Other types	29

In 128 cases the cause of insanity is said to have been the excessive use of intoxicating drugs and spirits, chiefly ganja.

376. The total cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 25,499, while the income was Rs. 347 from sale of garden produce and old stores, Rs. 50 profit of manufactures, and Rs. 145 from paying patients (a new item)—so that the net cost of each patient calculated on the daily average strength was Rs. 95-9-5, against Rs. 90-9-1 in the previous year.

377. The asylum at *Delhi* is smaller. There were 80 patients at commencement of the year, and 30 admissions, making a total of 110 for the whole year, of whom 89 were males and 21 were females. Of the admissions, 7 were Hindus, 17 Muhammadans, and 6 of other castes. During the year 12 were discharged cured, and 13 made over to their friends or otherwise disposed of, and 10 died, leaving 75 inmates at the close of the year. The average daily number was 72, and of sick 5·47. There were no deaths from cholera, and only 1 from fever; the death-rate was 13·88, which is exactly the average rate for the previous 9 years. The total cost was Rs. 6,405, or Rs. 88-15 per head; in the previous year the rate was Rs. 101-9-7. The forms of insanity were—

Mania acute	36
Do. chronic	29
Melancholia	3
Dementia acute...	13
Do. chronic	23
Other types	6

One-third of the cases under treatment are said to be due to excessive indulgence in liquor or intoxicating drugs.

378. *Lock Hospitals.*—Act XIV. of 1868 (The Contagious Diseases Act) is not in force in any part of the Province; but rules made under the Act for regulating Cantonments (No. XXII. of 1864), providing for the inspection and control of houses of ill-fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disorders, are in force nearly in all the cantonments

occupied by British troops, the operation of which for the past three years will be seen from the subjoined table :—

Cantonments.	Year	Average number of Prostitutes. On the Register.	Average number of Prostitutes. Attending medical examination.	Average number of Prostitutes. In Hospital.	Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops. Average strength.	European Troops. Ratio of admissions per 1,000 from venereal diseases.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi ...	1874	194·4	170·6	8·6	44	2,985	517	95
	1875	191·1	170·5	8·8	39	2,941	506	152
	1876	196·4	153·7	15·2	97	3,316	505	144
Umballa ...	1874	103·0	101·3	5·9	79	2,069	1,607	151
	1875	111·8	56·4	5·9	169	2,066	1,293	125
	1876	100·9	49·6	10·4	51	2,337	1,219	147
Kasauli ...	1874	11·5	11·5	1·3	...	866	373	102
	1875	11·5	11·3	0·3	...	570	314	60
	1876	12·1	12·1	0·2	...	448	360	61
Sabathu ...	1874	15·0	15·0	1·4	...	867	748	59
	1875	14·5	14·5	1·4	...	654	431	188
	1876	16·7	16·7	3·1	...	710	763	294
Dagshai ...	1874	14·8	12·8	4·7	...	595	Not	given.
	1875	16·6	16·6	3·2	...	609		
	1876	17·7	17·7	1·8	...	642		
Jullundur ...	1874	62·8	54·5	2·6	50	2,869	810	144
	1875	60·2	61·4	3·3	55	2,867	992	95
	1876	84·0	77·0	5·7	36	3,149	835	92
Dalhousie ...	1874	9·6	9·6	1·0	...	934	269	190
	1875	15·9	15·4	0·6	...	661	262	168
	1876	13·3	13·3	1·6	...	565	274	179
Sialkot ...	1874	103·7	80·4	Not given.	14	2,601	1,092	48
	1875	100·2	79·5	12·1	36	2,716	912	95
	1876	104·7	84·4	10·3	78	3,022	1,067	163
Lahore and Meean Meer	1874	176·8	152·2	9·8	99	2,831	733	116
	1875	176·8	148·5	9·7	368	4,642	1,053	89
	1876	176·5	151·0	11·0	221	4,561	865	125
Ferozepore ...	1874	87·8	81·7	2·4	8	1,710	Not given.	130
	1875	96·4	88·4	2·3	6	1,757		147
	1876	98·5	89·7	2·6	12	1,755		107
Mooltan ...	1874	143·0	102·0	4·8	251	1,631	827	54
	1875	141·0	104·0	7·9	88	2,342	828	165
	1876	145·0	119·0	6·5	30	2,058	710	126
Rawalpindi ...	1874	89·9	77·3	11·6	94	2,300	1,561	60
	1875	92·5	80·6	13·3	122	2,473	1,666	80
	1876	97·2	89·77	13·2	425	2,611	1,550	87
Attock ...	1874	9·3	9·3	1·0	7	870	110	28
	1875	8·8	8·8	1·9	...	889	107	392
	1876	10·7	10·7	0·4	...	788	196	107
Nowshera ...	1874	49·4	33·1	1·2	...	1,085	585	48
	1875	32·9	31·1	0·2	...	1,032	425	257
	1876	25·7	23·2	0·1	...	960	345	113
Peshawar ...	1874	42·9	40·3	7·1	3	2,342	1,074	50
	1875	48·3	43·6	7·0	43	3,336	1,494	124
	1876	56·3	54·0	2·9	11	2,175	1,472	126

There is little calling for remark in the statistics of the year under report; the ratio of venereal disorders amongst the European troops, for whose sole benefit these measures are in force, has in most cantonments been kept down to or below the averages of past years, while the disease is generally reported to be of a less virulent type than in former years.

379. A special report has recently been submitted to the Government of India, on the requisition of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, showing the general working of the Lock Hospital system in the Punjab since its establishment; and the general conclusions arrived at were, that the system works moderately well, and has on the whole been beneficial to the British soldier; but that its effects were greatly marred by the large amount of clandestine prostitution carried on in or immediately adjoining military cantonments, which it is difficult, if not impossible, for the civil authorities and ordinary police to deal with effectually, and that the remedy must chiefly rest in the vigilance of the regimental police and the attention which officers commanding cantonments give to the matter. Venereal disease cannot be eradicated unless compulsory measures be adopted universally. These it is manifestly impossible to propose or carry out; and they would be certainly opposed to the feeling of the country: and all that can be attempted is the careful control of cantonments occupied by British troops, checking the amount and mitigating the severity of disease among European soldiers.

380. VACCINATION.—The Punjab Vaccine establishment consisted at the close of 1876 of 1 Superintendent-General, 1 European and 29 Native Superintendents and 123 vaccinators, besides which 99 vaccinators have been kept up at the expense of Municipal and District Funds, and vaccine operations have been performed under the conduct of Civil Surgeons, by 13 hospital assistants and 39 vaccinators attached to the local dispensaries. Moreover, 4 vaccinators and 20 *hakíms*, or native practitioners, have been exclusively employed on vaccine duty in the Baháwalpur State.

381. The following statement shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of success :—

	Total number of operations.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
By Punjab Vaccine establishment	280,831	4,237	98·52	76·55
By Dispensary establishment ...	37,728	1,015	86·14	79·65
By Municipal and other vaccinators.	79,608	2,531	85·84	65·82
Total ...	398,167	7,783	90·96	73·33

This shows a falling-off as compared with the previous year when the figures were—

Operations	Primary ...	427,971
	Secondary ...	8,244
Percentage of success	Primary ...	92·99
	Secondary ...	63·38

The cause of this falling-off has not been satisfactorily explained.

382. The cost was as follows :—

	Rs.
Punjab Vaccine establishment ...	59,511
Dispensary vaccinators ...	3,854
Other vaccinators ...	5,360
Total ...	68,725

which gives an average of about 3 annas for each successful operation.

383. The number of deaths from small-pox during the year 1876 was only 10,254, the smallest number recorded in any year since mortuary registration has been maintained in the Punjab. The benefits of the operations of the Vaccine Department may be gauged by the following figures :—

Total number of deaths from small-pox recorded in 1876...	10,254
Average annual number of deaths during the preceding five years, *viz.*, 1871-75 ...	20,116
Ditto ditto ten years, *viz.*, 1866-75 ...	25,623
Ditto ditto during the first-half of decade, *viz.*, 1866-75 ...	31,130
Maximum number of deaths recorded in any year (1859)	43,169

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—*Financial Statistics.*—A total assignment of Rs. 11,05,250 was made for expenditure on education in the Punjab during the year 1876-77, which was provided from the following sources:—

		Rs.
Provincial Services	...	6,87,700
General Local Fund	...	* 49,498
District Fund	...	3,68,052

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,25,137.

385. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of Government and aided institutions, exclusive of the Punjab University College, during 1876-77, as compared with 1875-76, was as follows:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.
Government institutions	...	1,585	1,601
Aided ditto	...	480	470

These institutions comprised—

2 Government colleges,—one at Delhi, the other at Lahore,—attended by students who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The Delhi College was abolished at the close of the year, and the majority of the students joined the College at Lahore.

8 Government district schools of the higher class (6 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular), being the same as in 1875-76. These teach up to the Matriculation Examination.

9 Aided schools of the higher class as in the previous year.

* Exclusive of Rs. 6,400 for Patwaris' schools, which are under the control of the Financial Commissioner.

171 Government schools of the middle class, comprising 25 middle departments of district schools, 23 Anglo-Vernacular and 123 Vernacular middle schools—an increase of 28.

35 Aided schools of the middle class, against 46 in the previous year. Of these 31 are Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular, and 2 are schools for children of European extraction.

1,254 Government lower and primary schools. A decrease of 17, which is due to the fact that some of the largest primary schools have been raised to the status of middle schools.

189 Aided lower and primary schools—a decrease of 9.

134 Government Female schools—an increase of 4.

230 Aided female schools—an increase of 10.

3 Government normal schools—the same as in the previous year.

7 Aided normal schools—the same as in the previous year.

1 School of Art, *viz.*, the Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore.

28 Jail schools against 27 in the previous year.

386. The average daily attendance of scholars during 1876-77 in Government institutions was 73,545—an increase of 1,687, and in aided institutions 19,899—a decrease of 2,524. The average daily attendance was—

In Government colleges	...	93
In Government high schools	...	388
In Aided ditto	...	1,586
In Government middle schools	...	17,524
In Aided ditto	...	3,591
In Government lower schools	...	49,766
In Aided ditto	...	9,374
In Government female schools	...	2,540
In Aided ditto	...	5,137
In Government normal schools	...	248
In Aided ditto	...	211
In Jail schools	...	2,939
In the School of Art	...	47

387. The following two statements show,—*the first,* the annual cost of educating a scholar in the several Government and Aided institutions;

and *the second*, the expenditure on each class of educational institutions during the year under report. In comparing the various institutions it must be remembered that in Government schools of the higher class only boys who have passed the middle school examination are included, whereas aided schools include boys in every stage.

I.

		Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges	...	691	0	10	613	3	4
Higher class schools	...	182	9	4	166	14	10
Middle class schools	...	14	0	2	5	12	3
Lower class schools	...	4	10	5	0	1	10
Female schools	...	5	14	9	0	1	3
Normal schools	...	130	14	11	80	1	10
Jail schools	...	2	2	9	2	1	3
School of Art	...	325	14	0	300	9	0
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.							
Higher class schools	...	53	11	0	20	11	0
Middle class schools	...	28	3	2	13	3	3
Lower class schools	...	8	0	7	2	14	1
Female schools	...	17	8	0	5	6	2
Normal schools	...	117	6	2	72	14	5

II.

		From Provincial Services and General Local and District Funds.			From other Sources.			Total Expenditure.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges	...	57,028	9	0	7,240	0	0	64,268	9	0
Higher class schools	...	68,770	9	0	2,072	9	0	70,843	2	0
Middle class schools	...	2,16,297	6	0	29,281	6	0	2,45,578	12	0
Lower class schools	...	2,21,129	4	0	10,366	7	0	2,31,495	11	0
Female schools	...	11,958	12	0	3,078	4	0	15,037	0	0
Normal schools	...	32,243	2	0	228	15	0	32,472	1	0
Jail schools	...	6,113	0	0	262	13	0	6,375	13	0
School of Art	...	14,126	5	0	1,190	3	0	15,316	8	0
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.										
Higher class schools	...	32,817	0	0	52,337	14	0	85,154	14	0
Middle class schools	...	48,140	5	0	53,122	2	0	1,01,262	7	0
Lower class schools	...	29,073	1	0	46,327	9	0	75,400	10	0
Female schools	...	30,959	9	0	58,948	12	0	89,908	5	0
Normal schools	...	15,473	15	0	9,294	7	0	24,768	6	0

388. *Calcutta University Examination.*—For the first time in the educational history of the Province, there has been a successful competitor* for the Prem Chand Roy Chand studentship examination,† which is open to any M.A. of the Calcutta University during eight years from the time he passed the Entrance Examination.

For the Master of Arts Examination there was 1 candidate, who passed; for the Bachelor of Arts Examination, there were 9 candidates, 5 of whom passed; for the First Arts Examination 18, of whom 13 passed, and for the Entrance Examination 96, of whom 58 passed.

389. *The Punjab University College.*—The Punjab University College accounts are made up for the calendar year. At the close of 1876 the endowment fund amounted to Rs. 3,53,489. During the year 1876 the income amounted to Rs. 46,049, or, including the balance in hand of Rs. 15,575 at the beginning of the year, to Rs. 61,624. The expenditure was Rs. 49,663.

390. For the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College there were 191 candidates from this Province; besides 10 from Lucknow and 1 from Bareily: of these, 22 were private students, of whom 11 passed; 151 went up in English and 51 in the Vernacular: of the former 120 passed, and, of the latter, 31. There were 27 candidates for the Proficiency in Arts Examination, of whom 22 went up in English and 5 in the Vernacular: of the former, 12 passed and of the latter, 1. Seven candidates presented themselves for the High Proficiency in Arts Examination, of whom 3 passed, and 2 for the Honors in Arts Examination, who were both successful.

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* Mulraj, who was a student of the Lahore College, and who passed the Master of Arts Examination in 1875, went up last year and passed in English and Philosophy, but failed in History. During the year under report he again presented himself, and this time proved successful.

† "The studentship was founded by Prem Chand Roy Chand, Esquire, of Bombay, who made a donation of two lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University. The Senate sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of donation :—

1. Five studentships, to be called Prem Chand Roy Chand studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year, each to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulation during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentships to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the examination and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England and India, and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c., to include Political Economy.
7. Moral Science, viz., Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students."

391. For the Oriental Examination in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, there were 166 candidates, of whom 69 passed; 9 the higher, 10 the middle, and 18 the lower, examination in Sanskrit; 1 the higher, 15 the middle, and 24 the lower, examination in Arabic; 5 the higher, 25 the middle, and 59 the lower, examination in Persian.

392. There were 29 candidates for the First Examination in Law, of whom 19 were successful. The result of the final examination is not yet known.

393. For the First Examination in Engineering, there were 4 candidates, of whom 3 passed. None presented themselves for the Final Examination. Twelve candidates appeared in the Junior Examination in Medicine, 11 of whom passed, and 4 in the Senior Examination, of whom 3 were successful.

No examination of Hakims and Baids was held during the year under report.

394. The Oriental College, in connexion with the Punjab University College, is now presided over by Dr. Leitner, who is also Registrar of the latter institution and Principal of the Lahore Government College. Five students of the Oriental College passed the lower, and 12 the middle, examination in Persian; 5 the lower, and 4 the middle, examination in Arabic; and 1 the lower, 3 the middle, and 1 the higher, examination in Sanskrit. For the Entrance Examination there were 13 candidates, of whom 6 passed, 2 in the first instance, and 4 subsequently by grace; and for the Proficiency in Arts Examination there were 6 candidates, of whom 1 was successful.

395. *Government Colleges.*—The Lahore College contained 101 students on the rolls at the close of the year, being 34 more than at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 60 against 41 in 1875-76.

396. At the Delhi College there were 41 students on the rolls at the close of the year—a decrease of 5. The average daily attendance during the year was 33 against 37 in the previous year. The falling off was due to the decision arrived at by Government regarding the abolition of the college.

397. From the Lahore College there was 1 candidate for the Master of Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, who passed, and 1 for the Bachelor of Arts Examination, who was successful; in the First Arts Examination 8 out of 10 candidates were successful. In the Proficiency Examination of the Punjab University College 10 students passed out of 12; amongst whom were 7 of those who passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

398. From the Delhi College 7 candidates presented themselves for the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, 4 of whom were successful. Five of these candidates went up for the High Proficiency Examination of the Punjab University College, of whom 4, including 1 who had passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, were unsuccessful; 1 passed the High Proficiency Examination. Eight candidates went up for the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, and 5 were successful, and 9 for the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Punjab University College, 2 of whom passed.

399. Twenty-two students left the Lahore College during the year; 5 of these obtained Government employment, on salaries varying from Rs. 30 to 80, and of the average value of Rs. 53; 5 are studying Law; 1 is a teacher in the Oriental College; 2 have joined the Engineering class of the Punjab University College; and particulars with regard to the rest are not known.

Nineteen students left the Delhi College, of whom 8 obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 30 to 60; 3 died, 1 joined the Medical School Lahore, 4 are without employment, and particulars regarding the rest are not known.

400. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were, at the close of the year, 8 Government schools of the higher class, 6 Anglo-Vernacular, *viz.*, the upper departments of the district schools at Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Delhi, Gujrát and Dera Gházi Khan; and 2 Vernacular schools at Ludhiána and Gurgáon. The attendance has received a temporary check from the introduction of a high rate of schooling fee. The number of boys in the Anglo-Vernacular schools was—Lahore 82, Amritsar 60, Hoshiárpur 40, Delhi 81, Gujrát 34, and Dera Gházi Khan 6, against 103, 65, 42, 95, 27 and 12 respectively at the close of the previous year. The upper department at Dera Gházi Khan has been transferred since the close of the year to Jhelum, where a good attendance may be anticipated.

401. In the High Vernacular School at Ludhiána there were 64 boys, the same number as at the close of the previous year. In the Gurgáon Vernacular School 145 boys are shown in the returns, the boys of the Primary School having been included.

402. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University there were 55 candidates, of whom 38 passed; for that of the Punjab University College 110, of whom 92 passed. In the latter number were included 27 out of the 38 who passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

403. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of 2 classes,—(1) district schools under the management of the Educational

Department, and (2) Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools under Deputy Commissioners. The attendance at the former, which are 25 in number, fell from 3,511 to 3,245. The falling off is due principally to the prevalence of sickness and partly also to the levy of a higher fee. The Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, which is supported from the endowment of the late Nawáb Fazl Ali Khan, contained 129 boys, and is treated as a school of this class.

404. The number of successful candidates from district schools for the Middle School Examination was 121, including 6 from the Middle Department of the Ludhiána High Vernacular School, and 3 from the Anglo-Arabic school.

405. The number of Government Schools, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular of the middle class, under the management of Deputy Commissioners, at the close of the year, was 144 against 116 in the previous year. The number of scholars on the rolls was 18,345 against 14,428 at the close of the previous year, and the average attendance 14,880 against 11,970.

406. There were 631 candidates for the Middle School Examination from Government schools under the management of Deputy Commissioners, of whom 21 passed the Anglo-Vernacular, and 157 the Vernacular examination.

407. *The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, near Kasauli, contained 234 boys and 176 girls at the close of the year.

During the year 13 boys and 6 girls obtained situations: 2 of the latter joined the Zanana Mission at Delhi, 8 boys enlisted, 25 boys and 16 girls went to England, 4 boys and 18 girls were removed by friends, 3 girls married, 1 boy absconded and subsequently joined his friends, and 3 boys died.

The progress of this institution has been satisfactory.

408. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—At the close of the year there were 1,254 schools of the lower class, containing 58,503 boys; the average attendance was 49,766. Amongst these are included the lower departments of the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, of the Ludhiána High Vernacular School, and of the Abbott-abad and Ferozepore district schools. All the rest are Primary schools under the management of the local authorities.

In consequence of the transfer of some of the larger Primary schools to a higher grade, the number has been reduced from 1,264, with 61,131 boys, to 1,247, with 57,972 pupils.

4,995 pupils passed the Lower School Examination against 4,729 in the previous year, and 1,602 the Primary School Examination against 1,510 in the preceding year.

409. *Schools for children of European descent.*—There are 11 aided schools in the Punjab maintained especially for children of European descent, besides the European Training School at Delhi, which will be noticed under the head of Normal schools. They contained, at the close of the year, 688 pupils, being 26 less than in the preceding year.

410. The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla contained 152 girls, being the same number as in the preceding year. This is an institution recognized as one to which the orphan children of soldiers may be sent. A similar institution has been recently established at Murree, but as yet receives no grant-in-aid.

411. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree contains the children of soldiers only. It is a boarding school, supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards, and a Government grant-in-aid. The school contained, at the close of the year, 139 children, being 1 less than in the previous year. The school has been very favorably noticed by the Inspector of Schools.

412. There are 3 other schools at Simla, 4 at Lahore, 1 at Delhi, and 1 at Gujránwala.

413. The Bishop Cotton School and the Auckland House Girls' School—both at Simla—provide education for the higher class of European children who attend schools in India. The former contained 100 pupils, being 30 less than at the close of the previous year. It sent up 10 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 7 passed; and for Rurki there were 7 candidates, of whom 5 were successful. The Auckland House Girls' School is maintained from fees and a grant-in-aid. It contained, at the close of the year, 41 girls, or 4 more than at the end of the previous year. The pupils of both these schools have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

414. The Mayo Industrial School—also at Simla—is a mixed institution for boys and girls. There were 35 children on the rolls. The industrial side of the institution is very carefully attended to, and almost all the house work is done by the pupils and very little by servants. It is very economically conducted.

415. The European schools at Lahore, under the management of a general committee of instruction, assisted by sub-committees, are—

(1.)—The High School, with 42 boys, a decrease of 4. The fees have, however increased from Rs. 2,788 in 1875-76 to Rs. 2,957 in 1876-77.

(2.)—The Anarkali Girls' School, in which the number on the rolls has decreased from 37 to 21.

(3.)—The St. James' Orphanage, comprising a male and a female school, contains 34 boys and 34 girls, being an increase of 13. This institution is intended for the children of very poor parents who would otherwise receive no education.

416. The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School, commonly called the Railway School, from the large number of railway employés who attend it, has made very fair progress during the year. The number of pupils has increased from 30 to 39, but the fees have fallen from Rs. 368 to Rs. 345. Some time since the general committee agreed to take charge of this school, but the transfer was not carried into effect.

417. The Gujránwála Girls' School is a small but useful institution, which gives a fair elementary education to the children of the poorer Eurasian clerks and employés in the station. The number of pupils has fallen from 20 to 17.

418. *Aided Schools for Natives.*—There are 8 schools of the higher class—1 at Delhi, maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; 1 at Ludhiána; 1 at Jullundur; 1 at Siálkot; 1 at Lahore, and 1 at Ráwalpindi, supported by the Presbyterian American Mission; 1 at Amritsar, and 1 at Pesháwar, belonging to the Church Mission. They contained, at the close of the year, 2,069 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 1,469. Twenty-five candidates went up from these schools for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 34 for that of the Punjab University College. Of the former 12, and of the latter 27, were successful.

419. *Aided Schools of the Middle Class.*—There were 33 schools of this class,—31 Anglo-Vernacular, and 2 Vernacular. Twenty of these were Mission Schools; 3 were branches of the Lahore, Amritsar and Gujránwála district schools; 1 the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Delhi; 3 were under Cantonment Magistrates; 2 regimental schools, 2 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular, schools, under the management of Deputy Commissioners. They contained, at the close of the year, 4,465 pupils, with an average attendance of 3,410 against 44* schools, with 6,311 boys in the previous year. The attendance in schools of every class has been greatly affected by the prevalence, over a great portion of the Province, of a fever of malignant type. Notwithstanding this and some other drawbacks, there has been an increase of numbers in Government schools; but this is not sufficient to cover the falling-off that has taken place in schools re-

* During the year under report 1 school has been abolished, and from 10 the grants-in-aid have been withdrawn.

ceiving grants-in-aid. These latter have suffered in some cases from the reduction or withdrawal of grants, owing partly to financial considerations. These schools sent up 120 candidates for the Middle School Examination, of whom 36 passed.

420. *Aided Schools of the Lower Class.*—Amongst aided schools of the lower class are included the lower departments and branches of the majority of District schools, branches of Mission schools, 45 Primary Mission schools, and a few others.

421. The number of boys attending the branches and lower departments of District schools maintained on the grant-in-aid system has decreased from 7,073 in the previous year to 6,447 at the close of the year under report, whilst the fees have increased from Rs. 9,670 to Rs. 10,059. The average attendance was 5,779.

There were 3,131 boys in the branches of Mission schools against 3,475 at the close of the previous year, showing a decrease of 344 boys. The average attendance was 2,603.

422. *Female Schools.*—There were 134 Government Female schools, containing 3,269 pupils. At the end of the previous year there were 130 schools, with 3,374 girls. There are 223 Aided Female schools for natives, containing 6,576 girls, being an increase of 10 schools since the close of the previous year; the number of girls has, however, fallen from 6,644 to 6,576. The aided schools comprise 57 Mission schools, besides 10 (1 of which is for Christians) under the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society at Lahore, and 3 sets of Zanana classes; 31 schools are under Deputy Commissioners; 51 under Bedi Khem Singh, and 71 under native committees or committees consisting principally of natives.

423. *Normal Schools.*—There were, at the close of the year, 3 Normal Schools at Delhi, Lahore and Rawalpindi. They contained 293 scholars, of whom were 58 pupils of the Model School attached to Normal School at Delhi. The number of men actually under training for teacherships was 235. Fifty students were successful in the Normal School Examination against 44 in the previous year.

There were, at the end of the year, 7 Aided Normal Schools,—1 for men and 6 for females, including the European Training School for the Zanana Mission in Delhi. The rest are in the Lahore Circle. The Male Normal School is maintained at Umritsar by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. It contained 36 scholars at the close of the year, and the average attendance was 31.

In the Female Normal Schools there were 258 pupils, with an average attendance of 180.

424. *Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.*—This School contained at the close of the year 68 pupils, of whom 1 was a Christian, 39 were

Muhammadans, 16 Hindus, and 12 Sikhs. Among these were 20 boys belonging to the School of Carpentry recently held in the verandah of the Director's Office, who attended the Mayo School for two hours daily to learn drawing. The School of Carpentry has now been placed under the Principal of the School of Industrial Art, and incorporated with the latter institution. Scholarships were awarded to 10 of the students, of whom 2 receive Rs. 10, 2 Rs. 7, and the remainder Rs. 5 per mensem. Some of the designs executed by the pupils were shown at the exhibition at Simla, and were much admired.

425. *Jail Schools.*—There were 28 Jail schools in the Province at the close of the year. The number of men attending them was 3,120, and the average attendance 2,939. There has been an increase of 1 school, but the number of men has decreased by 311.

426. *Indigenous Schools.*—According to the returns furnished by District Officers, there were, at the close of the year, 4,803 Indigenous schools, containing 56,642 boys. This shows an increase of about 8,000 over the previous year. The increase is confined to the districts of Hazāra and Kohāt, from which returns were not supplied last year, and to Gujrat. The increase in the latter district, however, is evidently due to an error in the returns either for the year under report or the previous year. Considerably more than half the boys attending these schools are returned as learning Arabic, that is portion of the Qūrans by rote; and of those returned as learning Arabic, about three-fifths are in the Rawalpindi Circle; 518 are shown as learning English, 2,305 Urdú, 7,887 Persian, 1,228 Sanskrít, 3,307 Hindí, in the Nagrí character, and 9,285 Bunyas' accounts, &c.

427. *Lahore Medical School.*—This school, as described in previous reports, consists of two departments, in one of which the students are instructed through the medium of the English language, in a course of study extending over 5 years, up to a standard qualifying for a diploma as Licentiate in Medicine, and for employment under Government as Assistant Surgeon; the other in which students are taught in the Urdú language up to the standard of Native Doctor or Hospital Assistant, the course of study extending over 3 years. Students are admitted to both departments from the North-Western Provinces as well as from the Punjab.

428. In the *Upper Department or English Class* there were 45 students at the beginning of the year, of whom, 6 being in their 5th season, went up for their final examination in April and July, and 4 of them passed successfully and became Assistant Surgeons in Govern-

ment employ, while the 2 students who had failed were remanded for another year. One of the Punjab students and one from the North-Western Provinces, who had not completed their course of study, left the school early in the year, by which the number was reduced by 6; but one of the Hospital Assistants from the lower department joined the English Class, so that 40 remained after the others had left the school. In July the examination was held for the admission of students from the North-Western Provinces, when 4 received scholarships, and a fifth was admitted as a free student. In October the exmination took place for the admission of Punjab students, when 2 received Government scholarships, and 2 more were admitted as local fund students. One of the free students, however, left the College, and one who held a Punjab scholarship was dismissed for improper conduct, so that at the close of the year there remained 47 in this department, of whom 12 belonged to the North-Western Provinces. The number of students from this school who have attained the grade of Assistant Surgeon since its establishment in October 1870, is now 61.

429. The *Lower Department* has been chiefly constituted by native medical pupils, who are students selected by Government and employed for one year in regimental hospitals, and afterwards sent to have their education completed at the Lahore Medical School. There are also other classes as follows :—First, Local Fund students who are supported by the local funds of their districts, to which they return for employment after their education is finished ;—second, the Government Hakim Class composed of the sons of Hakims; these are taught English Medical Science in the School, and then return to practice medicine in their own towns or villages ;—third, Local Fund Hakims, who are also the sons of Hakims, but are supported by the local funds of their districts, to which they return when their course of study is ended. There were 6 students of this class at the commencement of the year, and 68 were subsequently admitted, but 17 of the old students passed their final examination, while 10 of the Military students were dismissed for idleness, 1 died, and 40 left or were discharged; so that at the close of the year there were the same number of pupils as there were at the commencement, 84, of whom 66 were Government medical pupils, 9 Government Hakims, and 9 Local students. The total number of students in this Department admitted into the service as Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors since the establishment of the School, is now 243, besides the Hakims who have received certificates of proficiency, of which there were 2 in the past year.

430. The total expenditure on account of the Medical School during the past year was Rs. 67,125, of which the Government contributed Rs. 64,184, the balance being made up from local sources.

431. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 4 English and 28 Vernacular newspapers. The English newspapers were—

The Mofussilite (bi-weekly).

Indian Public Opinion (tri-weekly).

The Civil and Military Gazette (weekly).

The Punjab Intelligencer (weekly).

The three former have been amalgamated into a single daily paper under the title of the *Civil and Military Gazette,* published at Lahore with a daily bulletin issued at Simla. The *Punjab Intelligencer* is no longer published.

Two Commercial Advertisers were also published at Simla.

432. The following is a list of the Vernacular newspapers :—

NAME OF PAPER.	Where published.	Language.	Weekly or otherwise.
Ashraf-ul-Akhbar ...	Delhi.	Urdu.	Tri-monthly.
Akmal-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Khair Khwah-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khair Khwah-i-Alam ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sayad-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Urdu-Hindi.	Tri-monthly.
Mehr-i-Darakhshan ...	Ditto	Urdu.	Ditto.
Mufid-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Nizám-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Safir-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly.
Lytton Gazette ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nusrat-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly.
Nusrat-ul-Islam ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nur Afshân ...	Ludhiana.	Ditto	Weekly.
Vakil-i-Hindustan ...	Amritsar.	Ditto	Ditto.
Safir-i-Hindustan ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chashma-i-Nur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kabya Chandra daya ...	Ditto	Gurmukhi.	Ditto.
Rafa-i-Am ...	Sialkot.	Urdu.	Bi-monthly.
Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Lahore.	Ditto	Weekly.
Aftab-i-Punjab ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Koh-i-Nur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly.
Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Punjabi Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Nafa-ul-Azim ...	Ditto	Arabic.	Ditto.
Akhbar-i-Am ...	Ditto	Urdu.	Ditto.
Nasir-ul-Iman ...	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly.
Shafa-us-Sudur ...	Ditto	Arabic.	Bi-monthly.
Khair Khwah-i-Punjab ...	Gujranwala.	Urdu.	Ditto.

433. Besides the above, the following were published in foreign territory :—

Tohfa-e-Kashmir, Srinagar—weekly.
Patiala Akhbar, Patiāla— do.
Sadik-ul-Akhbar, Bahâwalpur.
Shams-ul-Akhbar, Kâbul.

434. The total number of books registered in the Punjab during the calendar year 1876,* under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867, was 892, or 133 less than in the previous year. Of these 30 were in English, 671 in the Vernacular languages of the province, 137 were in Indian classical languages, and the remainder were in more than one language; 367 were original works, and the remainder translations and republications. Of the works in English, 16 were on Law, 6 on Natural Science, and the remainder on various subjects; the most noteworthy are :—

A Digest of Decisions of the Chief Court of the Punjab, published in the *Punjab Record* from 1866 to 1875, by the late E. Reynolds, Barrister-at-Law.

Notes on Customary Law as administered in the Punjab, by Messrs. Boulnois and Rattigan.

Archæology of Delhi, by Carr Stephen, Barrister-at-Law.

435. The following table shows the classification of the Vernacular publications, according to subject and language :—

No.	SUBJECT.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Punjabi.	Pashtu.	Total.
1	Biography ...	1	...	...	...	1
2	Drama ...	3	...	...	...	3
3	Fiction ...	13	6	...	...	19
4	History ...	8	...	...	...	8
5	Language ...	42	12	...	...	54
6	Law ...	93	...	...	...	93
7	Medicine ...	18	1	5	...	24
8	Miscellaneous ...	51	4	1	1	57
9	Poetry ...	46	58	71	2	177
10	Philosophy (Mental) ...	4	1	...	...	5
11	Religion ...	118	34	25	13	190
12	Science (Mathematical) ...	32	4	...	...	36
13	Science (Natural) ...	3	...	...	...	3
14	Travels ...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	433	120	102	16	671

* In previous Administration Reports the numbers registered by the *official* year have been given; but as the reports on the operations of the Act are now, under orders of Government, rendered by the calendar year, the same plan will be followed in this Report.

The biographical work is the *Gulshan-i-naz,* by Munshi Durga Parshad, of the Lahore Educational Press, containing sketches of lives of Indian poetesses. There are three editions of the well-known drama of *Indar Sabha,* or Court of Indra. Amongst historical works may be mentioned the *Tarikh-i-Ajmer,* by Pundit Radha Kishan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and translations of Lethbridge's History of India and Robertson's History of America. The poetical works are numerous; but the two following original compositions need only be mentioned in this place, *viz.,* the *Diwan-i-Farrukh* of Munshi Kewal Kishan, a poet of Sikandarabad, in the Bulandshahar district, and the *Zafarnama-i-Ranjit Singh,* a poetical description of the exploits of Mahárája Ranjit Singh, by Rái Kanhya Lál, Bahadur, Executive Engineer of Lahore.

436. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—Several valuable additions were received during the year, both in the way of permanent acquisitions and of loan of articles for exhibition; amongst the latter may be mentioned a collection of photographs and objects illustrating the arts, costumes and domestic life of Iceland lent by Dr. Leitner, and a collection of household articles and articles of trade in Eastern Turkistán lent by Mr. R. B. Shaw. Good progress has been made in classifying and labelling the several objects in the Museum both in English and Urdú, and that the institution has greatly increased in popularity may be seen from the following figures:—

Year.		*No. of Visitors.*
1872-73	...	49,903
1873-74	...	62,654
1874-75	...	51,316
1875-76	...	90,006
1876-77	...	129,892

437. Plaster casts of some of the larger specimens of the ancient Budhist sculptures from Yusafzai have been made in the School of Arts, and this work will proceed until moulds of the whole collection have been completed. The cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 1,785-3-6, exclusive of the salary of the Curator.

438. *Government Book Depôt.*—At the beginning of the year 1876, the assets of the Book Depôt and Educational Press amounted to Rs. 1,20,194-14-0. This sum represents the cash in hand, the amount due to the Depôt, and the value of the stock of books, tools, plant, &c. The liabilities, after allowing for the cost of registration of books and translating matter for the *Urdu Gazette,* amounted to Rs. 34,907-12-4, and in this are included sums due by the Depôt, and the amount by which receipts from Government in past years exceed the money paid

into the Treasury on account of the sales that have been effected. These liabilities are in course of reduction, and will probably be paid off in the space of five or six years, when the stock in hand will represent the profit of the Depôt.

439. During the year 1876-77 the sum of Rs. 51,372-15-6 was received from Government; printing paper of the estimated value of Rs. 13,263 was received from England through the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, and books of the value of Rs. 225-13-6 were purchased on credit, so that the liabilities incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 64,861-13-6. The sum of Rs. 50,396-9-11 was paid into the Lahore Treasury; Rs. 14,629-2-0 were credited to the Book Depôt in the books of the Accountant-General by transfer-entries; Rs. 1,423-7-0 have been advanced for books, and Rs. 587-8-0 were applied to the payment of a debt, making a total of Rs. 67,036-10-11. Hence the payments made by the Depôt exceeded the liabilities incurred during the year by Rs. 2,174-13-11 (Rs. 67,036-10-11—Rs. 64,861-13-0), and the liabilities were thus reduced to Rs. 32,732-14-5. A further reduction should be made of Rs. 1,200, allowed by Government for the registration of books, and of Rs. 2,000, the approximate cost of translating matter for the *Urdû Gazette*, and the liabilities at the close of the year will then amount to Rs. 29,532-14-5, or less by Rs. 5,374-13-11 than at the beginning of the year.

440. The assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,742-7-5 and were less by Rs. 2,452-6-7 than at the beginning. Whilst, therefore, the assets were reduced by Rs. 2,452-6-7, the liabilities were reduced by Rs. 5,374-13-11, and the difference between these two items, *viz.* Rs. 2,922-7-4, represents approximately the profit of the Depôt after paying all charges.

441. During the year, English books of the value of Rs. 14,001-8-4, and vernacular books of the value of Rs. 40,469-1-2, were brought on stock—total Rs. 54,470-9-6. The sale of the former class of books amounted to Rs. 14,588-10-9, and of the latter to Rs. 45,066-12-4—total Rs. 59,655-7-1.

442. Books of the value of Rs. 1,180-14-1 were received for sale in the Book Depôt; from the Civil Secretariat of the Punjab Government and from stock of the Secretariat, which has now been amalgamated with the stock of the Depôt; books of the value of Rs. 527-15-3 were sold. Official books of the value of Rs. 6 were sold. Books of the value of Rs. 800 were received from the Office of the Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, and books of the value of Rs. 293-14-0 were sold from this stock.

443. The following work was performed by the Vernacular Educational Press which is attached to the Depôt:—

	Rs. A. P.
Educational books supplied to the Depôt...	23,539 1 5
Job-work for public offices, Rs. ...	8,415 6 0

444. The Translation Department has translated 1,352 pages of original matter during the year, of which a little more than one-fourth belonged to Educational books. Besides translating matter for the Gazette and for educational books, they revised and transliterated a translation of the Primer on Physics prepared for the Press, Urdú maps of India and the Punjab, corrected proof of 2,322 pages of the *Urdú Gazette*, &c., and reported on several books.

445. The following books are under preparation or in the Press:—

1. Translation of Professor Balfour Stewart's Primer on Physics. (Is out).

2. How to Speak and Write English, Part II. (Will be published shortly).

3. Selections from Urdú Poetry for the Honour Examination of Educational Officers. (Is out).

4. Translation of Civil Code. (In Press).

5. Translation of Blandford's Physical Geography. (In Press).

6. Translation of Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India. (In Press).

7. Translation of the Primer on Chemistry.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	832	201	244	1,277
Gurgaon ...	1,512	181	287	1,980
Karnál ...	1,050	872	430	2,352
Hissar ...	2,200	1,141	199	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	256	140	1,811
Sirsa ...	1,487	1,319	315	3,121
Umballa ...	1,500	418	703	2,621
Ludhiána ...	1,118	147	103	1,368
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,042	140	144	1,326
Hoshiarpur ...	1,200	132	754	2,086
Kángra ...	942	153	7,893	8,988
Amritsar ...	1,198	173	191	1,562
Gurdáspur ...	1,337	139	342	1,818
Siálkot ...	1,334	321	300	1,955
Lahore ...	1,688	1,352	619	3,659
Gujránwála ...	865	1,235	463	2,563
Ferozepore ...	1,943	590	206	2,739
Ráwalpindi ...	1,515	311	4,392	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,255	955	1,700	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,167	517	345	2,029
Shahpur ...	657	3,266	777	4,700
Mooltan ...	976	1,370	3,581	5,927
Jhang ...	413	3,855	1,434	5,702
Montgomery ...	658	4,720	195	5,573
Muzaffargarh ...	627	848	1,479	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan ...	809	2,685	3,602	7,096
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,605	2,066	1,069	4,740
Bannu ...	725	739	1,707	3,171
Pesháwar ...	1,441	417	639	2,497
Hazára ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	255	169	2,415	2,839
Total ...	35,377	30,981	38,617	104,975

AND COMMUNICATIONS—1876-77.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,359	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	59	453	...
...	...	30	545	...
...	...	60	565	...
...	20	6	445	...
2,124	41	150	454	42
...	...	104	160	31
1,715	...	...	262	...
1,142	84	88	218	49
...	60	14	684	...
6,278	74	...	1,482	...
3,587	41	76	359	61
...	38	54	507	45
3,540	30	9	1,178	...
205,002	104	97	566	79
152,682	...	58	1,119	...
...	128	80	475	...
520,380	92	133	1,209	...
561	127	65	975	...
...	72	55	650	...
801,687	112	...	877	...
1,879,906	150	69	1,444	81
2,308,480	180	...	934	...
2,292,737	205	...	1,007	82
379,669	162	6	555	...
376,811	120	...	1,538	...
219,828	235	...	1,565	...
22,940	168	...	797	...
...	67	49	735	...
...	...	...	676	...
1,358	...	...	242	...
9,182,313	2,470	1,323	23,730	530

No. 2.—Climate of the

Places at which Observations taken.	Rain-Fall in Inches.				Temperature in		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
Delhi ...	4·0	13·0	1·9	18·9	114·0	91·6	68·0
Gurgaon ...	3·4	24·0	3·4	30·8			
Karnál ...	4·0	14·6	1·4	20·0			
Hissar ...	1·3	17·6	1·9	20·8			
Rohtak ...	1·3	15·0	1·3	17·6			
Sirsa ...	1·9	11·8	3·8	17·5	114·0	...	...
Umballa ...	3·6	23·3	1·6	28·5			
Ludhiána ...	5·9	8·0	7·0	20·9	113·0	89·0	63·0
Simla ...	15·5	57·7	2·5	75·7	86·0	69·2	42·0
Jullundur ...	6·7	19·9	0·5	27·1			
Hoshiárpur ...	9·3	23·8	1·2	34·3			
Dharmsála ...	16·0	122·2	2·6	140·8			
Amritsar ...	2·9	25·9	1·7	30·5			
Siálkot ...	5·8	44·2	0·6	50·6	117·0	89·7	59·0
Gurdaspur ...	4·7	28·9	1·4	35·0			
Lahore ...	1·8	18·6	1·1	21·5	113·2	89·7	62·3
Ferozepore ...	2·4	10·5	0·6	13·5			
Gujránwala ...	7·3	23·7	1·9	32·9			
Rawalpindi ...	13·1	18·5	3·9	35·5	107·0	81·9	55·0
Jhelum ...	7·0	11·2	2·0	20·2			
Gujrát ...	10·0	29·0	3·3	42·3			
Shahpur ...	4·8	9·0	2·2	16·0			
Mooltan ...	...	5·7	0·5	6·2	119·0	94·9	66·0
Jhang ...	1·5	3·3	0·4	5·2			
Montgomery ...	0·3	8·0	...	8·3			
Muzaffargarh ...	...	7·7	1·0	8·7			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2·8	5·3	1·6	9·7	114·0	87·3	59·0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0·5	8·6	1·5	10·6			
Bannu ...	4·9	6·6	0·7	12·2			
Peshâwar ...	7·0	5·7	2·6	15·3	110·0	84·3	58·5
Kohát ...	8·0	9·3	5·5	22·8			
Abbott-abad ...	13·9	31·5	6·9	52·3			
Murree ...	10·7	43·3	6·3	60·3	95·0	72·3	39·0
Leh (Ladakh) ...	0·2	0·3	...	0·5	79·8	52·0	28·0

Punjab for the Year 1876.

the Shade (in Degrees Fahrenheit).						Prevailing Winds.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
111·0	...	...	78·6	61·6	43·4	W. & N. W.	S. E.	N.
113·0	...	...	80·8	58·8	32·8	N. & N. W.	W.	N.
116·0	88·5	75·5	75·8	56·2	35·8	N. W.	S. E. & N. W.	N. W.
87·5	66·4	52·0	60·0	47·2	33·0	Not registered.		
119·0	87·5	75·0	78·5	...	...	W.	E.	W.
116·0	87·6	72·7	76·1	56·9	36·0	N. E. & N. W.	E. & W.	N. & N. W.
114·0	86·9	69·0	72·8	52·7	31·9	W.	W. & E.	W.
113·0	94·2	78·0	76·9	57·0	32·1	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.
116·0	91·2	72·0	79·6	57·5	35·9	N. E.	S. E.	S. E.
113·0	89·7	71·1	74·6	53·6	34·5	E. & N. E.	E.	S. W.
99·0	69·6	54·0	62·0	47·0	24·7	E.	E.	E.
93·0	67·4	42·5	43·4	26·0	7·0	S.	S. & S. W.	S. W.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 Inhabitants or more.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,277	608,850	Delhi, 160,553 ; Sonepat, 13,637.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,980	689,653	Rewári, 25,190 ; Palwal, 13,553 ; Farukhnagar, 10.594 ; Firozpur 10,530.
	Karnál ...	3	2,352	610,927	Panipat, 24,500 ; Karnál, 24,015 ; Kaithal, 15,799.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	484,681	Bhiwani, 33,220 ; Hissar, 14,162 ; Hansi, 12,210.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	536,959	Rohtak, 14,994 ; Jhajjar, 12,456.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,121	210,795	Sirsa, 12,807.
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,621	1,035,488	Umballa, 26,258 ; Jagadhri, 12,522 ; Shahabad, 11,660 ; Sadhaura, 11,167 ; Rupar, 10,261.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,368	583,245	Ludhiána, 36,955.
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	Nil.
Jullundur	Jullundur...	4	1,326	794,764	Jullundur, 50,924 ; Rahon, 12,914 ; Kartarpur, 11,053.
	Hoshiarpur	4	2,086	938,890	Hoshiarpur, 21,316 ; Urmar-cum Tanda, 13,971.
	Kangra ...	5	8,988	743,832	Nil.
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	3	1,562	832,750	Amritsar, 142,381.
	Gurdáspur,	5	1,818	906,126	Batala, 26,929.
	Sialkot ...	5	1,955	1,005,004	Sialkot, 32,989.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,659	789,666	Lahore, 128,441 ; Kasur, 16,793.
	Gujránwála,	3	2,563	550,576	Gujránwala, 20,362 ; Wazirabad, 15,346.
	Ferozepore,	4	2,739	549,253	Ferozepore, 15,186,

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1876-77.

Dependencies, constituted 1*st January* 1859.

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
794	16	15	24	12	1,161	8,85,779	50,74,914	
1,264	12	10	52	8	510	10,73,144	11,95,349	
913	14	18	70	15	664	6,77,200	7,90,006	
658	12	13	36	26	572	4,24,110	15,20,178	
436	12	11	18	6	464	8,83,183	9,98,488	
654	8	8	40	20	393	1,80,268	2,18,743	
2,324	26	21	28	10	1,196	7,73,297	10,56,809	
880	16	13	54	13	554	7,83,352	9,69,955	
270	7	8	12	2	185	13,592	2,39,089	
1,257	17	13	20	5	571	12,08,017	16,25,601	
2,182	18	14	48	12	486	12,79,271	15,57,670	
731	17	14	34	10	405	6,12,868	7,73,906	
1,574	16	13	27	12	926	7,78,072	11,52,724	
1,880	20	17	21	8	594	10,51,050	13,03,527	
2,314	22	17	25	13	569	10,96,146	13,44,299	
1,455	22	20	30	10	1,366	5,26,456	9,60,619	
1,202	17	16	32	12	508	4,55,328	5,90,134	
312	19	17	44	16	506	5,06,724	6,63,897	

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 Inhabitants or more.
Râwalpindi	Râwalpindi	7	6,218	711,256	Râwalpindi, 20,802.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988	Pind Dâdan Khan, 15,397.
	Gujrât ...	3	2,029	616,347	Gujrât, 17,401 ; Jalálpur, 14,014
	Shahpur ...	3	4,700	368,796	Bhera, 14,710.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	5,927	471,563	Mooltan, 50,878.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	384,027	Maghiana cum-Jhang, 22,227 ; Chiniot, 11,999.
	Montgomery	4	5,573	359,437	Nil.
	Muzaffargarh	3	2,954	295,547	Nil.
Derajât ...	D. I. Khan	5	7,096	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan, 19,954.
	D. G. Khan	4	4,740	308,840	Dera Ghâzi Khan, 19,133.
	Bannu ...	4	3,171	287,547	Nil.
Peshâwar...	Peshâwar ...	6	2,497	523,152	Peshâwar, 58,430.
	Hazâra ...	3	2,835	367,218	Nil.
	Kohât ...	2	2,839	145,419	Kohât, 11,043.
		128	104,975	17,604,505	Total ...

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1876-77.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
1,658	22	19	36	8	1,020	6,86,527	9,07,535	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1876-77 to Rs. 16,99,122.
966	17	12	35	16	525	5,84,882	7,07,226	
1,428	10	7	28	5	416	5,66,022	6,81,531	
667	10	8	54	19	476	3,79,332	44,30,780	
1,211	17	15	50	16	849	5,12,133	10,15,833	
786	14	8	46	39	508	2,85,662	4,59,389	
2,155	10	8	40	15	509	3,06,031	6,41,459	
552	12	12	45	19	377	4,88,446	6,48,664	
716	17	14	50	15	603	3,21,380	5,31,105	
354	18	20	30	8	480	3,47,728	4,93,611	
625	12	8	32	29	451	4,02,521	4,89,176	
654	18	20	38	9	1,123	6,35,973	8,33,160	
343	11	10	65	16	504	2,20,855	2,68,152	
1,251	8	8	87	20	465	90,699	1,23,409	
34,462	487	427	87	14	19,996	1,90,36,048	3,42,67,046	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Popu	
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi ...	59,514	108,876	168,390	189,571	172,324
Gurgaon ...	23,171	134,356	157,527	205,196	195,020
Karnal ...	39,701	93,897	133,598	188,257	166,988
Hissar ...	17,577	91,543	109,120	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,635	137,548	164,594	140,913
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa ...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludhiana ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundur ...	25,883	216,694	242,577	252,082	213,071
Hoshiárpur ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,567	253,406
Kángra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	58,534	152,766	211,300	272,889	220,650
Gurdáspur ...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,074
Siálkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Lahore ...	51,326	135,515	186,841	260,892	206,405
Gujránwala ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ferozepore ...	8,526	113,303	121,829	170,785	136,432
Rawalpindi ...	4,253	169,755	174,008	212,002	184,801
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,184	163,149
Shahpur ...	13,579	73,802	87,381	111,329	100,347
Mooltan ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,211
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,459	81,568
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,282	83,842	86,124	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	2,746	59,690	62,436	99,554	85,564
Bannu ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,739
Peshawar ...	2,453	96,519	98,972	166,090	143,779
Hazara ...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Kohát ...	...	28,639	28,639	45,299	39,012
Total ...	510,625	3,591,859	4,102,484	5,497,424	4,718,856

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
		CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.				CHRISTIANS.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,001	17,322	109,734	92,898	608,850	496	648	120	1,475
28,706	17,052	132,636	111,043	689,653	348	18	...	1
29,294	18,961	113,212	94,215	610,927	264	223	6	26
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
28,355	20,924	99,440	82,733	536,959	295	29	9	10
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,245	26,080	191,639	160,315	1,085,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	34	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,888	2,312	283	87
35,998	21,274	148,609	123,730	794,764	596	631	14	101
38,759	24,213	181,067	156,878	938,890	450	40	18	4
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	87	248	3	26
31,028	15,418	161,157	131,608	832,750	535	358	37	129
31,218	16,112	179,288	150,693	906,126	496	109	...	10
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	510	1,535	62	214
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	218	2,292	598	98
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
23,756	15,255	108,948	94,077	549,253	204	900	10	24
27,938	17,994	144,346	124,175	711,256	114	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,368	106,456	616.347	324	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,519	7,705	89,609	72,580	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,660	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	118	54	10	2
9,625	6,209	58,602	49,538	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,366	20	26
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	52	53	7	...
705,139	436,462	3,389,158	2,857,466	17,604,505	173	17,567	1,878	2,686

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Classification of Population—(*Concluded.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi ...	580	438,886	130,645	36,496	608,850
Gurgaon ...	128	476,552	212,934	20	689,653
Karnal ...	9,295	356,305	151,723	93,349	610,927
Hissar ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	257	456,229	71,118	9,307	536,959
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludhiana ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,616	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,444	5,525	934	33,995
Jullundur ...	117,167	318,401	358,427	23	794,764
Hoshiarpur ...	79,413	415,471	317,967	125,977	938,890
Kangra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,845	832,750
Gurdaspur ...	79,387	303,107	422,196	101,317	906,126
Sialkot ...	50,279	218,771	601,959	132,184	1,005,004
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Gujranwala ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ferozepore ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Rawalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrat ...	20,653	53,174	537,696	4,775	616,347
Shahpur ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan ...	909	87,009	360,188	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannu ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshâwar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Hazara ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Kohat ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Total ...	1,144,088	6,125,616	9,334,472	978,198	17,304,505

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.—(*Concluded.*)

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
270,285	338,565	Urdu and Hindi.
406,596	283,057	Ditto.
305,974	304,953	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
312,424	224,535	Urdu and Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Urdu and Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu and Pahari.
407,970	386,794	Punjabi and Urdu.
565,983	372,907	Ditto.
530,732	213,150	Pahari, Urdu and Lahuli.
327,664	505,086	Punjabi and Urdu.
486,280	419,846	Ditto.
423,312	581,692	Ditto.
354,012	435,654	Ditto.
294,140	256,436	Ditto.
378,534	170,719	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	198,114	Ditto.
359,394	256,953	Ditto.
179,396	189,400	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
164,649	183,378	Punjabi and Urdu.
172,514	186,923	Urdu and Punjabi.
206,499	89,048	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu and Urdu.
173,318	135,522	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
204,411	83,136	Punjabi, Pushtu and Urdu.
270,681	252,471	Urdu and Pushtu.
267,434	99,784	Pushtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
9,689,650	7,914,855	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

Name of State.		Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
1.—Jummoo and Kashmir	...	1 horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,534,972	80,75,782
2.—Patiála	...	100 horsemen.	1,586,000	46,90,774
3.—Bahâwalpur	...	...	500,000	20,00,000
4.—Jínd	...	25 horsemen.	190,475	4,04,280
5.—Nâbha	...	...	226,155	6,50,000
6.—Kapurthala	...	Rs. 1,31,000	258,372	16,50,000
7.—Mandi	...	" 1,00,000	145,939	3,65,000
8.—Sirmûr (Nahan)	...	...	90,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlûr (Bilâspur)	...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bashahr	...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindûr (Nalargarh)	...	" 5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal	...	...	50,000	60,000
13.—Maler Kotla	...	25 horsemen.	91,650	2,58,933
14.—Farídkot	...	...	68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba	...	Rs. 5,000	130,000	2,07,000
16.—Suket	...	" 11,000	41,126	73,800
17.—Kalsia	...	...	68,910	1,55,993
18.—Pataudi	...	...	20,990	80,000
19.—Lohâru	...	...	24,000	57,000
20.—Dujána	...	...	27,000	65,000
21.—Baghal	...	Rs. 2,000	22,000	60,000
22.—Baghât	...	" 3,600	10,000	8,000
23.—Jubbal	...	" 2,520	40,000	30,000
24.—Kumhârsain	...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji	...	" 1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog	...	" 1,450	9,000	10,000
27.—Balsan	...	" 1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhami	...	" 360	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthâr	...	" 1,080	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunhiar	...	" 180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal	...	" 72	800	700
32.—Bíja	...	" 180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti	...	...	700	600
34.—Taroch	...	Rs. 280	10,000	6,000
35.—Sangri	...	...	700	1,000

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1876-77.

Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
26,907	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier-maché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
8,793	"	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Subáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Nárnaul; cereals.
1,899	"	Lungfs, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,028	"	Sugar, indigo, and cereals.
1,892	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
1,400	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton, tobacco.
1,750	"	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
633	"	Opium and grains.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, grains, and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and grains.
108	"	Ditto.
640	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
800	"	Grains.
191	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghi.
525	"	Cereals.
271	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
117	"	Grains, cotton, sugar and spices.
177	"	Grains.
130	"	Ditto.
200	"	Opium and grains.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, grains and ginger.
15	"	Opium and grains.
80	"	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1876-77.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jummoo and Kashmir.	Maháraja	Rájput.	46	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian, and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mian Partab Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Maharája.
2.—Rajindar Singh, of Patiála.	Do.	Siddhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	5	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
3.—Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Bahawalpur.	Nawáb.	Daudputra,	15	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English tutor.	No.	No.	None.	
4.—Raghbír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jind.	Raja.	Sidhhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	43	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Híra Singh, of Nábha.	Do.	Do.	34	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	

6.—Kharak Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwalia.	28	Reads and writes English fluently.	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	Owing to temporary derangement of the Raja's intellect, the management of the estate has been vested in a European Superintendent.
7.—Bije Sain, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rajput.	30	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakash, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur (Nahan).	Do.	Do.	34	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
9.—Hira Chand, of Kahlur (Bilaspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rajput.	42	Knows Sanskrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmir.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr	Do.	Rajput.	39	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Ishri Singh, of Hindur (Nalargarh).	Do.	Do.	45	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...	
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	51	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
13.—Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.	Nawab.	Pathan.	20	Knows English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	No.	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1876-77.—(*Concluded.*)

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, AND STATE AND FAMILY TO WHICH HE BELONGS.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
14.—Bikram Singh, of Faridkot	Raja.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Barar Bans.	35	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
15.—Sham Singh, of Chamba ...	Do.	Rajput.	10	...	...	Do.	Do.	None.	State administered by a European Superintendent.
16.—Rudar Sain, of Suket ...	Do.	Do.	51	...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	
17.—Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardar.	Jat.	24	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	
18.—Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawab.	Afghan.	21	Knows Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
19.—Allah-ud-din Ahmad Khan, of Loharu.	Do.	Do.	44	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
20.—Muhammad Sadat Ali Khan, of Dujana.	Do.	Do.	37	Knows Persian ...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
21.—Kishan Singh, of Baghal ...	Raja.	Rajput.	56	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	The Raja died on 23rd July 1877, and his son and successor Moti Singh in October following.
22.—Dalip Singh, of Baghat ...	Rana.	Do.	18	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

23.—Padam Chand, of Jubbal...	Do.	Do.	15	...
24.—Hira Singh, of Kumharsain	Do.	Do.	27	...
25.—Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	35	...
26.—Dalip Chand, of Mailog ...	Thakur.	Do.	47	...
27.—Bhup Singh, of Balsan ...	Rana.	Do.	56	...
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhami ...	Do.	Do.	24	...
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthar ...	Do.	Do.	31	...
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiar ...	Thakur.	Do.	42	...
31.—Jit Singh, of Mangal ...	Rana.	Do.	46	...
32.—Ude Chand, of Bija ...	Thakur.	Do.	50	...
33.—Ram Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rana.	Do.	60	...
34.—Kidar Singh, of Taroch ...	Thakur.	Do.	11	...
35.—Hira Singh, of Sangri ...	Mian.	Do.	26	...

					Years.
Ditto	Do.	Do.	...		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ram Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged...	33
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...		
Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...		

No. 7.—The Survey and

SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Jhelum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847—49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Contonment Surveys ...	23,602	112,866	12 4 4	27 13 9	3,141 square miles, at Rs. 47-141 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1876-77.

SETTLEMENT.			
NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,645	25,753	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards...	18,870	66,32,240	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	47,486	91,82,170	
Settled for under 10 years ...	...	...	
Settlements in progress ...	36,379	64,15,043	
TOTAL ...	104,380	2,22,55,386	
Settlements previously made including full record of right ...	24,839	78,34,105	
Ditto without such record ...	10,540	47,56,571	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated.					
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
Delhi ...	118,615	94,577	319,682	532,874	14,450	114,404
Gurgaon ...	2,573	135,462	829,405	967,440	...	115,874
Karnál ...	103,227	140,724	427,945	671,896	6,375	551,418
Hissar ...	56,744	38,434	1,312,640	1,407,818	44,547	686,016
Rohtak ...	99,209	35,179	771,451	905,839	16,358	147,650
Sirsa ...	...	57,609	894,336	951,945	...	844,092
Umballa ...	6,042	172,858	780,808	959,708	99,194	168,493
Ludhiána ...	...	119,322	596,160	715,482	38,376	55,587
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	221,961	445,123	667,084	1,142	88,427
Hoshiárpur ...	...	18,746	749,318	768,064	1,820	82,721
Kángra ...	...	164,398	438,167	602,565	...	98,162
Amritsar ...	114,963	156,665	495,092	766,720	12,124	98,596
Gurdáspur ...	33,314	107,325	715,036	855,675	...	89,138
Siálkot ...	...	421,147	432,595	853,742	90,071	115,399
Lahore ...	117,227	221,376	741,938	1,080,541	...	865,069
Gujránwála ...	...	389,443	164,039	553,482	387,755	402.448
Ferozepore ...	...	136,450	1,107,058	1,243,508	...	[illegible]
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	71,580	731,620	803,200	358,755	252,800
Gujrat ...	...	234,560	512,320	746,880	6,970	261,120
Shahpur ...	8,124	313,950	98,287	420,361	801,667	1,288,489
Mooltan ...	192,733	347,924	83,983	624,640	100,000	777,081
Jhang ...	...	190,078	74,288	264,366	1,505,672	961,490
Montgomery ...	101,837	227,078	92,042	420,957	1,130	3,020,247
Muzaffargarh ...	243,500	143,700	14,080	401,280	342,000	200,720
Dera Ismail Khan	...	422,526	95,337	517,863	361,864	1,353,846
Dera Ghazi Khan	340,799	67,505	618,794	1,027,098	64.177	1,258,038
Bannu ...	79,947	119,198	264,855	464,000	414,607	58,240
Peshávar ...	...	135,308	786,932	922,240	...	267.244
Hazara ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohat ...	...	40,308	122,707	163,015	74,500	33,540
Total ...	1,618,854	5,000,481	16,021,559	22,640,894	4,961,352	14,868,858

Note.—These statistics were collected for the Report of

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1875-76.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.									
Unculturable waste.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable lands.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
156,091	284,945	817,819	940,234	1	12	3	1	6	9	1	2	4
184,021	299,895	1,267,335	1,102,383	1	2	3	1	0	3	0	13	11
275,482	833,275	1,505,171	873,916	1	4	9	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	857,610	2,265,428	427,825	0	4	9	0	3	3	0	3	0
89,141	253,149	1,158,988	898,206	0	15	10	0	13	5	0	12	4
201,290	1,045,382	1,997,327	184,932	0	3	1	0	1	7	0	1	6
449,942	717,629	1,677,337	1,347,841	1	6	5	1	1	6	1	12	10
66,316	160,279	875,761	956,127	1	5	3	1	2	10	1	1	5
...	1,920	11,520	15,328	1	9	6	1	5	3	1	5	3
92,172	181,741	848,825	1,304,438	1	15	3	1	11	7	1	8	6
482,918	567,459	1,335,523	1,374,129	1	12	7	1	9	9	1	0	5
882,683	980,845	1,583,410	800,609	1	5	3	1	2	3	0	8	1
122,240	232,960	999,680	1,010,483	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	0	2
218,776	307,914	1,163,589	1,269,356	1	7	9	1	5	6	1	1	5
192,339	397,809	1,251,551	1,218,622	1	6	10	1	2	5	0	15	7
395,829	1,260,898	2,341,439	648,766	0	9	7	0	5	4	0	4	5
296,538	1,086,741	1,640,223	598,084	1	1	3	0	7	1	0	5	10
132,020	509,742	1,753,250	639,023	0	8	3	0	6	3	0	5	9
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	728,668	0	12	0	0	9	10	0	2	11
1,087,645	1,699,200	2,502,400	614,183	0	12	2	0	6	11	0	3	11
220,800	551,680	1,298,560	617,300	0	13	2	0	9	2	0	7	7
497,070	2,587,246	3,000,607	418,173	0	15	10	0	2	8	0	2	2
2,291,559	3,168,640	3,793,280	541,760	0	13	10	0	5	9	0	2	3
918,023	3,385,185	3,649,551	294,590	1	1	0	0	1	8	0	1	3
124,594	3,145,971	3,566,928	320,761	0	12	2	0	1	6	0	1	6
946,560	1,489,280	1,890,560	531,437	1	5	2	0	8	10	0	4	6
2,305,227	4,023,937	4,541,800	417,367	0	12	10	0	2	11	0	1	5
683,999	2,006,214	3,033,312	831,532	0	5	2	0	2	3	0	1	9
1,092,593	1,565,440	2,029,440	441,219	0	15	3	0	7	6	0	3	5
408,930	676,174	1,598,414	804,246	0	13	11	0	10	8	0	8	0
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	311,188	0	13	0	0	8	9	0	2	9
1,545,545	1,653,585	1,816,600	105,475	0	10	4	0	4	3	0	0	11
20,545,750	40,375,960	63,016,854	22,088,201	0	15	7	0	8	3	0	5	7

1873-74. They are prepared quinquennially.

No. 9.—Register of Transfers of Land in the Punjab for the Year 1876-77.

Nature of Tenures Transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.
Great zemindaris complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	28
Large zemindaris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	5	...	24	21	...	7
Small zemindaris ...	50	4	127	15	3	16
Shares in ditto ...	661	11	7,525	7	282	8
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	1,131	43	7,863	10	6	20
Shares in ditto ...	202	61	1,865	98	38	33
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	5,822	174	34,328	16	39	54
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	1,643	86	7,461	12	4	9
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	153	4	1,947	3	1	9
Holdings of ryots with rights of occupancy ...	348	129	6,863	14	12	8
Revenue-free tenures ...	150	...	2,470	5	...	5
Total ...	10,165	512	70,454	15	27	32

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1876-77.

Description of Revenue.	1875-76. Assessed.	1875-76. Realized.	1876-77. Assessed.	1876-77. Realized.	1876-77. Realizations of Balances of previous Years.	1876-77. Total realized.	Cost of Collection.	Net Collection during the Year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ... Added to roll during the year Taken off do. do. ...	1,92,09,063 1,58,071 1,35,734	1,89,73,096	1,92,31,400	1,89,70,957	65,091	1,90,36,048	9,34,376	1,81,01,672	3,01,767		
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above	...	9,66,260	...	9,67,596	47,387	10,14,983	...	10,14,983	16,930		
Total ...	...	2,02,19,721	...	2,02,19,018	1,12,478	2,03,31,496	9,34,376	1,93,97,120	3,18,697		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organised Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1876.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of Number at end of Year.				Arms provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1876 from last year.	Recruited in 1876.	Total for 1876.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1876.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total Cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,232	1,719	22,951	308	1,382	20,261	65	536	905	18,755	8,820	10,941	471	5,218	736	107	92	25,83,423	5,12,916	30,96,339

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1876.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians ...	76	Christians ...	0·37
Muhammadans ...	10,595	Muhammadans ...	52·29
Brahmins ...	1,759	Brahmins ...	8·68
Rajputs ...	1,506	Rajputs ...	7·43
Sikhs ...	3,167	Sikhs ...	15·63
Gurkhas ...	20	Gurkhas ...	0·09
Kukas ...	24	Kukas (nearly) ...	0·11
Mazbis ...	146	Mazbis ...	0·72
Hindus of all other castes ...	2,948	Other denominations ...	14·64
Other religions ...	20		
Total ...	20,261		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans ...	54	Europeans ...	0·26
Eurasians ...	14	Eurasians ...	0·06
Natives ...	20,193	Natives ...	99·96
Total ...	20,261		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
1 A.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	160	3	155	5
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	11	1	10	2
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	95	6	98	2
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	510	4	478	35
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	18	3	20	1
		TOTAL ...	794	17	761	45
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits ...	7	...	7	...
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers ...	35	...	35	...
10		(*d*). Ditto poison ...	30	1	30	1
11		Other murders ...	212	29	236	4
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	52	5	53	3
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	159	7	164	1
14	376 ...	Rape ...	127	1	119	7
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	111	2	107	4
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	51	3	49	4
17	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	200	2	195	3
18	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	3	...	1	2
19	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt ...	603	12	588	22
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	39	...	39	...
21	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	8	1	8	1

1	105	97	13	1	183	3	200	...
...	8	8	4	...	24	4	32	...
...	76	70	7	...	152	2	161	1
1	442	426	90	...	5,072	144	5,306	2
...	18	18	2	1	17	1	21	...
2	649	619	116	2	5,448	154	5,720	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
...	16	13	7	...	54	...	61	...
...	18	14	3	...	66	...	69	...
...	137	106	102	2	426	5	535	4
...	36	33	25	...	96	3	124	...
1	104	98	13	...	244	3	260	...
2	67	40	4	...	107	3	114	1
...	60	49	6	...	113	3	122	...
1	33	29	4	1	69	4	78	1
2	133	121	2	...	187	1	190	6
...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1
2	432	398	34	...	861	26	921	...
...	17	12	4	...	38	...	42	...
...	4	4	...	1	28	...	29	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
															Rs.	Rs.
1A.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	60	132	14	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	9	21	5	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	36	115	14	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	976	4,208	176	14
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	18	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,084	4,494	209	14
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*					
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits ...	...	...	...	...
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers ...	10	44	...	21
10		(*d*). Ditto poison ...	27	36	...	13
11		Other murders ...	116	284	21	92
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	47	67	4	2
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	56	169	13	6
14	376 ...	Rape ...	43	69	16	3
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	37	80	8	5
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	32	42	2	2
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	47	134	11	...
18	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession. ...	...	1	...	...
19	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt ...	205	674	61	5
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	16	25	...	7
21	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	10	12	...	...

118	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
101	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
4,018	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,271	...	...	1	136	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	4	1	2,256	972
18	...	...	...	...	12	26	12	3,212	1,720
21	...	...	...	1	7	2	2	162	35
166	2	9	4	70	51	4	1	372	2
61	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
150	...	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	...
50	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
123	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
608	...	1	5	36	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	186	26
12	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	125	8	122	2	...	87	82	5	...	184	8	189	2
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	140	5	96	44	...	57	48	11	3	188	22	224	11
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	14	...	11	3	...	4	2	...	...	28	4	32	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	7	1	4	1	2	4	3	...	1	6	10	17	1

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	525	3	454
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	3	...	3
		TOTAL ...	2,451	75	2,321
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*				
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	39	1	40
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	2	...	2
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	7	...	7
32	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	24	...	24
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	19	2	18
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	63	1	63
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	89	4	89
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	349	3	283
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	493	9	444

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	5	361	830	19	...	782	103	904	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	6	...	6	...
167	22	1,561	1,386	239	8	3,492	191	3,930	27
...	...	4	2	9	...	36	1	46	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	...	8	5	...	...	22	...	22	...
2	1	11	11	...	...	16	...	16	...
1	...	21	18	...	...	68	...	68	...
4	...	39	33	2	2	96	...	100	2
59	10	141	118	11	...	333	123	467	...
44	7	232	198	23	...	493	29	545	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
															Rs.	Rs.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon,	46	135	8	...	127	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	96	103	18	11	74	...	7	...	7	...	15	8	1,357	160
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	5	14	6	...	8	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	9	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	237	633	71	...	
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	1	5	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	1,040	2,534	242	167	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*					
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	28	9	...	...	
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ..	...	4	...	...	
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	1	...	...	
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	11	9	2		1
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	2	13	1	...	
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise.	13	47	10	...	
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	26	67	10	...	
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	93	361	71		2
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	171	342	24	...	

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	...	...	...	34	...	17	10	259	109
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,113	2	19	11	216	93	74	37	7,821	3,024
9	...	...	...	1	8	34	17	11,152	5,470
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	240	69
6	...	...	...	2	...	21	8	1,506	126
12	...	...	...	1	...	17	6	506	257
37	...	...	...	8	...	60	25	5,426	1,677
57	...	...	...	5	...	81	37	3,313	848
288	...	...	4	9	...	2	...	75	...
318	...	...	4	28	...	13	...	536	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-tresspass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	7,133	83	6,232	20	...	1,964	1,811	148	3	3,811	20	3,982	10
39	400 to 452 ...	House-tresspass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	104	1	101	4	...	58	52	1	...	78	1	80	...

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually,	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	8,322	104	7,303
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
41	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,734	14	1,506
42	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	126	1	110
43	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	189	3	91
44	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	15	1	16
45	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	1	...	...
		TOTAL ...	2,065	19	1,723
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
46	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,877	6	1,278
47	379 to 382...	Theft (a) Of cattle ...	2,858	63	2,787
48		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	9,524	89	8,827
49	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	362	11	335
50	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	2,689	88	2,712
51	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass,	673	5	472
52	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	12	...	10
		TOTAL ...	18,995	262	16,421
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		32,627	477	28,529

...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
134	18	2,480	2,250	195	5	4,961	174	5,335	12
180	20	1,288	1,180	59	...	2,431	323	2,813	1
17	...	87	75	4	...	151	21	176	...
73	28	82	67	8	...	145	44	197	...
...	...	12	10	1	...	14	3	18	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	48	1,469	1,332	22	...	2,741	391	3,204	1
3	1	293	263	16	...	459	1	476	1
42	56	1,428	1,314	106	16	2,519	79	2,720	22
182	49	5,113	4,863	188	14	7,965	84	8,251	22
30	...	193	179	9	3	306	17	335	3
18	6	1,823	1,661	120	44	3,688	79	3,931	154
183	17	414	365	17	...	670	170	857	...
1	...	7	6	...	...	8	...	8	...
459	129	9,271	8,651	456	77	15,615	430	16,578	202
1,076	219	15,433	14,338	1,078	92	32,257	1,340	34,767	245

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
															Rs.	Rs.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	959	2,882	244	3	2,635	...	14	5	110	2	6,304	2,381	4,06,920	1,68,224
39	499 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	20	59	6	...	53	...	...	...	1	...	35	15	913	288

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually,	...	1	...	...	1
		TOTAL ...	1,326	3,795	368	6	3,421
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
41	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	612	2,144	351	...	1,890
42	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	17	158	37	...	121
43	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	71	124	25	...	99
44	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	4	14	1	...	13
45	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	704	2,440	314	...	2,123
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
46	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	120	345	32	...	313
47	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a) Of cattle ...	593	2,016	223	1	1,792
48		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	1,430	6,644	439	...	6,204
49	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	88	234	18	1	215
50	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	1,045	2,608	309	...	2,299
51	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	222	622	72	...	550
52	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	...	8	1	...	7
		TOTAL ...	3,498	12,477	4,094	2	11,380
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		7,652	25,740	2,227	189	23,308

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	13	165	10	6,573	2,401	5,20,587	1,76,959
...	...	18	41	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	44	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	2	2	10	10
...	6	2	81	...	2,795	1,816	1,11,571	73,820
...	11	7	138	...	9,070	5,833	1,74,547	65,074
...	4	1	5	...	321	175	17,197	8,352
...	7	24	92	1	1,562	2,230	45,035	45,619
...	...	...	13	...	10	9	178	154
...	...	...	...	...	10	5	936	398
...	28	34	339	1	13,770	10,070	3,49,474	2,10,427
27	61	77	900	106	20,417	12,598	8,77,882	3,90,410

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
53	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	9	...	11	...
54	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	5,440	89	4,464	4,003	12	4,727	4,518	90	2	5,033	709	5,834	31
55	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	28	...	18	9	1	10	9	...	...	28	6	34	...
56	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33 ...	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms...	67	...	40	24	3	53	44	...	...	48	28	76	...

57	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	1,155	...	859	296
58	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	7	...	7	...
60	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	163	...	144	16
61	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	159	2	100	61
62	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	159	...	152	7
63	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships,	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	4	...	4	...
66	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	10	1	10	1
67	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Secs. 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	16	...	16	...
68	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80.	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...
69	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances ...	8,562	12	8,319	249

...	1,095	1,030	...	...	925	296	1,221	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	7	...	...	7	...	7	...
3	136	128	3	...	195	30	228	...
...	106	80	1	...	158	92	251	...
...	140	129	10	...	862	14	886	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	5	...	5	...
...	7	7	...	...	12	...	12	...
...	14	14	...	...	22	...	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	8,221	7,965	18	...	9,132	241	9,391	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														Rs.	Rs.
53	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	6	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	700	4,976	264	...	4,712	...	11	2	114	...	...	...	...	...
55	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	16	18	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33.	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms...	15	60	11	...	49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	97	1,122	65	...
58	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	...	7	...	...
60	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	27	193	18	...
61	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	44	207	12	...
62	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	98	741	106	...
63	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships,	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	2	3	...	...
66	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	3	8	...	...
67	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Secs. 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	6	16	...	...
68	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79 80.	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...
69	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances ...	320	9,047	340	...

1,057	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
195	...	...	...	...	...	44	42	100	99
635	...	23	10	14	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	915	700
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,717	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
70	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	228	...	221	2	5	210	204	...	1	286	16	303	9
71	Act 31 of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act 4 of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act 8 of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	55	3	49	9	...	41	41	...	...	76	4	80	...

74	Act 4 of 1872, Secs. 47, 48, 50.	Possession of inflated skins for crossing streams without license ...	50	...	44
75	Act I. of 1871, Sec. 24.	Cattle Trespass Act ...	31	...	31
76	I. P. C., Sec. 498	Enticing away a married woman ...	37	...	35
77	Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 29.	Neglect of duty ...	1	...	1
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	16,175	57	14,517
		GRAND TOTAL ...	48,803	534	43,047

6	...	48	47	...	...	62	1	63	...
...	...	30	22	2	...	53	...	55	...
2	...	21	9	...	...	28	...	28	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	6	...
1,685	30	14,870	14,258	126	3	16,947	1,437	18,513	40
2,761	249	30,304	28,497	1,704	95	49,205	2,777	53,281	285

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
															Rs.	Rs.
70	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	80	260	10	...	250	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act 31 of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act 4 of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act 8 of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	7	71	1	...	70	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

74	Act 4 of 1872, Secs. 47, 48, 50.	Possession of inflated skins for crossing streams without license ...	2	60	4
75	Act 1 of 1871, Section 24.	Cattle Trespass Act ...	...	55	22
76	I. P. C., Sec. 498	Enticing away a married woman ...	2	23	12
77	Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 29.	Neglect of duty ...	2	4	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	1,377	16,876	869
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,929	42,617	3,096

...	56	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,007	...	37	34	149	...	47	43	1,015	799
189	39,316	2	98	111	1049	106	20,464	22,641	8,78,897	3,91,209

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1876.—*(Concluded).*

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*							
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	611	755	274	463	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	94	108	53	51	...	...
6	193 to 200 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	199	247	86	154	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents,	41	41	21	20	30	30
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	106	153	54	76	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	3	1	...	1	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	144	697	164	533	...	...
		Total ...	1,198	2,002	652	1,298	30	30

		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	71	54	22	27	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	8	8	8	...	...	...
		Total	79	62	30	27	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	171	49	29	18	2,477	494
		Total	171	49	29	18	2,477	494
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,456	1,075	506	560	...	...
		Total	1,456	1,075	506	560	...	...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	305	209	53	154	2,525	301
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	402	462	126	321	6,900	5,160
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	44	36	12	24	2,804	1,169
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	803	637	160	469	...	...
		Total	1,554	1,344	351	968	12,229	6,630
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	795	412	218	187	...	...
21	298	Offences against religion	17	18	9	9	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	22	9	2	7	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation	38	12	4	8	...	...
24	504 to 506, 510	Intimidation and insult	75	44	26	18	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294 A.	Public and local nuisances	148	330	30	289	...	...
26	...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, Criminal Procedure Code	462	1,563	220	1,338	...	...
27	...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	3,687	4,037	500	3,517	...	...
28	...	Other offences	17	15	4	11	...	...
		Total	5,261	6,440	1,022	5,384	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	9,720	10,972	2,590	8,255	14,736	7,154

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the several Districts of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1876.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
									Total Number of Judges.				Average annual Salary of each paid Judge.							Number of Cases decided during the Year.			
									European.														
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Munsiffs exercising Civil powers only	Paid ...	16 Cantonment and District 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	75	1	Civil powers up to Rs. 300.	...	...	...	...	75					Munsiffs.	Gazetted Holidays excepted.	practising in the Province.	...	110,931	1,284	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				9	1	Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...	2	1					Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.			289	...	...	...
	Unpaid				[illegible]	1		...	3	6	10	15					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			848	...	...	...

Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...	10 Divisions, containing 32 districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, Small Cause Courts, and	10,1[illegible]	1,781,150 according to last	72	1	Sec. 20, Act. X. of 1872, and Secs. 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	6	...
	Unpaid				12	1		...	...	3
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				2	1	Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...
	Unpaid				12	1		...	...	1
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				116	1	Act X. of 1872, and Secs. 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	2	...
	Unpaid				21	1		...	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions ...					6	1	Act XI. of 1865.	...	2	1
Small Cause Courts exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers ...					9	1	Act XXII. of 1864.	...	1	6

—	[illegible]	Rs. 10,269.	Rs. 2,163.	Rs. 27,27,[illegible]	Rs. 11,06,620.	Sub-Collectors employed generally on administrative works, Superintendents of Abkári and Registration.	The entire year, Sundays and	12 Barristers, 26 Chief Court and 65 Subordinate Court Pleaders, and 37 Mukhtars are	7,808	21,118	13,636	—
...	0					Honorary Magistrates.			1,303	2,980	23	...
...	[illegible]					Tahsildárs.			3	...	693	52
2	9					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			538	...	...	...
1	112					Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of general administrative work and Registration.			10,829	36,492	43,407	...
...	21					Honorary Magistrates.			1,392	5,289	360	...
3	...					...			470	16,418	...	...
2	...					...			4,063	7,335	617	

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the several Districts of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal.
Boards of Magistrates.	Unpaid				26	*6	Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	City Magistrates.			6,637	1,620	...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Ditto				14	1	Ditto	...	6	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	Superintendents of Jails and Honorary Magistrates.			936	2,095	187	77
Magistrates ex-	Paid ...	16 Cantonment and District 24 Munsiffs' Courts.	square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	150	1	Act X. of 1872, and Secs. 10 and 11 of Act	...	48	33	16	56	...	...	...	...	Local Funds, Municipal, Nazul, Trea-	Gazetted Holidays excepted.	practising in the Province.	27,747	42,729	62,692	9,743

ercising Civil and Criminal powers.	10 Divisions, containing 32 districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, Small Cause Courts, and	10,183	1,761,150 according to last									Rs. 10,269.	Rs. 2,163.	Rs. 27,27,003.	Rs. 11,06,620.		The entire year, Sundays and	12 Barristers, 26 Chief Court and 65 Subordinate Court Pleaders, and 37 Mukhtars are				
Unpaid				2	1	XIX. of 1865. Deputy Commrs. hear appeals from the orders of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates.	...	...	...	—	2	...	...	...	...	sary, Court of Wards, Road and Ferry Funds, Registration, Administrative charge of the district.			66	217	...	...
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Section 36, Act X. of 1872				20	1	Section 36, Act X. of 1872.	...	5	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	Deputy Commissioners.			763	12	2,658	182
Sessions Courts ...				15	1 Aided by 3 Assessors.	Acts X. of 1872 and XIX. of 1865; also hear appeals from the orders of 1st Class Magistrates.	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent of Revenue Administration, Civil and Sessions Judge, Appellate and Executive work.			383	...	135	9,366
Chief Court ...				1	3 Aided by a Jury of 9 men in Original Criminal Trials.	Act IV. of 1866.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	No Executive functions.			...	15	...	2,527
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	605			...	85	73	49	434	...	...	...	...		...	...	73,069	2,47,251	125,681	22,806

* Average number.

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence	118 to 120	3	8	2	4	...	2
2	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	7	16	6	9	...	1
3	Fabricating false evidence...	194 to 196	1	3	3	...	...	...
4	Wilful omission of public servant to apprehend a convict ...	222	1	1	...	1	...	...
5	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	225	2	4	1	3	...	...
6	Unlawful return from transportation ...	226	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Violation of condition of remission of punishment ...	227	1	1	...	1	...	...
8	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	9	16	1	15	...	...
9	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	146	171	72	95	...	4
10	Offences connected with the Mint ...	244, 245	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	3	4	...	4	...	...
12	Murder by Thags ...	302, 303, 396	4	2	...	2	...	...
13	Murder by Dacoits ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	Murder by Robbers ...	...	9	12	...	12	...	...
15	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	...	5	14	3	11	...	...
16	Murder by poison from other motives ...	...	27	44	13	31	...	...
17	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	...	111	180	39	123	2	16
18	Other murders from other motives ...	...	153	224	59	153	...	12
19	Attempt to murder ...	307	70	67	25	39	...	3
20	Culpable homicide ...	304	134	219	54	157	1	7
21	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	15	15	14	1	...	...
22	Being a Thag ...	311	1	2	2	...	...	...
23	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	7	17	7	10	...	...
24	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	40	92	30	55	...	7
25	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 and 333	3	6	1	5	...	...
26	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	51	32	12	20	...	...
27	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	35	47	18	29	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.—*(Continued.)*							
28	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365 & 367 to 369	186	194	113	64	4	13
29	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	58	93	70	20	3	...
30	Habitual dealing in slaves...	371	2	3	1	2	...	...
31	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	21	30	23	7	...	...
32	Rape ...	376	187	116	60	53	2	1
33	Unnatural offences ...	377	212	147	43	98	4	2
34	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	2,915	2,309	642	1,621	17	29
35	Theft, ordinary ...	...	10,257	8,531	1,991	6,476	6	58
36	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	10	16	6	5	...	5
37	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ordinary ...	382	19	31	15	15	1	...
38	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation ...	386 to 389	9	7	5	2	...	...
39	Robbery in a dwelling-house	392, 393	58	76	47	28	...	1
40	Robbery on the highway ...	...	83	63	28	29	...	6
41	Robbery elsewhere ...	...	96	65	28	37	...	...
42	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon by poison or stupefying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	18	8	3	4	...	1
43	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon by other means ...	...	21	13	8	5	...	...
44	Dacoity ...	395, 398	39	34	11	19	3	1
45	Dacoity with grievous hurt	397	5	...	...	...	...	...
46	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	399, 402	4	6	2	4	...	...
47	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	8	23	15	8	...	...
48	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	485	529	246	271	3	9
49	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	2,893	3,492	1,269	2,098	51	74
50	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	133	48	28	20	...	...
51	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	1	...	...	...	...	...
52	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft ...	451	100	56	19	36	...	1

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.—*(Concluded.)*							
53	House-trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	3	2	2	...	...	...
54	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	5	7	5	2	...	...
55	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	2,176	422	137	281	...	4
56	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	6,577	3,197	840	2,312	6	39
57	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft ...	454, 457	501	284	150	132	1	1
58	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	30	41	24	16	...	1
59	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	23	32	17	9	...	6
60	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468, 472 to 477	55	113	56	44	1	12
61	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	7	25	23	2	...	...
62	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace	505	18	23	9	14	...	...
63	Attempt to commit offences	511	15	18	10	8	...	...
64	Abetment of any offence ...	109	1	2	2	...	...	...
	Bailable.							
65	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 120	2	6	3	3	...	...
66	Personating a soldier ...	140	2	2	1	1	...	...
67	Being a member of, or joining an unlawful assembly	143 to 145, 151, 158	65	442	94	340	...	8
68	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	544	4,867	1,201	3,584	4	78
69	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154 to 156	6	30	14	16	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—*(Continued.)*							
70	Affray ...	160	232	1,336	333	1,003	...	...
71	Bribery ...	161 to 165	187	243	174	62	1	6
72	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	17	15	6	9	...	...
73	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ..	167	6	10	8	1	...	1
74	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property,	168, 169	2	2	1	...	...	1
75	Personating a public servant	170, 171	20	19	3	16	...	...
76	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons	172 to 174	144	357	146	203	2	6
77	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	1	1	...	1	...	...
78	Omitting to give information ...	176	55	114	36	78	...	...
79	Giving false information ...	177, 182	482	595	212	375	1	7
80	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	12	13	...	12	...	1
81	Making false statement on oath ...	181	13	15	6	7	1	1
82	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	191	377	180	184	...	13
83	Illegally bidding at sale ...	185	1	2	...	2	...	...
84	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	258	601	262	328	1	10
85	Disobedience to lawful order	188	300	717	255	444	1	17
86	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	3	6	...	4	...	2
87	Threatening with injury ...	190	16	32	10	22	...	...
88	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 1?6	241	404	202	186	...	16
89	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	58	95	38	52	1	4
90	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	5	6	4	2	...	...
91	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	14	22	9	13	...	...
92	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	18	44	16	27	1	...
93	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	45	90	20	70	..	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—*(Continued.)*							
94	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	9	14	6	8	...	...
95	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	8	16	16	...	...	...
96	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	25	46	8	38	...	...
97	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	20	38	28	8	...	2
98	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	4	4	3	1	...	...
99	False claim ...	209	18	44	35	8	...	1
100	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	20	22	13	9	...	...
101	False charge of an offence,	211	264	393	184	184	1	24
102	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	13	33	12	21	...	...
103	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	42	81	26	51	...	4
104	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	9	14	9	5	...	...
105	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	3	3	2	1	...	...
106	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	8	9	5	4	...	...
107	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	33	64	26	38	...	...
108	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225 and 225A.	97	158	53	103	1	1
109	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings	228	79	103	18	85	...	...
110	Using a counterfeit stamp as genuine ...	260	2	4	1	3	...	...
111	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	28	36	19	14	...	3
112	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	124	176	67	108	...	1
113	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ...	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	173	339	80	259	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—*(Continued.)*							
114	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	105	171	41	130	...	...
115	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	13	22	6	16	...	...
116	Knowingly selling one drug as another ...	276	2	2	2	...	...	...
117	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	32	88	28	60	...	...
118	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	17	136	4	132	...	...
119	Keeping a lottery office ...	294A.	1	1	1	...	...	...
120	Obstructing a public way ...	283	34	179	15	164	...	...
121	Committing nuisance ...	290, 291	223	953	197	729	...	27
122	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	2	2	...	2	...	...
123	Obscene songs ...	294	22	48	20	28	...	...
124	Religious insult ...	295, 297, 298	94	200	160	40	...	...
125	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	1	3	3	...	...	...
126	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304A.	48	51	18	30	...	3
127	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	5	7	2	1	...	4
128	Attempt to commit suicide ...	309	208	171	52	117	2	...
129	Causing miscarriage (simple) ...	312	27	46	23	23	...	...
130	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	36	28	11	16	1	...
131	Concealment of birth ...	318	28	39	12	27	...	...
132	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	2,760	6,148	3,414	2,697	...	37
133	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	112	167	54	112	1	...
134	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	17	19	10	9	...	...
135	Grievous hurt ...	325	530	745	221	512	2	10
136	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	41	56	8	46	...	2
137	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	27	32	14	18	...	...
138	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	8	17	7	10	...	...
139	Wrongful restraint ...	341	418	890	703	180	...	7
140	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	206	390	267	115	...	8

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

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	Bailable.—*(Concluded.)*							
141	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	23	23	15	8	...	...
142	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	16,546	38,042	31,034	6,700	6	302
143	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	7	5	5	...	...	...
144	Unlawful compulsory labor,	374	5	10	10	...	...	...
145	Extortion ...	384, 385	195	332	269	44	...	19
146	Dishonest misappropriation,	403, 404	466	673	249	404	...	20
147	Cheating ...	417 to 420	622	906	576	304	6	20
148	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	11	12	8	4	...	...
149	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	12	19	13	6	...	...
150	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,867	4,506	2,798	1,630	...	78
151	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	612	574	286	275	...	13
152	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	74	186	90	95	...	1
153	Mischief by fire ...	435	127	74	59	15	...	..
154	Criminal trespass ...	447	973	1,955	1,295	626	...	34
155	House-trespass (simple) ...	448	476	658	336	312	...	10
156	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	27	24	8	15	...	1
157	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	13	9	2	7	...	...
158	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	86	149	98	41	...	10
159	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	9	12	12	...	...	...
160	Removing or destroying a property mark. ...	489	7	10	5	5	...	...
161	Criminal breaches of contract of service ...	490 to 492	34	63	45	17	...	1
162	Bigamy ...	494	79	203	186	15	...	2
163	Adultery ...	497	146	186	137	47	...	2
164	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,112	4,285	3,496	686	6	97
165	Defamation ...	500 to 502	201	365	291	62	5	7
166	Insult ...	504, 509	294	489	356	131	...	2
167	Criminal intimidation ...	506 to 508	40	73	52	19	...	2
168	Being drunk and disorderly,	510	7	7	1	6	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

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	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.							
169	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	435, 436 C. P. C.	147	171	15	156	...	...
170	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	209 C. P. C.	607	691	1	690	...	...
171	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	489 C. P. C.	867	3,598	770	2,817	...	11
172	Security to keep the peace...	490 C. P. C.	1,411	5,232	1,469	3,742	...	21
173	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence ...	Chapter XXXVIII. C. P. C.	223	298	72	218	2	6
174	Bad livelihood ...	Ditto.	5,375	6,141	1,070	5,028	12	31
175	Local nuisance ...	Chap. XXXIX.	407	732	658	6	...	68
176	Maintenance of wives and children ...	„ XLI.	2,109	2,237	1,776	413	3	45
177	Disputes relating to possession of land ...	„ XL.	100	274	259	15	...	...
178	Breach of the laws relating to excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	Acts XVI. of 1863 and X. of 1871.	390	784	217	565	...	2
179	Ditto ditto Opium ...	Acts X. of 1871 and XXVI. of 1872.	212	312	66	240	1	5
180	Ditto ditto Saltpetre...	Acts XXI. of 1861, XIV. of 1843 and XXXVI. of 1855.	129	220	31	172	...	17
181	Ditto ditto Customs ...	...	132	247	38	209	...	...
182	Ditto ditto Stamps ...	Act XVIII. of 1869.	268	562	152	393	1	16
183	Ditto ditto Post Office,	Act XIV. of 1866.	24	35	13	22	...	...
184	Ditto ditto Prisons ...	Act XXVI. of 1870.	58	102	30	72	...	...
185	Ditto ditto Forests ...	...	572	2,338	314	1,981	...	13
186	Ditto ditto Ferries ...	...	34	67	19	48	...	...
187	Ditto ditto Canals ...	...	458	1,505	239	1,266	...	...
188	Ditto ditto Railways ...	Acts XVIII. of 1854, XIII. of 1870 and XXV. of 1871.	143	200	49	145	...	6

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

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	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.—*(Continued.)*							
189	Breach of the laws relating to Stage Coaches ...	Act XVI. of 1861.	10	22	6	16	...	...
190	Ditto ditto Printing Presses ...	Act XXV. of 1867.	2	7	6	1	...	...
191	Ditto ditto Gaming ...	Act III. of 1867.	189	922	204	702	...	16
192	Ditto ditto wandering and dangerous lunatics ...	Act XXXVI. of 1858.	3	3	3	...	...	...
193	Ditto ditto Cattle Trespass ...	Act I. of 1871.	890	2,576	1,749	799	...	28
194	Ditto ditto Arms ...	Acts XXXI. of 1860 and VI. of 1866.	124	164	55	106	3	...
195	Ditto ditto Emigration,	Act VII. of 1871.	1	4	4	...	...	...
196	Ditto ditto Apprentices,	Act XIX. of 1850.	4	4	2	2	...	...
197	Ditto ditto Cantonments,	Act XXII. of 1864.	3,422	5,548	604	4,943	1	...
198	Ditto ditto Chaukidars,	Act XX. of 1856.	17	24	3	21	...	...
199	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen ...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...
200	Ditto ditto Track laws (Local Rules) ...	Act IV. of 1872.	66	156	39	112	4	1
201	Ditto ditto Nuisances...	Sec. 34, Act V. of 1861.	3,406	4,916	473	4,443	...	...
202	Ditto ditto Breach of Police Act by Police Officers,	Act V of 1861.	477	1,649	92	1,556	...	1
203	Ditto ditto other offences punishable under ...	Ditto.	666	1,722	159	1,563	...	...
204	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Punjab Municipal Act ...	Act IV. of 1873.	3,022	5,887	974	4,882	7	24
205	Ditto ditto other offences under Punjab Municipal Act ...	Ditto.	73	193	15	178	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.—*(Concluded.)*							
206	Breach of laws relating to purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., and other offences under the Mutiny Act and ...	Act VII. of 1867.	2	2	...	2	...	...
207	Ditto ditto breaches of contract by artificers and workmen ...	Act XIII. of 1859.	218	363	349	13	...	1
208	Ditto ditto ditto by workmen on railways and other public works ...	Act IX. of 1860.	13	28	21	7	...	...
209	Ditto ditto European Vagrancy ...	Act IX. of 1874.	2	2	...	2	...	...
210	Ditto ditto Registration,	Act VIII. of 1871.	1	3	3	...	...	...
211	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...	Act XXVII. of 1871.	215	304	42	258	4	...
212	Ditto ditto Rules under Punjab Laws Act ...	Act IV. of 1872.	1,041	1,175	85	1,080	...	10
213	Ditto ditto Pleaders ...	Act XX of 1865.	1	1	...	1	...	...
214	Ditto ditto Prostitutes,	Act XXII. of 1864.	6	10	4	6	...	...
215	Payment of penalty by accused ...	Section 396, C. P. Code.	7	10	3	7	...	...
216	Ditto ditto by sureties,	Section 397, C. P. Code.	68	165	21	144	...	...
217	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	Section 502, C. P. Code.	8	11	3	8	...	...
218	Ditto ditto from sureties,	Section 514, C. P. Code.	32	52	7	45	...	...
219	Frontier Regulation I. of 1872, Section 3 ...	...	11	15	...	15	...	...
220	Ditto ditto Section 4 ...	...	27	39	...	39	...	...
221	Ditto ditto Section 8 ...	...	34	51	23	28	...	...
222	Frontier Regulation IV. of 1873, Section 2 ...	...	495	1,165	617	519	...	29

No. 16.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal ... of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Persons dealt with.						
		Brought to trial during the Year.					
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	85	5,563	843	15,824	1,005	...	23,320
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	460	27,028	2,223	37,705	3,556	7	70,979
Paid Magistrates first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	836	22,088	4,845	19,516	1,819	28	49,132
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	178	3,596	335	1,197	213	8	5,522
Total Magistracy ...	1,559	58,275	8,246	74,242	6,593	38	1,48,953
Sessions Courts ... Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	31	1,090	169	56	24	...	1,370
Sessions Courts ... Commissioners ...	91	745	...	...	...	4	840
Total ...	122	1,835	169	56	24	4	2,210
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,681	60,110	8,415	74,298	6,617	42	1,51,163

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1876.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Persons disposed of.									
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
7,778	3,284	12,185	13	20	23,280	40	6	23,164	
25,307	8,023	36,908	125	28	70,373	606	7	72,271	
17,548	5,782	24,353	504	81	48,286	846	11	72,774	
1,259	550	3,515	61	50	5,435	87	6	6,982	
51,892	17,639	76,961	703	179	1,47,374	1,579	7	175,191	
292	182	875	3	4	1,356	14	13	4,680	
...	272	360	97	7	736	104	50	4,207	
292	454	1,235	100	11	2,092	118	31	8,887	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52,184	18,093	78,196	803	190	1,49,466	1,697	19	184,078	

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PERSONS SEN						
Class of Criminal Tribunals.		Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	240	575	55
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	1,692	3,170	217
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	3,438	2,618	226
Chief Magistrate of the district ...	...	...	...	...	536	447	39
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	5,906	6,810	537
Sessions Courts ... Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872.	...	...	6	...	637	134	10
Sessions Courts ... Commissioners ...	97	88	16	...	105	132	5
Total ...	97	88	22	...	742	266	15
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	97	88	22	...	6,648	7,076	552

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE
THE YEAR 1876.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE.		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	531	10,823	7	70	5	20	345
...	3,867	28,433	84	1,164	705	314	725
...	4,219	8,431	171	1,075	1,921	3,051	3,025
...	559	1,200	62	175	249	271	925
...	9,176	48,887	324	2,484	2,880	3,656	5,020
14	504	72	53	19	...	...	...
17	142	11	...	3	19	4	...
31	646	83	53	22	19	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	9,822	48,970	377	2,506	2,899	3,660	5,028

No. 17.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED
PUNJAB DURING THE

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	DETAIL								
	FINE.								
CLASS OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	10,570	726	52	6	...	...	41,181	32,238	2,838
Paid Magistrate with local jurisdiction ...	28,274	3,826	178	20	2	...	1,87,167	1,44,318	13,053
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	7,907	4,241	355	142	5	...	2,13,306	1,13,921	16,275
Chief Magistrate of the district ...	874	647	161	70	7	...	53,673	27,496	12,216
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ...	47,625	9,440	746	238	14	...	4,95,327	3,17,973	44,382
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	86	327	116	44	...	3	37,876	9,925	5,178
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	10	98	19	23	2	1	14,497	2,602	684
TOTAL ...	96	425	135	67	2	4	52,373	12,527	5,862
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,721	9,865	881	305	16	4	5,47,700	3,30,500	50,244

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE YEAR 1876.—(*Concluded*).

OF PUNISHMENTS.

Imprisonment.										Whipping.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above 7 years.*				
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
242	46	425	9	148	...	...	...	...	...	31	32	14
1,652	135	2,763	81	447	1	...	...	...	...	344	578	326
829	125	2,337	87	2,882	14	8	...	...	...	267	578	401
126	29	265	9	584	1	8	...	...	...	38	104	95
2,849	335	5,790	186	4,061	16	16	...	...	...	680	1,292	836
12	7	75	1	207	...	476	2	1	...	1	22	49
8	2	26	3	74	...	109	...	20	...	...	2	1
20	9	101	4	281	...	585	2	21	...	1	24	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,869	344	5,891	190	4,342	16	601	2	21	...	681	1,316	886

No. 18.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1876.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Number of Persons.							
Tribunals.		Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified and enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further evidence or enquiry ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
Magistrate of district ...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	76	227	68	169	3	12	8	6
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	331	1,657	545	685	10	155	42	66
	Total ...	...	407	1,884	613	854	13	167	50	72
Sessions Court...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	1	22	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	208	2,208	265	465	8	76	108	30
	Total ...	...	209	2,230	269	466	8	76	108	30
Chief Court ...	Appeals ...	...	46	465	50	101	2	5	50	...
	Revisions ...	1,490	588	845	120	268	106	...	95	32
	Total ...	1,490	634	810	170	369	108	5	145	32
	Grand Total ...	1,490	1,250	4,924	1,052	1,689	129	248	303	134

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the Year 1876.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Sessions Courts—								
Delhi ...	3	...	21	...	...	19	2	In all Sessions trials.
Hissar ...	3	...	12	...	...	9	3	
Umballa ...	3	...	29	...	...	28	1	
Jullundur ...	3	...	39	...	...	38	1	
Amritsar ...	3	...	30	...	...	27	3	
Lahore ...	4	...	28	...	...	22	6	
Rawalpindi ...	3	...	44	...	...	38	6	
Mooltan ...	3	...	20	...	...	20	...	
Derajat ...	3	...	53	...	...	44	9	
Peshawar ...	2	...	91	...	...	*89	2	
Total ...	30	...	367	...	...	334	33	

* In 2 cases the Assessors were not called on to give their opinion.

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	338	4	342
		Under trial...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	143	2	145
		Under trial...	12	...	12
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	204	9	213
		Under trial...	8	...	8
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	219	14	233
		Under trial...	4	2	6
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	174	7	181
		Under trial...	9	...	9
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	170	2	172
		Under trial...	5	2	7
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	535	5	540
		Under trial...	34	2	36
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Rupar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	266	...	266
		Under trial...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	213	12	225
		Under trial...	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	22	...	22
		Under trial...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	315	6	321
		Under trial...	6	...	6
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	28	3	31
		Under trial...	3	...	3
		Civil ...	1	...	1
		Carried over ...	2,733	70	2,803

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—*(Continued.)*

9			10		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
328	8	336			
2	...	2	338	8	346
8	...	8			
123	1	124			
17	...	17	140	1	141
...	...	...			
222	4	226			
11	...	11	235	4	239
2	...	2			
218	6	224			
5	1	6	226	7	233
3	...	3			
201	7	208			
10	...	10	213	7	220
2	...	2			
205	2	207			
5	...	5	211	2	213
1	...	1			
710	10	720			
28	1	29	740	11	751
2	...	2			
2,006	...	2,006			
...	...	...	2,006	...	2,006
...	...	...			
234	14	248			
11	1	12	249	15	264
4	...	4			
21	...	21			
1	...	1	24	...	24
2	...	2			
303	15	318			
5	1	6	308	16	324
...	...	...			
22	3	25			
7	1	8	33	4	37
4	...	4			
4,723	75	4,798	4,732	75	4,798

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4		
			Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brought forward	...	4,576	82	4,658
Dharamsala ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	111	5	116
		Under trial...	6	3	9
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	262	...	262
		Under trial...	18	...	18
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Gurdâspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	297	6	303
		Under trial...	11	4	15
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	348	12	360
		Under trial...	12	2	14
		Civil ...	7	...	7
Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	2,108	...	2,108
		Under trial...	1	...	1
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Lahore Female ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	175	175
		Under trial...	...	1	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujrânwâla ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	443	7	450
		Under trial...	8	3	11
		Civil ...	...	1	1
Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	329	7	336
		Under trial...	5	3	8
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Râwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	807	27	834
		Under trial...	10	...	10
		Civil ...	2	...	2
	Carried over	...	9,371	438	9,809

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Continued.*)

5			6			7		
Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8,751	434	9,185	13,327	516	1,384	10,594	447	11,041
290	45	335	401	50	451	297	31	328
200	26	226	206	29	235	191	27	218
4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
905	42	947	1,167	42	1,209	830	31	861
965	52	1,017	983	52	1,035	935	47	982
74	3	77	78	3	81	75	3	78
743	50	793	1,040	56	1,096	820	47	867
667	62	729	678	66	744	662	65	727
22	...	22	24	...	24	19	...	19
576	61	637	924	73	997	691	62	753
616	35	651	628	37	665	619	37	656
45	1	46	52	1	53	51	1	52
821	...	821	2,929	...	2,929	1,415	...	1,415
25	...	25	26	...	26	24	...	24
30	...	30	33	...	33	28	...	28
...	40	40	...	215	215	...	160	160
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2
598	40	638	1,041	47	1,088	641	44	685
520	21	541	528	24	552	516	22	538
17	1	18	17	2	19	17	2	19
474	19	499	803	26	829	504	22	526
112	3	115	117	6	123	105	6	111
21	2	23	22	2	24	21	2	23
1,039	27	1,066	1,846	54	1,900	1,128	31	1,159
44	5	49	54	5	59	47	5	52
25	...	25	27	...	27	23	...	23
17,584	972	18,556	27,155	1,210	15,706	20,257	1,096	11,353

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	8		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remaining at the end of the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brought forward	...	2,733	70	2,793
Dharamsala ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	104	19	123
		Under trial ...	15	2	17
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	337	11	348
		Under trial ...	48	5	53
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	220	9	229
		Under trial ...	16	1	17
		Civil ...	5	...	5
Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	233	11	244
		Under trial ...	9	...	9
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,514	...	1,514
		Under trial ...	2	...	2
		Civil ...	5	...	5
Lahore Female ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	55	55
		Under trial ...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	400	3	403
		Under trial ...	12	2	14
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	299	4	303
		Under trial ...	12	...	12
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	718	23	741
		Under trial ...	7	...	7
		Civil ...	4	...	4
	Carried over	...	6,698	215	6,903

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—*(Continued.)*

9			10		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4,723	75	4,798	4,723	75	4,798
100 8 1	14 2 ...	114 10 1	109	16	125
330 30 5	4 2 ...	334 32 5	365	6	371
276 22 2	7 2 ...	283 24 2	300	9	309
317 15 4	14 1 ...	331 16 4	336	15	351
2,041 3 4	... ...	2,041 3 4	2,048	...	2,048
... ...	184	184	...	184	184
400 17 1	8 2 ...	408 19 1	418	10	428
318 7 2	4 1 ...	322 8 2	327	5	332
770 5 3	29	799 5 5	778	29	807
9,404	349	9,755	9,404	349	9,753

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4		
			Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	9,371	438	9,809
Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	250	10	260
		Under trial...	2	1	3
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujrat ...	Dtito ...	Convicts ...	253	8	261
		Under trial...	38	...	38
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	256	4	260
		Under trial...	9	...	9
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	676	23	699
		Under trial...	5	...	5
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Jhang ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	267	6	273
		Under trial...	13	...	13
		Civil ...	2	2	4
Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	542	1	543
		Under trial...	21	...	21
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	32	...	32
		Under trial...	4	...	4
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	416	18	434
		Under trial...	48	...	48
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	321	14	335
		Under trial...	27	3	30
		Civil ...	...	...	...
		Carried over ...	12,566	528	13,09[illegible]

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Continued.*)

5			6			7		
Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
17,584	972	18,556	27,155	1,210	15,706	20,257	1,096	11,353
671	23	694	921	33	954	647	24	671
237	10	247	239	11	250	233	10	243
4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6
602	14	616	855	22	877	633	18	651
544	21	565	582	21	603	567	20	587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
474	15	489	730	19	749	473	17	490
426	22	448	435	22	457	423	20	443
4	1	5	6	1	7	5	1	6
748	22	770	1,424	45	1,469	816	31	847
17	24	41	22	24	46	18	20	38
27	2	29	31	2	33	30	1	31
418	7	425	685	13	698	484	9	493
326	8	334	339	8	347	323	8	331
10	5	15	12	7	19	12	6	18
638	6	644	1,180	7	1,187	793	5	798
570	5	575	591	5	596	582	5	587
5	...	5	7	...	7	7	...	7
492	11	503	524	11	535	496	11	507
308	10	318	312	10	322	305	10	315
22	1	23	25	1	26	23	1	24
479	39	518	895	57	952	640	41	681
412	31	443	460	31	491	426	31	457
24	3	27	26	3	29	26	3	29
572	26	598	893	40	933	594	31	625
743	73	816	770	76	846	759	74	833
20	1	21	20	1	21	20	1	21
26,377	1,354	27,731	29,143	1,682	28,166	29,696	1,496	15,192

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of AND Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	6,698	215	6,903
Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	274	9	283
		Under trial...	6	1	7
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujrat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	222	4	226
		Under trial...	15	1	16
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	257	2	259
		Under trial...	12	2	14
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	608	14	622
		Under trial...	4	4	8
		Civil ...	1	1	2
Jhang ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	201	4	205
		Under trial...	16	...	16
		Civil ...	...	1	1
Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	387	2	389
		Under trial...	9	...	9
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	28	...	28
		Under trial...	7	...	7
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	255	16	271
		Under trial...	34	...	34
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	299	9	308
		Under trial...	11	2	13
		Civil ...	...	...	...
		Carried over ...	9,357	287	9,634

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Continued.*)

9			10		
Daily average Number of each Class.			Total Daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9,404	349	9,755	9,404	349	9,753
265 7 1	7 1 ...	272 8 1	273	8	281
231 22 ...	6	237 22 ...	253	6	259
271 14 1	4 1 ...	275 15 1	286	5	291
643 3 3	18 1 ...	661 4 3	649	19	668
207 12 1	5 ... 1	212 12 2	220	6	226
451 18 ...	2 1 ...	453 19 ...	469	3	472
31 8 5	... ...	31 8 5	44	...	44
357 39 2	24 2 ...	381 41 2	398	26	424
342 23 1	11 3 ...	353 26 1	366	14	380
12,362	436	12,800	12,362	436	12,798

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of

and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	12,566	528	13,094
Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	78	5	83
		Under trial...	13	...	13
		Civil ...	2	1	3
Peshawar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	446	25	471
		Under trial...	87	6	93
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Hazara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	20	1	21
		Under trial...	29	2	31
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Kohat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	134	14	148
		Under trial...	30	1	31
		Civil ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	13,408	583	13,991

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Continued.*)

5			6			7		
Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
26,377	1,354	27,731	29,143	1,682	28,166	29,696	1,496	15,192
536	37	573	614	42	656	529	25	554
370	30	400	383	30	413	375	29	404
31	1	32	33	2	35	33	2	35
1,012	31	1,043	1,458	56	1,514	1,013	42	1,055
1,311	47	1,358	1,398	53	1,451	1,301	52	1,353
109	3	112	112	3	115	106	3	109
343	17	360	363	18	381	349	18	367
249	18	267	278	20	298	271	20	291
21	2	23	21	2	23	21	2	23
271	15	286	405	29	434	287	20	307
326	26	352	356	27	383	319	26	345
9	5	14	9	5	14	3	4	7
30,965	1,677	32,551	34,573	1,969	33,883	34,303	1,749	20,042

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	9,357	287	9,634
Bannu ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	85	17	102
		Under trial...	8	1	9
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Peshâwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	445	14	459
		Under trial ..	97	1	98
		Civil ...	6	...	6
Hazâra ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14
		Under trial...	7	...	7
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	118	9	127
		Under trial...	37	1	38
		Civil ...	6	1	7
		Total ...	10,180	331	10,501

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

9			10		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12,362	436	12,800	12,362	436	12,798
90 13 3	6 1 ...	96 14 3	106	7	113
411 97 6	17 2 ...	428 99 6	514	19	533
26 14 2	2 1 ...	28 15 2	42	3	45
100 25 1	10 1 1	110 26 2	126	12	138
13,150	477	13,627	13,150	477	13,627

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Received on the 31st December 1875.		Imprisoned during the year 1876.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	379	10	671	31	1,050	41
2	Gurgaon ...	137	1	492	9	629	10
3	Karnal ...	213	2	524	12	737	14
4	Hissar ...	237	6	414	27	651	33
5	Rohtak ...	213	4	599	20	818	24
6	Sirsa ..	234	4	186	7	420	11
7	Umballa ...	735	13	925	26	1,660	39
8	Rupar ...	1,733	...	818	...	1,843	...
9	Ludhiana ...	224	9	437	40	661	49
10	Simla ...	13	...	98	4	111	4
11	Jullundur ...	310	25	647	49	957	74
12	Hoshiárpur ...	30	2	297	33	327	35
13	Dharmsala ...	111	5	290	46	401	50
14	Amritsar ...	262	...	905	42	1,167	42
15	Gurdáspur ...	297	6	743	50	1,040	56
16	Siálkot ...	348	12	576	61	924	73
17	Lahore Central ...	2,108	...	821	..	2,929	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	175	...	40	...	215
19	Gujranwala ...	443	7	598	40	1,041	47
20	Ferozepore ...	329	7	774	19	803	26
21	Rawalpindi ...	807	27	1,039	27	1,846	54
22	Jhelum ...	250	10	671	23	921	33
23	Gujrát ...	253	8	602	14	855	22
24	Shahpur ...	256	4	474	15	730	19
25	Mooltan ...	676	23	746	22	1,424	45
26	Jhang ...	267	6	418	7	684	13
27	Montgomery ...	542	1	638	6	1,180	7
28	Muzaffargarh ...	32	...	492	11	524	11
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	416	18	479	39	895	57
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	321	14	572	26	893	40
31	Bannu ...	78	5	536	37	614	42
32	Peshawar ...	446	25	1,012	31	1,458	56
33	Hazára ...	20	1	343	17	363	18
34	Kohát ...	134	14	271	15	405	29
	Total ...	12,854	444	18,10[illegible]	813	30,956	1,289

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.

6				7			8			
RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.				Total population.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A. To under go sentence.		B. In transit for transportation to other Jails.					A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
20	...	76	4	1,146	45	1,191	97	6	...	...
2	...	...	...	631	10	641	54	...	6	...
8	...	...	...	740	14	754	54	1	7	...
60	...	...	...	711	33	744	78	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	812	24	836	59	1	3	...
42	...	...	...	462	11	473	33	...	...	...
117	2	9	...	1,786	41	1,827	155	7	12	...
1,481	...	...	...	3,324	...	3,324	15	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	662	49	711	77	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	111	4	115	27	2	...	...
10	...	28	...	995	74	1,069	65	17	...	...
1	...	...	...	328	35	363	148	18	1	...
...	...	...	...	401	50	451	28	...	1	...
...	...	87	11	1,254	53	1,307	162	21	4	...
16	...	...	...	1,056	56	1,112	177	32	...	...
60	...	...	...	984	73	1,057	186	4	...	...
386	...	95	...	3,410	...	3,410	52	...	...	...
...	102	...	14	...	331	331	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	1,047	47	1,094	61	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	803	26	829	7	3	2	1
157	13	1	...	2,004	67	2,071	32	...	19	2
...	...	...	...	921	33	954	11	...	5	...
2	...	...	...	857	22	879	66	1	3	3
...	...	...	...	730	19	749	40	...	6	1
437	8	...	...	1,861	53	1,914	199	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	685	13	698	69	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1,181	7	1,188	222	...	...	...
8	...	7	...	534	11	545	352	9	1	...
136	11	7	...	1,038	68	1,106	107	1	14	...
2	...	79	...	974	40	1,014	149	5	6	...
...	...	...	...	614	42	656	109	4	...	...
4	...	...	...	1,462	56	1,518	29	7	88	...
16	...	...	...	379	18	397	163	13	3	...
8	...	...	...	408	29	437	80	...	...	...
2,966	136	389	29	34,311	1,454	35,765	3,113	157	139	7

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	9									
		Released during the Year.									
		A		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Government			
								A.		B.	
Serial Number.	Name of Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	21	...	622	34	37	...	...	...	18	1
2	Gurgaon ...	29	...	354	6	22	...	...	...	20	...
3	Karnal ...	41	...	382	4	33	...	5	...	2	...
4	Hissar ...	19	...	359	13	22	3	1	...	8	...
5	Rohtak ...	50	1	494	13	20	1	...	...	9	...
6	Sirsa ...	12	1	191	7	9	...	...	...	8	1
7	Umballa ...	53	...	659	24	176	...	...	...	31	...
8	Rupar ...	...	...	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
9	Ludhiana ...	29	3	270	28	61	6	...	...	1	...
10	Simla ...	3	1	57	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	29	1	544	42	7	1	...	...	25	7
12	Hoshiarpur ...	9	...	137	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsala ...	16	1	221	27	19	2	1	...	5	...
14	Amritsar ...	31	...	662	19	19	...	1	...	6	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	32	2	556	13	41	...	2	...	4	...
16	Sialkot ...	26	...	499	57	13	1	8	...	5	...
17	Lahore Central ..	48	...	795	...	335	...	...	...	23	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	4	...	88	...	35	...	...	...	19
19	Gujranwala ...	32	1	452	38	55	1	...	...	22	...
20	Ferozepore ...	12	...	442	17	13	...	...	...	9	...
21	Rawalpindi ...	35	1	1,154	41	...	...	1	...	31	...
22	Jhelum ...	29	1	576	21	...	...	...	1	9	1
23	Gujrat ...	34	...	510	14	...	...	1	...	12	...
24	Shahpur ...	14	1	402	15	...	...	...	...	4	...
25	Mooltan ...	30	1	933	38	19	...	...	...	32	...
26	Jhang ...	16	...	357	9	12	...	...	...	24	...
27	Montgomery ...	42	...	489	5	21	...	...	...	6	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	5	...	138	1	9	1	...	...	1	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	37	8	484	35	11	...	1	...	17	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	21	5	480	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	9	1	373	18	15	1	...	...	15	1
32	Peshawar ...	50	...	788	33	59	2	1	...	40	...
33	Hazara ...	...	1	174	4	25	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohat ...	7	...	230	15	2	3	...	...	10	2
	Total ...	830	34	16,197	715	1,056	57	22	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1876.—(*Concluded*).

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	338	4	342	328	8	336
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	144	2	146	123	1	124
...	...	...		...	...	2	...	10		204	9	213	222	4	226
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	220	14	234	218	6	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	174	7	181	201	7	208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	205	2	207	205	2	207
1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	35	...	661	7	668	710	10	720
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	1,747	...	1,747	2,006	...	2,006
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	213	12	225	234	14	248
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	21	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	315	6	321	303	15	318
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	4	...	29	3	32	22	3	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	104	19	123	100	14	114
...	...	...		...	...	1	...	31	2	337	11	348	330	4	334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	236	9	245	276	7	283
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	233	11	244	317	14	331
60	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	95	...	1,995	...	1,995	2,041	...	2,041
...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	171	171	...	184	184
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	21	...	400	3	403	400	8	408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	299	4	303	318	4	322
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	718	23	741	770	29	799
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	274	9	283	265	7	272
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	222	4	226	231	6	237
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	257	2	259	271	4	275
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24	...	608	14	622	643	18	661
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	201	4	205	207	5	212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	388	2	390	451	2	453
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	31	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	8	...	360	23	383	357	24	381
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	299	9	308	342	11	353
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	85	17	102	90	6	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	445	14	459	411	17	428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	26	2	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	121	9	130	100	10	110
68	10	6	1	2	...	68	6	476	19	11,896	424	12,320	12,570	446	13,016

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous

during the

1	2	3					
		Reli					
		A.					
		Christians.					
		a.		*b.*		*c.*	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	1	...	3	...	1	2
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	2	...	...	...	1	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10	Simla ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	25	...	1	...	1	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhang ...	1	...	1	...	1	...
27	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30	...	8	...	8	2

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1876.

GION.								4 AGE.			
B. Muhammadans.		C. Hindus.		D. Budhists and Jains.		E. All other classes.		A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
395	11	444	15	11	...	195	13	25	2	749	33
246	3	357	6	...	...	26	1	29	...	597	9
266	1	471	13	...	...	...	...	14	...	617	9
211	9	357	15	...	...	83	9	33	5	516	20
285	9	518	12	...	...	9	3	1	...	495	14
194	4	168	5	...	...	58	2	1	1	330	10
665	18	866	18	...	...	126	3	17	4	1,299	28
956	...	664	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	1,519	...
213	18	304	21	...	...	142	10	11	1	535	37
32	...	43	1	...	...	35	3	19	...	91	4
407	45	467	23	...	...	82	6	4	...	598	52
165	19	131	10	...	...	31	6	1	...	284	23
89	5	272	38	...	...	40	7	1	1	324	35
421	22	580	12	...	...	165	8	9	...	974	34
342	22	396	15	...	...	302	19	82	2	718	45
553	43	213	6	...	...	158	24	6	...	796	59
1,502	...	839	...	...	...	561	...	43	...	2,667	...
...	122	...	58	...	...	...	35	...	2	...	176
607	19	223	7	...	...	211	21	8	1	732	40
338	13	308	5	..	...	157	8	2	...	606	21
1,660	50	167	3	...	...	17	1	5	2	1,189	30
758	32	141	1	...	...	22	...	4	...	805	30
702	15	97	3	...	...	56	4	5	1	671	18
631	16	39	8	...	...	60	...	5	...	602	17
1,156	25	165	9	...	...	100	11	...	...	1,285	42
580	6	58	3	...	...	47	4	4	...	565	10
892	3	163	3	...	...	125	1	12	...	995	7
422	8	51	1	...	...	51	2	2	...	468	7
769	43	83	5	...	...	43	9	2	...	745	36
769	37	74	...	...	...	50	3	4	2	688	31
572	37	32	1	...	...	10	4	7	2	557	39
1,366	55	72	1	...	...	19	...	19	1	1,029	43
340	14	21	4	...	...	2	...	3	...	286	18
383	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	373	24
18,887	753	8,806	317	11	...	3,206	217	380	28	24,615	1,001

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous
during the

1	2	4½				5	
		C.		D.		Pre	
		40 to 60.		Above 60.		a.	b.
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.
1	Delhi ...	259	6	17	...	...	383
2	Gurgaon ...	76	1	17	...	...	408
3	Karnál ...	90	5	16	...	...	485
4	Hissar ...	89	7	13	1	...	467
5	Rohtak ...	307	10	9	...	...	451
6	Sirsa ...	84	...	5	...	...	265
7	Umballa ...	278	7	66	...	...	981
8	Rúpar ...	298	...	26	...	...	1,277
9	Ludhiana ...	105	11	10	...	...	251
10	Simla ...	1	...	...	...	12	13
11	Jullundur ...	281	18	74	4	165	327
12	Hoshiarpur ...	29	9	13	3	19	159
13	Dharmsala ...	69	11	7	3	...	194
14	Amritsar ...	159	7	25	1	...	514
15	Gurdaspur ...	192	6	48	3	...	418
16	Siálkot ...	106	14	16	...	51	314
17	Lahore Central ...	176	...	43	...	...	1,331
18	Do. Female ...	...	29	...	8	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	224	5	77	1	...	454
20	Ferozepore ...	168	4	27	1	...	534
21	Rawalpindi ...	635	20	17	2	...	1,374
22	Jhelum ...	94	3	18	...	...	492
23	Gujrat ...	152	2	27	1	...	452
24	Shahpur ...	115	2	8	...	...	529
25	Mooltan ...	130	3	9	...	...	686
26	Jhang ...	102	3	14	...	...	523
27	Montgomery ...	168	...	5	...	...	731
28	Muzaffargarh ...	50	4	4	...	...	321
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	143	18	5	3	...	409
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	182	7	19	...	...	443
31	Bannu ...	48	1	2	...	...	389
32	Peshawar ...	393	12	17	...	...	958
33	Hazara ...	71	...	3	...	...	303
34	Kohát ...	30	4	...	...	...	251
	Total ...	5,304	229	657	31	247	17,067

Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab Year 1876—*(Concluded.)*

[Pre]vious occupation.							6		
Males.				*Females*			Total.		
c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.			
Non-agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
577	69	21	...	37	...	4	1,050	41	1,091
212	...	9	...	10	...	...	629	10	639
197	1	18	36	14	...	...	737	14	751
143	7	6	28	28	4	1	651	33	684
350	5	6	...	24	...	...	812	24	836
141	3	11	...	10	1	...	420	11	431
436	130	61	52	30	1	8	1,660	39	1,699
539	14	13	...	...	...	...	1,843	...	1,843
256	5	23	126	48	1	...	661	49	710
24	57	5	...	4	...	...	111	4	115
357	17	16	75	70	...	4	957	74	1,031
130	3	2	14	32	2	1	327	35	362
175	...	3	29	50	...	...	401	50	451
557	32	27	37	41	...	1	1,167	42	1,209
188	112	42	280	53	...	3	1,040	56	1,096
511	15	13	20	72	...	1	924	73	997
1,358	29	132	79	...	...	...	2,929	...	2,929
...	...	...	...	203	4	8	...	215	215
417	91	28	51	45	1	1	1,041	47	1,088
238	6	8	17	21	5	...	803	26	829
385	29	36	22	46	5	3	1,846	54	1,900
299	...	66	64	31	1	1	921	33	954
352	3	14	34	21	1	...	855	22	877
186	3	8	4	19	...	...	730	19	749
503	91	52	92	40	2	3	1,424	45	1,469
150	4	6	2	13	...	...	685	13	698
361	19	15	54	7	...	...	1,180	7	1,187
114	...	14	75	11	...	...	524	11	535
391	1	49	45	55	1	1	895	57	952
366	6	38	40	33	3	4	893	40	933
141	14	30	40	41	...	1	614	42	656
393	13	37	57	55	1	...	1,458	56	1,514
43	1	12	4	15	...	3	363	18	381
95	10	33	16	29	...	...	405	29	434
10,585	790	854	1,393	1,208	33	48	30,956	1,289	32,245

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the nature and length

1	2	3			
		Class according			
		A.		B.	
		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and and not exceeding 6 months.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	174	18	449	8
2	Gurgaon ...	183	6	270	1
3	Karnál ...	77	...	155	6
4	Hissar ...	96	8	294	10
5	Rohtak ..	231	8	202	9
6	Sirsa ...	19	9	134	6
7	Umballa ...	168	10	544	14
8	Rúpar ...	11	...	46	...
9	Ludhiána ...	101	15	192	19
10	Simla ...	34	1	43	3
11	Jullundur ...	130	14	448	31
12	Hoshiarpur ...	53	5	93	14
13	Dharmsala ...	89	8	185	24
14	Amritsar ...	225	13	309	6
15	Gurdaspur ...	92	3	182	22
16	Siálkot ...	135	34	341	25
17	Lahore Central ...	66	...	472	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	4	...	32
19	Gujránwala ...	118	15	247	14
20	Ferozepore ...	48	3	332	15
21	Ráwalpindi ...	251	5	389	26
22	Jhelum ...	245	6	268	19
23	Gujrát ...	151	7	295	7
24	Shahpur ...	100	8	163	6
25	Mooltan ...	151	2	524	24
26	Jhang ...	60	1	216	8
27	Montgomery ...	5	...	209	1
28	Muzaffargarh ...	92	2	309	9
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	79	1	232	22
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	43	1	129	15
31	Bannu ...	72	3	158	12
32	Peshâwar ...	80	2	548	16
33	Hazára ...	111	3	104	7
34	Kohát ...	59	3	124	10
	Total ...	3,549	210	8,606	440

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1876 ACCORDING TO THE

OF SENTENCE.

TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

C.		D.		E.		F.	
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year, and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years, and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years, and not exceeding 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
124	7	265	7	18	...	10	...
56	...	92	1	17	...	3	...
97	5	346	3	34	...	19	...
156	7	96	6	6	2	2	...
220	1	133	3	13	1	7	1
62	5	195	...	5	...	3	...
297	4	543	4	43	1	51	3
281	...	1,242	...	181	...	81	...
181	10	166	4	11	...	...	...
13	...	16	...	5	...	...	...
219	13	118	10	15	2	18	1
91	10	80	4	5	1	4	1
47	9	64	7	9	1	...	...
374	17	217	4	24	1	12	...
342	18	311	7	72	3	35	...
206	10	207	4	28	...	7	...
307	...	801	...	535	...	631	...
...	18	...	72	...	34	...	30
264	14	403	...	5	1	1	1
224	2	186	4	9	1	2	...
392	12	482	5	236	2	44	1
159	3	212	3	17	...	10	...
248	1	130	4	18	...	9	...
193	3	244	1	12	...	8	...
277	10	333	9	85	...	46	...
253	2	144	2	9	...	3	...
348	2	582	3	15	...	21	...
45	...	65	...	7	...	5	...
222	25	261	6	39	...	41	1
137	5	518	17	36	...	16	...
299	22	70	3	1	2	8	...
450	21	271	14	34	2	21	1
71	5	65	3	3	...	3	...
108	8	97	7	5	...	4	...
6,763	269	8,955	217	1,552	54	1,125	40

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the nature and length

1	2	3					
		Class according to length of Sentence.					
		G.		H.			
				Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Exceeding 10 years.		For life.		For a term.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	3	1	6	...	1	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	6	...	...	...
3	Karnal ...	...	...	4	...	3	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	1	1	2	...	1	...
6	Sirsa ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	2	...	4	2	4	...
8	Rúpar ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	1	1	4	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	5	2	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	Dharmsala ...	1	1	...	...	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	5	1	...	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	5	3	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	29	...	85	...	1	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	8	...	17	...	...
19	Gujranwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	2	1	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	21	...	19	3	3	...
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	5	2	1	...
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	3	3	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	6	1	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	1	...	4	...	...	...
26	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	...	11	1	3	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	7	2	...	...
31	Bannu ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
32	Peshawar ...	...	...	24	...	16	...
33	Hazára ...	...	...	2	...	1	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	5	1	...	...
	Total ...	72	14	208	38	39	...

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1876 ACCORDING TO THE OF SENTENCE.—*(Concluded.)*

—*(Concluded.)*		4				5		
		NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.				TOTAL.		
I.		A.		B.				
Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	41	11	1,009	30	1,050	41	1,091
2	2	21	3	608	7	629	10	639
2	...	34	3	703	11	737	14	751
1	...	15	1	636	32	651	33	684
2	...	87	5	725	19	812	24	836
...	...	3	1	417	10	420	11	431
4	1	53	8	1,607	31	1,660	39	1,699
...	...	...	...	1,843	...	1,843	...	1,843
5	...	30	7	631	42	661	49	710
...	...	6	1	105	3	111	4	115
4	1	67	10	890	64	957	74	1,031
...	...	12	9	315	26	327	35	362
5	...	21	9	380	41	401	50	451
1	...	113	6	1,054	36	1,167	42	1,209
1	...	82	2	958	54	1,040	56	1,096
...	...	23	8	901	65	924	73	997
2	...	47	...	2,882	...	2,929	...	2,929
...	...	...	11	...	204	...	215	215
3	2	56	7	985	40	1,041	47	1,088
...	...	8	6	795	20	803	26	829
9	...	20	...	1,826	54	1,846	54	1,900
4	...	38	4	883	29	921	33	954
1	...	5	...	850	22	855	22	877
4	...	66	...	664	19	730	19	749
3	...	42	5	1,382	40	1,424	45	1,469
...	...	14	1	671	12	685	13	698
...	...	28	...	1,152	7	1,180	7	1,187
...	...	16	1	508	10	524	11	535
4	1	39	5	856	52	895	57	952
7	...	52	1	841	39	893	40	933
3	...	87	8	527	34	614	42	656
14	...	203	13	1,255	43	1,458	56	1,514
3	...	6	...	357	18	363	18	381
3	...	40	4	365	25	405	29	434
87	7	1,375	150	20,581	1,139	30,956	1,289	32,245

No. 24.—Statement showing the Number of Convicts in the
BEEN PREVIOUSLY

1	2	3				
		Total.			Number	
					A.	
					Once.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	1,050	41	1,091	21	...
2	Gurgaon ...	629	10	639	13	...
3	Karnál ...	737	14	751	49	...
4	Hissar ...	651	33	684	60	1
5	Rohtak ...	812	24	836	45	...
6	Sirsa ...	420	11	431	25	...
7	Umballa ...	1,660	39	1,699	90	1
8	Rúpar ...	1,843	...	1,843	38	...
9	Ludhiana ...	661	49	710	107	3
10	Simla ...	111	4	115	7	...
11	Jullundur ...	957	74	1,031	24	...
12	Hoshiarpur ...	327	35	362	6	...
13	Dharmsála ...	401	50	451	16	1
14	Amritsar ...	1,167	42	1,209	120	6
15	Gurdaspur ...	1,040	56	1,096	25	1
16	Sialkot ...	924	73	997	41	1
17	Lahore Central ...	2,929	...	2,929	188	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	215	215	...	9
19	Gujranwala ...	1,041	47	1,088	76	1
20	Ferozepore ...	803	26	829	64	...
21	Rawalpindi ...	1,846	54	1,900	75	...
22	Jhelum ...	921	33	954	41	...
23	Gujrat ...	855	22	877	63	...
24	Shahpur ...	730	19	749	24	...
25	Mooltan ...	1,424	45	1,469	93	2
26	Jhang ...	685	13	698	68	...
27	Montgomery ...	1,180	7	1,187	60	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	524	11	535	50	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	895	57	952	64	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	893	40	933	95	2
31	Bannu ...	614	42	656	40	2
32	Peshawar ...	1,458	56	1,514	111	...
33	Hazara ...	363	18	381	9	...
34	Kohat ...	405	29	434	11	...
	Total ...	30,956	1,289	32,245	1,812	30

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876 WHO HAD CONVICTED.

4							5			6			
PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.							Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)			
B.		C.		D.						A.		B.	
Twice.		More than twice.		TOTAL.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	...	17	...	54	...	54	5	...	5	3	...	2	...
9	...	6	...	28	...	28	4	...	8	...	...	...	...
2	...	21	...	72	...	72	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
9	...	3	...	72	1	73	11	3	11	1	...	1	...
...	...	4	...	49	...	49	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	...	30	...	30	7	...	7	1	...	...	...
16	1	15	...	121	2	123	7	5	7	13	1	2	...
32	...	20	...	90	...	90	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
26	...	19	...	152	3	155	23	6	22	11	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
32	2	23	...	79	2	81	8	3	8	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	10	...	10	3	...	3	1	...	...	...
6	...	4	...	25	1	26	6	2	6	1	...	...	...
54	1	19	2	199	9	208	17	21	17	4	...	...	...
17	3	19	...	59	4	63	6	7	6	22	...	2	...
[illegible]	1	13	1	73	3	76	8	4	8	...	...	...	...
171	...	118	...	473	...	473	16	...	16	30	...	13	...
...	1	...	...	...	10	10	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
17	...	9	1	102	2	104	10	4	10	2	...	...	...
20	...	7	...	91	...	91	11	...	11	2	...	...	...
32	...	33	...	140	...	140	8	...	7	5	...	...	...
64	...	19	...	114	...	114	12	...	12	4	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	97	...	97	11	...	11	2	...	3	...
12	...	6	...	42	...	42	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
39	...	19	...	151	2	153	11	4	10	...	...	...	...
34	...	8	...	105	...	105	15	...	15	3	...	...	...
13	...	10	...	83	...	83	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
15	...	3	...	68	...	68	13	...	13	2	...	...	...
6	...	17	...	87	...	87	10	...	9	...	...	...	...
9	...	8	...	112	2	114	13	5	12	4	2	...	...
8	...	2	...	50	2	52	8	5	8	...	...	...	...
35	...	28	...	174	...	174	12	...	11	9	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	5	...	23	...	23	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	16	...	16	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
741	9	495	4	3,048	43	3,091	10	8	10	120	4	26	...

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the ... of the Punjab

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail Rules.					
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	328	8	1	...	77	...	26	...	61	...
2	Gurgaon	123	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...
3	Karnal	222	4	6	...	22	...	61	...	43	...
4	Hissar	218	6	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	...
5	Rohtak	201	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	25	...
6	Sirsa	205	2	...	...	8	...	3	...	11	...
7	Umballa	710	10	2	...	9	...	37	...	33	...
8	Rupar	2,006	...	4	...	...	...	106	...	35	...
9	Ludhiana	234	14	...	...	...	...	11	...	—	—
10	Simla	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
11	Jullundur	303	15	...	...	18	...	82	...	40	...
12	Hoshiarpur	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13	Dharmsala	100	14	...	...	...	...	15	...	13	1
14	Amritsar	330	4	...	...	...	...	60	...	46	...
15	Gurdaspur	276	7	...	...	12	...	29	...	79	...
16	Sialkot	317	14	5	...	11	...	5	...	29	...
17	Lahore Central	2,041	...	1	...	389	...	317	...	95	...
18	Do. Female	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
19	Gujranwala	400	8	...	...	2	...	17	...	[illegible]	...
20	Ferozepore	318	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...
21	Rawalpindi	770	29	...	...	48	...	26	3	67	...
22	Jhelum	265	7	...	...	...	...	39	...	2	...
23	Gujrat	231	6	...	...	4	...	27	...	36	1
24	Shahpur	271	4	...	...	6	...	21	...	7	...
25	Mooltan	643	18	...	...	27	...	156	...	157	...
26	Jhang	207	5	1	...	5	...	33	...	17	...
27	Montgomery	451	2	2	...	129	2	80	...	98	...
28	Muzaffargarh	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	357	24	...	...	40	...	5	...	7	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan	342	11	1	...	5	...	3	...	23	3
31	Bannu	90	6	...	...	4	...	5	...	9	...
32	Peshawar	411	17	...	...	111	...	57	...	90	...
33	Hazara	26	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
34	Kohat	100	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	...
		12,570	446	26	...	932	2	1,259	25	1,056	4

Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails during the Year 1876.

6												7
Punishments inflicted.												
A.		B.—By Jail Officers.									C.	
By Criminal Courts.		A. Solitary confinement.		B. Reduced diet.		C. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D. Corporal punishment.	E. Other punishment.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
1	...	84	...	11	...	28	...	41	...	...	165	49
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	8
6	...	9	...	54	...	...	...	47	16	...	132	58
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	9	4
...	...	7	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	34	16
...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	22	11
2	...	19	...	...	...	12	...	41	7	...	81	11
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	140	...	...	145	7
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	11	4
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	24
1	...	2	...	...	...	24	...	111	2	...	140	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	...	1	29	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	106	32
...	...	32	...	2	...	6	...	80	...	...	120	42
5	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	35	...	...	50	11
1	...	243	...	...	...	160	...	398	...	...	802	39
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	22	12
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	20	...	...	25	6
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	19	6
...	...	39	...	...	...	72	3	30	...	...	144	18
...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	31	3	...	41	15
...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	68	29
1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	17	...	...	34	12
5	...	221	...	...	...	26	...	85	3	...	340	51
1	...	20	...	...	...	14	...	21	...	...	56	26
2	...	189	...	...	...	35	2	83	...	...	311	69
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6
...	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	29	1	...	52	14
2	...	15	2	1	...	3	...	10	1	...	34	10
...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	...	18	10
...	...	131	...	...	...	29	...	98	...	...	258	60
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	7
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	12	...	...	17	15
34	...	1,069	8	118	...	447	22	1,573	33	1	3,304	25

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of of the Punjab

1	2	3		4	
				Of those in column	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	671	31	661	31
2	Gurgaon ...	492	9	489	9
3	Karnal ...	524	12	519	12
4	Hissar ...	414	27	388	27
5	Rohtak ...	599	20	599	20
6	Sirsa ...	186	7	182	7
7	Umballa ...	925	26	902	26
8	Rupar ...	110	...	108	...
9	Ludhiana ...	437	40	430	40
10	Simla ...	98	4	86	4
11	Jullundur ...	647	49	621	49
12	Hoshiarpur ...	297	33	285	33
13	Dharmsála ...	290	45	280	45
14	Amritsar ...	905	42	891	42
15	Gurdáspur ...	743	50	374	50
16	Sialkot ...	576	61	568	61
17	Lahore Central ...	821	...	804	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	40	...	40
19	Gujránwala ...	598	40	587	40
20	Ferozepore ...	474	19	473	19
21	Ráwalpindi ...	1,039	27	1,032	27
22	Jhelum ...	671	23	662	23
23	Gujrat ...	602	14	598	14
24	Shahpur ...	474	15	469	15
25	Mooltan ...	748	22	725	22
26	Jhang ...	418	7	415	7
27	Montgomery ...	638	6	629	6
28	Muzaffargarh ...	492	11	455	11
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	479	39	473	39
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	572	26	572	26
31	Bannu ...	536	37	532	37
32	Peshawar ...	1,012	31	987	31
33	Hazara ...	343	17	343	17
34	Kohat ...	271	15	269	15
	Total ...	18,102	845	1[illegible],408	845

the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails during the Year 1876.

s there were				5		6		7	
Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	...	4	...	328	8	69	...	698	35
2	...	1	...	123	1	...	...	425	6
...	...	5	...	222	4	34	...	463	4
18	...	6	...	218	6	25	...	409	16
...	...	...	...	201	7	37	...	573	15
...	...	4	...	205	2	63	...	220	9
15	...	8	...	710	10	225	...	919	24
1	...	1	...	1,006	...	117	...	1,442	...
2	...	5	...	234	14	52	2	361	37
8	...	4	...	21	...	...	...	61	2
17	...	9	...	303	15	85	...	605	51
12	...	...	...	22	3	...	...	146	14
7	...	3	...	100	14	39	...	262	30
10	...	4	...	330	4	57	...	719	19
325	...	44	...	276	7	31	...	635	15
3	...	5	...	317	14	52	...	551	58
11	...	6	...	2,041	...	1,072	...	1,201	...
—	...	...	...	...	184	...	51	...	137
7	...	4	...	400	8	104	...	561	40
—	...	1	...	318	4	88	...	476	17
4	...	3	...	770	29	378	10	1,221	43
7	...	2	...	265	7	70	...	614	24
2	...	2	...	231	6	41	...	557	14
2	...	3	...	271	4	73	...	420	16
15	...	8	...	643	18	215	7	1,023	39
—	...	3	...	207	5	58	...	409	9
7	...	2	...	451	2	65	...	658	5
32	...	5	...	31	...	...	...	153	2
1	...	5	...	357	24	82	9	650	43
...	...	...	...	342	11	40	1	508	26
2	...	2	...	90	6	...	...	412	21
22	...	3	...	411	17	71	...	938	35
...	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	199	5
2	...	...	...	100	10	...	...	254	20
540	...	154	...	12,570	446	3,243	80	18,543	830

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of
of the Punjab

1	2	8			
		Of those in column 7			
		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	545	35	138	...
2	Gurgaon ...	423	6	1	...
3	Karnál ...	400	4	52	...
4	Hissar ...	339	16	52	...
5	Rohtak ...	547	15	12	...
6	Sirsa ...	165	9	29	...
7	Umballa ...	823	24	51	...
8	Rupar ...	1,153	...	257	...
9	Ludhiana ...	327	37	26	...
10	Simla ...	53	2	5	...
11	Jullundur ...	506	51	85	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	134	14	12	...
13	Dharmsála ...	243	30	6	...
14	Amritsar ...	652	19	49	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	331	15	282	...
16	Siálkot ...	482	58	63	...
17	Lahore Centrál ...	666	...	470	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	97	...	36
19	Gujránwala ...	555	40	5	...
20	Ferozepore ...	354	17	84	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	1,024	32	162	10
22	Jhelum ...	544	24	59	...
23	Gujrát ...	432	14	120	...
24	Shahpur ...	355	16	58	...
25	Mooltan ...	692	30	249	8
26	Jhang ...	324	9	60	...
27	Montgomery ...	494	5	45	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	135	2	18	...
29	Dera Ismail Khán ...	484	41	56	2
30	Dera Ghází Khán ...	430	26	68	...
31	Bannu ...	409	21	1	...
32	Peshâwar ...	930	35	7	...
33	Hazára ...	199	5	...	...
34	Kohát ...	254	20	...	...
	Total ...	15,404	769	2,582	56

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

		9					
THERE WERE		NUMBER RELEASED DURING THE YEAR AFTER MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.					
Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	...	12	9	138	...	15	...
1	...	44	...	...	...	1	...
11	...	...	...	21	...	8	...
18	...	207	6	8	...	12	...
14	...	121	2	12	...	14	...
26	...	20	1	29	...	26	...
45	...	567	12	41	...	45	...
32	...	618	...	240	...	32	...
8	...	38	3	23	...	7	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	138	6	7	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	27	8	5	...	11	...
18	...	158	...	22	...	5	...
22	...	2	...	12	...	15	...
6	...	67	2	63	...	6	...
65	...	178	...	470	...	65	...
...	4	...	65	...	36	...	4
1	...	365	29	3	...	...	...
38	...	91	...	84	...	38	...
35	...	448	4	162	10	25	...
11	...	92	...	22	...	15	...
5	...	47	1	120	...	5	...
7	...	114	1	58	...	7	...
82	1	157	...	249	8	82	1
25	...	35	2	60	...	25	...
19	...	475	5	...	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	200	13	56	2	8	...
10	...	255	14	148	...	10	...
2	...	240	13	1	...	...	...
1	...	301	17	2	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	5	5,017	213	2,056	56	501	5

No. 27—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and the Year 1876 (excluding the cost of building new

1	2	3			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number of Prisoners.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Delhi	836	2	8	846
2	Gurgaon	124	17	...	141
3	Karnal	226	11	2	239
4	Hissar	224	6	3	233
5	Rohtak	208	10	2	220
6	Sirsa	207	5	1	213
7	Umballa	720	29	2	751
8	Rupar	2,006	...	...	2,006
9	Ludhiana	248	12	4	264
10	Simla	21	1	2	24
11	Jullundur	318	6	...	324
12	Hoshiarpur	25	8	4	37
13	Dharmsala	114	10	1	125
14	Amritsar	334	32	5	371
15	Gurdaspur	283	24	2	309
16	Sialkot	331	16	4	351
17	Lahore Central	2,041	3	4	2,048
18	Do. Female	184	...	...	184
19	Gujranwala	408	19	1	428
20	Ferozepore	322	8	2	332
21	Rawalpindi	799	5	3	807
22	Jhelum	272	8	1	281
23	Gujrat	237	22	...	259
24	Shahpur	275	15	1	291
25	Mooltan	661	4	3	669
26	Jhang	212	12	2	226
27	Montgomery	453	19	...	473
28	Muzaffargarh	31	8	5	44
29	Dera Ismail Khan	381	41	2	424
30	Dera Ghazi Khan	353	26	1	380
31	Bannu	96	14	3	113
32	Peshawar	428	99	6	539
33	Hazara	28	15	2	45
34	Kohat	110	16	2	128
	Total ...	13,016	633	79	13,027

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS).

4				5				6			
RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				POLICE GUARD.			
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
6,230	18	6	10	6,565	18	15	7	1,031	5	9	4
2,224	15	12	5	3,861	27	6	2	1,287	9	2	0
4,091	17	4	5	5,108	21	5	11	1,191	5	3	3
3,573	15	8	6	4,492	19	4	5	1,812	7	14	6
3,621	16	9	9	5,416	21	12	1	828	3	12	3
3,069	11	7	7	5,431	25	7	11	2,028	9	8	4
13,306	17	12	9	10,126	13	14	1	2,508	3	5	5
47,861	23	13	9	28,671	14	4	8	15,396	7	10	10
4,185	17	4	0	5,489	20	12	8	1,890	7	2	10
721	32	12	4	455	18	15	4	864	36	0	0
6,030	18	9	9	6,464	19	15	2	1,791	5	8	8
561	17	0	0	998	26	15	9	1,560	42	2	7
3,310	26	12	2	4,573	36	9	4	1,632	13	0	11
5,936	16	3	6	8,038	21	10	7	2,628	7	1	4
5,900	18	14	3	5,451	17	10	3	1,782	5	12	9
6,202	17	14	0	6,308	18	3	8	1,761	5	0	5
41,483	20	4	9	34,127	16	10	7	7,218	3	8	5
3,524	19	2	5	5,067	27	8	7	...	...	...	...
3,143	19	1	1	7,031	16	6	10	1,908	4	7	3
5,468	16	9	1	6,374	19	3	2	1,788	5	6	2
14,698	18	4	6	10,984	13	9	9	2,700	3	5	6
4,960	17	11	1	5,683	20	3	7	1,860	6	9	7
4,534	17	8	1	4,975	19	3	4	1,728	6	10	9
4,147	14	4	10	5,723	19	10	8	2,028	6	15	6
13,635	20	8	0	9,621	14	6	6	2,820	4	3	6
8,968	17	9	3	6,590	24	12	4	1,932	8	8	9
8,622	18	4	3	6,475	13	11	6	2,070	4	6	2
833	21	1	7	1,082	24	9	5	1,476	33	8	8
7,968	18	14	10	8,115	19	2	3	2,457	5	12	9
8,521	22	7	9	6,965	18	5	3	1,512	3	15	8
2,173	19	12	0	3,314	29	5	2	2,028	17	15	1
10,469	19	12	7	7,698	14	7	1	4,128	7	11	11
751	17	7	5	1,080	24	0	0	1,200	26	10	8
2,201	16	2	11	2,945	21	5	11	2,349	17	0	4
2,[illegible],130	19	6	9	2,40,724	17	10	8	82,130	6	0	5

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and the Year 1876 (excluding the cost of building new

1	2	7						
		Hospital Charges.						
		A.	B.			C.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi	258	0	11	11	23	10	8
2	Gurgaon	191	1	5	8	47	12	0
3	Karnal	304	1	4	4	50	10	8
4	Hissar	502	2	2	7	26	10	8
5	Rohtak	669	3	0	8	65	12	0
6	Sirsa	229	1	1	2	27	10	0
7	Umballa	775	1	0	6	59	9	10
8	Rupar	10,754	5	5	9	42	0	3
9	Ludhiana	482	1	13	2	43	13	1
10	Simla	20	0	13	4	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	409	1	4	2	37	2	11
12	Hoshiarpur	131	3	8	7	43	10	8
13	Dharmsala	175	1	6	4	58	5	4
14	Amritsar	428	1	2	5	32	14	9
15	Gurdaspur	321	1	0	7	35	10	8
16	Sialkot	910	2	9	6	65	0	0
17	Lahore Central	2,994	1	6	7	37	9	4
18	Do. Female	309	1	10	11	51	8	0
19	Gujranwala	609	1	6	9	43	8	0
20	Ferozepore	725	2	2	11	45	5	0
21	Rawalpindi	661	0	13	1	65	1	4
22	Jhelum	858	3	0	10	78	0	0
23	Gujrat	246	0	15	2	49	3	3
24	Shahpur	283	0	15	7	28	4	10
25	Mooltan	1,678	2	8	2	52	7	0
26	Jhang	511	2	4	2	73	0	6
27	Montgomery	350	0	11	10	26	14	9
28	Muzaffargarh	99	2	4	0	33	0	0
29	Dera Ismail Khan	475	1	1	11	47	8	0
30	Dera Ghazi Khan	370	0	15	7	28	7	3
31	Bannu	190	1	11	0	47	8	0
32	Peshawar	487	0	14	7	33	10	4
33	Hazara	37	0	13	2	37	0	0
34	Kohat	347	2	8	2	69	6	4
	Total ...	27,687	2	0	6	43	2	0

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS).—(*Concluded*).

8				9				10			
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.							
A.	B.			A.	B.						
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
717	2	1	11	1,291	3	11	8	16,992	49	1	9
294	2	1	4	989	7	0	2	8,846	62	11	9
1,024	4	5	2	915	3	13	3	12,639	52	14	1
1,099	4	12	10	902	3	13	1	12,410	53	4	2
767	3	8	3	1,054	4	12	8	12,385	56	4	9
106	0	7	11	985	4	10	4	11,848	55	10	0
1,775	2	5	11	1,857	2	7	7	30,647	40	12	11
14,195	7	1	3	8,510	4	3	10	1,25,387	62	8	1
714	2	11	11	1,214	4	9	6	14,274	54	1	0
41	2	0	0	315	13	2	0	2,419	100	12	8
300	0	14	10	978	3	0	3	15,975	49	4	10
16	0	7	9	99	2	10	9	3,365	90	15	2
513	4	1	4	837	6	11	2	11,049	88	6	3
165	0	7	2	799	2	2	5	17,994	48	8	0
2,063	6	11	6	1,308	4	3	8	16,725	54	2	0
1,394	4	0	0	2,557	7	4	7	10,225	54	12	4
8,315	4	1	4	12,665	6	2	11	1,06,732	52	1	10
526	2	13	9	5,494	29	13	9	14,920	81	1	5
1,751	4	1	7	943	2	3	3	20,385	47	10	1
1,374	4	2	7	1,380	4	2	6	17,109	51	8	6
3,699	4	9	4	1,684	2	1	5	34,426	42	10	8
1,088	3	14	9	644	2	4	8	15,093	53	11	0
974	3	12	2	1,404	5	6	9	13,861	53	8	3
755	2	9	8	822	2	13	2	13,758	47	4	5
3,097	4	10	6	3,827	5	11	8	34,678	51	14	7
726	3	3	11	1,067	4	11	6	13,773	60	15	1
1,096	2	5	2	2,601	6	2	0	21,504	45	8	11
141	3	9	10	356	8	1	5	3,977	90	6	2
2,287	5	6	9	4,011	9	7	4	25,333	59	12	0
1,719	4	1	7	2.465	6	7	9	21,552	56	11	5
372	3	6	1	574	5	1	3	8,651	76	0	5
1,225	2	5	2	2,424	4	8	9	26,451	40	10	0
...	...	...	...	434	9	11	0	3,502	77	13	2
319	2	5	6	694	5	0	5	8,855	64	2	8
54,680	4	0	7	68,389	5	0	4	7,36,740	54	1	0

No. 28.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number sentenced to labor.		Average number not sentenced to labor.		Average number of effectives.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Delhi ...	325	7	3	1	318	7
2	Gurgaon ...	116	1	7	...	116	1
3	Karnál ...	219	3	3	1	213	3
4	Hissar ...	216	6	2	...	198	6
5	Rohtak ...	199	7	2	...	162	6
6	Sirsa ...	204	2	1	...	197	2
7	Umballa ...	700	9	10	1	688	9
8	Rupar ...	2,006	...	...	...	1,735	...
9	Ludhiana ...	228	13	6	1	217	13
10	Simla ...	20	...	1	...	20	...
11	Jullundur ...	290	14	13	1	290	12
12	Hoshiárpur ...	19	...	3	3	19	...
13	Dharmsala ...	100	14	...	...	98	14
14	Amritsar ...	316	3	14	1	303	3
15	Gurdaspur ...	272	7	4	...	267	7
16	Sialkot ...	303	14	14	...	246	12
17	Lahore Central ...	2,033	...	8	...	1,936	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	182	...	2	...	171
19	Gujránwála ...	318	7	82	1	318	7
20	Ferozepore ...	315	4	3	...	300	4
21	Rawalpindi ...	757	29	13	...	753	26
22	Jhelum ...	261	6	4	1	247	6
23	Gujrat ...	231	6	...	...	226	6
24	Shahpur ...	265	4	6	...	255	4
25	Mooltan ...	633	16	10	2	532	12
26	Jhang ...	207	5	...	...	199	4
27	Montgomery ...	438	2	13	...	425	2
28	Muzaffargarh ...	30	...	1	...	28	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	343	23	14	1	328	22
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	334	11	8	...	320	10
31	Bannu ...	75	5	15	1	75	5
32	Peshâwar ...	371	14	40	3	355	13
33	Hazara ...	13	...	13	2	9	...
34	Kohat ...	97	10	3	...	80	7
	Total ...	12,254	424	316	22	11,473	394

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.

6						7		
EMPLOYMENT.						RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 5 OF THOSE EMPLOYED.		
A. Prison Officers.	B. Prison Servants.	C. Building and repairing Jail.	D. On Jail garden.	E. On Manufactures.	F. Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
...	72	12	11	227	3	...	22	70
...	18	8	13	78	...	...	15	67
11	71	34	23	77	...	5	33	36
6	39	19	14	126	...	3	19	62
8	21	54	11	74	...	5	13	44
2	20	10	11	156	...	1	10	78
40	99	68	45	421	24	6	14	61
120	301	106	36	...	1,172	7	17	...
12	47	17	9	145	...	5	20	63
...	2	3	2	1	12	...	10	5
16	47	10	10	219	...	5	16	73
...	4	1	...	14	...	...	21	74
8	8	...	8	88	...	7	7	79
15	57	85	17	132	...	5	19	43
3	29	18	8	216	...	1	11	79
19	46	7	10	176	...	7	18	68
198	305	99	19	1,315	...	10	15	68
11	30	7	...	123	...	6	18	72
12	77	23	14	199	...	4	24	61
14	36	14	45	195	...	5	12	64
48	168	57	21	456	29	6	22	59
2	37	1	4	209	...	1	15	83
7	22	36	9	158	...	3	10	68
11	32	5	5	199	7	4	12	77
33	152	3	35	321	...	6	28	59
14	33	5	12	139	...	7	16	48
13	112	77	87	119	19	3	26	28
...	7	14	4	3	...	...	25	11
22	54	4	8	257	5	6	15	73
15	49	41	15	210	...	5	15	64
...	18	20	9	33	...	...	23	41
23	131	32	5	141	36	6	36	38
...	5	...	4	...	...	...	55	...
...	22	1	4	60	...	...	25	69
683	2,171	891	528	6,287	1,307	6	18	53

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUC- WITH THE GROSS AND NET COST OF THE PRISONERS IN THE

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
		A.	B.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.
1	Delhi ...	...	2,358	16,992	19,350
2	Gurgaon ...	...	502	8,846	9,348
3	Karnal ...	...	2,915	12,639	15,554
4	Hissar ...	...	251	12,410	12,661
5	Rohtak ...	...	5,227	12,385	17,612
6	Sirsa ...	...	214	11,848	12,062
7	Umballa ...	...	3,065	30,647	33,712
8	Rúpar ...	...	1,468	1,25,387	1,26,855
9	Ludhiana ...	...	1,852	14,274	16,126
10	Simla ...	...	280	2,419	2,699
11	Jullundur ...	...	3,569	15,975	19,544
12	Hoshiarpur ...	...	35	3,365	3,400
13	Dharmsala ...	...	9,765	11,049	20,814
14	Amritsar ...	...	11,549	17,994	29,543
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	6,261	16,725	22,986
16	Sialkot ...	..	278	19,225	19,503
17	Lahore Central ...	...	24,852	1,06,732	1,31,584
18	Do. Female ...	...	5,604	14,920	20,524
19	Gujránwala ...	...	4,035	20,385	24,420
20	Ferozepore ...	...	119	17,109	17,228
21	Râwalpindi ...	...	3,167	34,426	37,593
22	Jhelum ...	...	476	15,093	15,569
23	Gujrát ...	...	892	13,861	14,753
24	Shahpur ...	...	645	13,758	14,403
25	Mooltan ...	...	2,709	34,678	37,387
26	Jhang ...	...	10,976	13,773	24,749
27	Montgomery ...	...	412	21,504	21,916
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	720	3,977	4,697
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	5,380	25,333	30,713
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	649	21,552	22,201
31	Bannu ...	...	11,455	8,651	20,106
32	Peshawar ...	...	8,897	26,451	35,348
33	Hazára ...	...	88	3,502	3,590
34	Kohat ...	...	427	8,855	9,282
	Total ...	...	1,31,092	7,36,740	8,67,832

TION OF NEW JAILS AND ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS, JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Expenditure on manufactures, column 4 D of Statement XIII.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from Manufactures, column 3 A of Statement XIII.	Net cost, or column 7 minus column 8.	Total expenditure, column 5, per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.
4,814	24,164	8.164	16,000	56	46
1,485	10,833	2,647	8,186	66	58
4,075	19,629	5,750	13,879	65	58
2,571	15,232	5,130	10,102	55	43
2.826	20,438	3,883	16,555	80	75
4,200	16,262	3,170	13,092	56	61
6,471	40,183	9,126	31,057	45	41
9,399	1,36,254	60,159	76,095	63	38
7,688	23,814	9,624	14,190	61	54
33	2,732	82	2,650	112	110
7,256	26,800	11,489	15,311	60	47
280	3,680	456	3,224	92	86
2,240	23,054	3,484	19,570	166	157
3,233	32,776	4,572	28,204	80	76
3,692	26,678	3,573	23,105	74	75
5,946	25,449	7,629	17,820	56	51
1,16,670	2,48,254	1,52,904	95,350	64	47
1,133	21,657	2,372	19,285	112	105
4,068	28,488	5,886	22,602	57	53
7,265	24,493	6,858	17,635	52	53
13,568	51,161	20,976	30,185	47	37
4,413	19,982	5,910	14,072	55	50
2,790	17,543	4,959	12,584	57	49
2,287	16,690	4,732	11,958	49	41
8,178	45,565	15,434	30,131	56	45
4,607	29,356	7,566	21,790	110	96
3,790	25,706	4,468	21,238	47	45
...	4,697	86	4,611	107	105
6,934	37,647	11,314	26,333	72	62
4,402	26,603	7,345	19,258	58	51
1,991	22,097	1,152	20,945	178	185
5,297	40,645	7,657	32,988	66	62
...	3,590	...	3,590	80	80
2,260	11,542	2,953	8,589	67	62
2,55,862	11,23,694	4,01,510	7,22,184	64	53

No. 30.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality Year

1	2	3			4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	377	30	407	338	8	346	425	13	438	293	1	294
2	Gurgaon	151	9	163	140	1	141	172	2	174	219	...	219
3	Karnal	224	9	233	235	4	239	265	9	274	329	1	330
4	Hissar	227	16	243	226	7	233	260	17	277	874	44	918
5	Rohtak	204	18	222	213	7	220	256	9	265	588	13	601
6	Sirsa	380	32	412	211	2	213	251	4	255	332	4	336
7	Umballa	902	23	925	740	11	751	810	14	824	553	1	554
8	Rupar	2,500	...	2,500	2,006	...	2,006	2,354	...	2,354	8,413	...	8,413
9	Ludhiana	299	23	321	249	15	264	287	18	305	328	18	346
10	Simla	47	18	65	24	...	24	37	3	40	26	...	26
11	Jullundur	353	19	372	308	16	324	345	27	372	505	30	535
12	Hoshiarpur	40	4	44	33	4	37	49	9	58	60	10	70
13	Dharmsala	139	12	151	109	16	125	137	23	160	122	19	141
14	Amritsar	333	8	341	365	6	371	498	16	514	374	5	379
15	Gurdaspur	286	6	292	300	9	309	357	15	372	344	14	358
16	Sialkot	430	17	447	336	15	351	485	19	504	361	3	364
17	Lahore Central ...	2,276	...	2,276	2,048	...	2,048	2,168	...	2,168	1,988	...	1,988
18	Do Female ...	...	296	296	...	184	184	...	199	199	...	[illegible]	206
19	Gujranwala	534	15	549	418	10	428	466	18	484	473	1	474
20	Ferozepore	414	8	422	327	5	332	357	8	365	714	[illegible]	723
21	Rawalpindi	825	50	875	778	29	807	842	32	874	609	28	637
22	Jhelum	289	19	308	273	8	281	311	10	321	547	32	579
23	Gujrat	277	6	283	253	6	259	291	8	299	303	7	310
24	Shahpur	294	9	303	286	5	291	318	7	325	291	5	296
25	Mooltan	742	40	782	649	19	668	766	28	794	915	22	937
26	Jhang	352	6	358	220	6	226	295	7	302	273	4	277
27	Montgomery	832	28	860	469	3	472	595	4	599	473	...	473
28	Muzaffargarh ...	43	2	45	44	...	44	74	4	78	86	...	[illegible]
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	497	13	510	398	26	424	484	36	520	497	20	517
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	298	8	306	366	14	380	479	18	497	833	30	[illegible]
31	Bannu	115	10	125	106	7	113	190	15	205	109	18	127
32	Peshawar	569	35	604	514	19	533	618	32	650	574	19	[illegible]
33	Hazara	32	4	36	42	3	45	91	9	100	93	4	97
34	Kohat	115	16	131	126	12	138	175	14	189	112	...	112
	Total ...	15,418	809	16,227	13,150	477	13,627	15,508	647	16,155	22,605	573	23,178

AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1876.

7			8			9														
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
						A. Of admission into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
9	...	9	6	...	6	87	12	85	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·77	...	1·73	1·77	...	1·73
4	...	4	...	...	...	156	...	155	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	10	...	10	140	25	138	3	...	3	...	...	...	4·25	...	4·18	4·25	...	4·18
18	1	19	3	...	3	388	627	394	8	14	8	...	...	...	1·33	...	1·29	1·33	...	1·29
11	1	12	1	1	2	276	186	273	5	14	5	...	...	...	0·47	14·29	0·91	0·47	14·29	0·91
6	...	6	4	...	4	157	200	158	4	...	4	...	...	...	1·89	...	1·87	1·89	...	1·87
13	...	13	36	...	36	75	9	74	2	...	2	...	...	...	4·86	...	4·79	4·86	...	4·79
256	...	256	120	...	120	419	...	419	13	...	13	...	...	...	5·98	...	5·98	5·98	...	5·98
10	1	11	3	...	3	132	120	131	4	7	4	...	...	...	1·20	...	1·13	1·20	...	1·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	10	...	10	164	187	165	4	...	3	...	...	...	3·24	...	3·08	3·24	...	3·08
3	...	3	4	...	4	182	250	189	9	...	8	...	...	...	12·12	...	10·81	12·12	...	10·81
2	1	3	3	1	4	112	119	113	2	6	2	...	...	...	2·75	6·25	3·20	2·75	6·25	3·20
13	...	13	31	2	33	102	83	102	4	...	4	...	...	...	8·49	33·33	8·89	8·49	33·33	8·89
9	...	9	8	...	8	115	156	116	3	4	3	...	...	...	2·66	...	2·58	2·66	...	2·58
14	...	14	13	...	13	107	20	104	4	...	4	0·29	...	0·28	3·57	...	3·42	3·87	...	3·70
77	...	77	95	...	95	97	...	97	4	...	4	...	...	...	4·64	...	4·64	4·64	...	4·64
...	6	6	...	14	14	...	112	112	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	7·60	7·60	...	7·60	7·60
14	...	14	21	...	21	113	10	111	3	...	3	...	...	...	5·02	...	4·90	5·02	...	4·90
15	1	16	19	1	20	218	160	217	5	20	5	...	...	...	5·81	20·00	6·02	5·81	20·00	6·02
11	1	12	6	...	6	78	97	79	1	3	1	...	...	...	0·77	...	0·74	0·77	...	0·74
10	1	11	13	...	13	200	400	206	4	12	4	...	...	...	4·76	...	4·63	4·76	...	4·63
5	...	5	8	...	8	120	117	120	2	...	2	1·58	...	1·54	1·58	...	1·54	3·16	...	3·08
10	...	10	5	...	5	102	100	102	3	...	3	0·70	...	0·69	1·05	...	1·03	1·75	...	1·72
30	2	32	24	...	24	141	116	140	5	11	5	...	...	...	3·69	...	3·59	3·69	...	3·59
7	...	7	6	...	6	124	67	123	3	...	3	...	...	...	2·73	...	2·65	2·73	...	2·65
13	...	13	13	...	13	101	...	100	3	...	3	...	...	...	2·77	...	2·75	2·77	...	2·75
3	...	3	...	...	...	182	...	182	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	10	3	...	3	125	77	122	2	4	2	0·25	...	0·24	0·51	...	0·47	0·76	...	0·71
12	1	13	5	...	5	228	257	229	3	7	3	...	...	...	1·37	...	1·32	1·37	...	1·32
4	...	4	5	...	5	103	257	112	4	...	4	1·89	...	1·77	2·83	...	2·65	4·71	...	4·43
11	1	12	4	...	4	112	100	111	2	5	2	0·19	...	0·19	0·59	...	0·56	0·78	...	0·75
1	...	1	...	...	...	221	133	216	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	1	...	1	89	...	81	4	...	4	...	...	...	0·79	...	0·72	0·79	...	0·72
621	18	642	480	19	499	172	120	170	5	4	5	0·08	...	0·08	3·57	3·98	3·58	3·65	3·98	3·66

No. 31.—Statement showing particulars
during the

1	2	3		4		5		6	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	5	...	98	3	103	3	8	...
2	Gurgaon ...	4	...	3	...	7	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	2	...	29	1	31	1	2	...
4	Hissar ...	1	1	18	1	19	2	3	...
5	Rohtak ...	2	...	19	...	21	...	2	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	...
7	Umballa ...	1	...	23	...	24	...	2	...
8	Rūpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiāna ...	4	...	32	1	36	1	4	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	29	2	29	2	2	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiarpur ...	3	...	26	2	29	2	4	...
13	Dharmsala ...	...	...	4	1	4	1	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	4	...	74	3	78	3	5	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	2	...	22	...	24	...	2	...
16	Sialkot ...	7	...	45	1	52	1	4	...
17	Lahore Central ...	3	...	30	...	33	...	4	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
19	Gujranwála ...	...	1	17	1	17	2	1	...
20	Ferozepore ...	1	...	21	2	22	2	2	...
21	Rawalpindi ...	2	...	25	...	27	...	3	...
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	4	2	4	2	1	...
23	Gujrāt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	2	...	4	1	6	1	1	...
25	Mooltan ...	4	...	27	2	31	2	3	...
26	Jhang ...	2	2	10	5	12	7	1	1
27	Montgomery ...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	3	...	22	1	25	1	5	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	...	24	3	26	3	2	...
30	Dera Ghāzi Khan ...	...	...	20	1	20	1	1	...
31	Bannu ...	2	1	31	1	33	2	3	...
32	Peshawar ...	3	...	109	3	112	3	6	...
33	Hazāra ...	...	...	21	2	21	2	2	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	9	5	9	5	1	1
	Total ...	61	5	807	46	868	51	76	2

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1876.

7		8		9		10		11	
Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remained on 31st December.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
102	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
820	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3

No. 31.—Statement showing particulars during the

1	2	12		13		14	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	12	3	...	...	4	3
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	9	...	...	...	7	...
4	Hissar ...	6	1	...	...	3	1
5	Rohtak ...	5	...	...	...	3	...
6	Sirsa ...	4	...	...	...	3	...
7	Umballa ...	7	...	...	...	5	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	19	4	...	...	15	4
10	Simla ...	5	2	...	...	3	2
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsala ...	2	...	...	...	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
16	Sialkot ...	10	...	...	...	6	...
17	Lahore Central ...	...	...	4	...	...	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwala ...	7	...	...	...	6	...
20	Ferozepore ...	8	...	...	...	6	...
21	Rawalpindi ...	10	...	...	...	7	...
22	Jhelum ...	4	1	...	...	3	1
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	4	...	...	...	3	...
25	Mooltan ...	7	5	...	...	4	5
26	Jhang ...	2	2	...	...	1	1
27	Montgomery ...	6	...	...	...	6	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	6	2	...	...	1	2
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	...	...	...	5	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	5	3	...	...	2	3
32	Peshawar ...	22	7	...	...	16	7
33	Hazára ...	5	...	...	...	3	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Total ...	176	30	13	1	113	29

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

15								16					
HOSPITAL.								COST.					
A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.		
Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.			Average cost per prisoner.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
								Included in Statement No. 27.					
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding during the

1	2	3		4		5		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12
2	Gurgaon ...	20	1	454	26	474	27	501
3	Karnal ...	11	...	335	...	346	1	347
4	Hissar ...	1	...	254	14	255	14	269
5	Rohtak ...	11	...	226	15	237	15	252
6	Sirsa ...	5	...	158	7	163	7	170
7	Umballa ...	25	4	767	29	792	33	825
8	Rupar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana ...	15	...	467	38	482	38	520
10	Simla ...	6	...	72	5	78	5	83
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	78	6	78	6	84
12	Hoshiarpur ...	2	...	245	25	247	25	272
13	Dharmsala ...	6	3	200	26	206	29	235
14	Amritsar ...	18	...	965	52	983	52	1,035
15	Gurdaspur ...	11	4	667	62	678	66	744
16	Sialkot ...	12	2	616	35	628	37	665
17	Lahore Central ...	1	...	25	...	26	...	26
18	Do. Female ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
19	Gujranwala ...	8	3	520	21	528	24	552
20	Ferozepore ...	5	3	112	3	117	6	123
21	Rawalpindi ...	10	...	44	5	54	5	59
22	Jhelum ...	2	1	237	10	239	11	250
23	Gujrat ...	38	...	544	21	582	21	603
24	Shahpur ...	9	...	426	22	435	22	457
25	Mooltan ...	5	...	7	24	22	24	46
26	Jhang ...	13	...	326	8	339	8	347
27	Montgomery ...	21	...	570	5	591	5	596
28	Muzaffargarh ...	4	...	308	10	312	10	323
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	48	...	412	31	460	31	491
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	27	3	743	73	770	76	846
31	Bannu ...	13	...	370	30	383	30	413
32	Peshawar ...	87	6	1,311	47	1,398	53	1,451
33	Hazara ...	29	2	249	18	278	20	298
34	Kohat ...	30	1	326	26	356	27	383
	Total ...	493	34	12,056	695	12,549	729	13,278

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1876.

6			7			8			9	
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
2	...	2	4	...	4	8	...	8	...	...
17	...	17	263	21	284	192	5	197	7	1
11	...	11	168	...	168	170	1	171	...	...
5	1	6	155	6	161	85	6	91	10	...
10	...	10	94	9	103	115	5	120	19	1
5	...	5	80	3	83	78	2	80	...	...
28	1	29	370	16	386	353	12	365	34	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1	12	308	28	336	158	9	167	14	1
1	...	1	43	4	47	34	1	35	1	...
5	1	6	49	2	51	23	4	27	...	...
7	1	8	122	14	136	105	11	116	17	...
8	2	10	102	16	118	77	9	86	12	2
30	2	32	535	25	560	367	21	388	33	1
22	2	24	234	23	257	333	29	362	95	13
15	1	16	422	17	439	196	20	216	1	...
3	...	3	10	...	10	13	...	13	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	2	19	249	9	258	265	13	278	2	...
7	1	8	84	3	87	20	2	22	1	1
5	...	5	19	...	19	27	5	32	...	...
7	1	8	141	7	148	92	3	95	...	...
22	...	22	323	14	337	244	6	250	...	...
14	1	15	272	14	286	149	6	155	...	...
3	1	4	6	10	16	10	10	20	2	...
12	...	12	160	3	163	158	5	163	5	...
18	1	19	236	4	240	302	1	303	44	...
8	...	8	128	6	134	157	4	161	20	...
39	2	41	273	14	287	153	17	170	...	...
23	3	26	406	51	457	353	23	376	...	...
13	1	14	256	27	283	119	2	121	...	...
97	2	99	998	45	1,043	296	7	303	7	...
14	1	15	195	13	208	76	7	83	...	...
25	1	26	224	18	242	95	8	103	...	...
504	29	533	6,929	423	7,352	4,823	254	5,077	325	23

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding

during the

1	2	10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Dlehi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
3	Karnal	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
4	Hissar	1	...	...	...	4	2	6
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
7	Umballa	...	...	1	...	34	2	36
8	Rupar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
10	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
12	Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
13	Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
14	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	48	5	53
15	Gurdaspur	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
16	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
17	Lahore Central	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
18	Do. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
20	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
21	Rawalpindi	...	...	1	...	7	...	7
22	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
23	Gujrat	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
24	Shahpur	...	...	2	...	12	2	14
25	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
26	Jhang	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
27	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
28	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
29	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
30	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
32	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	97	1	98
33	Hazara	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
34	Kohat	...	...	...	...	37	1	38
	Total ...	1	...	4	...	467	29	496

Prisoners under trial in the Jails of the Punjab Year 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

13							14			
Cost.							Hospital.			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			A.	B.	C.	D.
Rations.	Guard Establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.				
...	Included in Statement No. 27.				...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	20·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	13·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	6	4	0·75

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Money due.						
Courts.	On written promise for sum certain. Registered.	On written promise for sum certain. Unregistered.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
Small Cause Courts ...	542	6,419	4,825	4,990	237	2,908	1,190
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	656	3,757	2,428	2,560	35	105	21
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... (*Munsiffs.*)	6,150	42,464	20,544	25,172	254	1,142	31
Ditto Ditto ... (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.*)	1,301	11,267	9,634	9,321	150	206	82
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*)	3,024	10,815	5,829	6,657	163	405	244
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Judicial Assistants.*)	342	1,040	345	431	15	40	40
Ditto Ditto ... ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	27	29	17	22	2	...	2
Superior Court or General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	14	...	1
Total ...	12,042	75,791	43,622	49,153	870	4,806	1,611

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1876.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		SUITS FOR DAMAGES.							
Suits for rent other than of land.	Recovery of personal property, or the value thereof.	For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contract.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.
967	595	...	55	...	31	...	...	...	...
44	823	1	43	15	22	5	...	2	6
972	5,203	26	369	146	42	81	18	6	155
396	2,868	31	461	67	180	59	15	5	35
449	1,911	67	246	219	130	92	36	47	188
16	52	3	20	35	13	1	3	...	27
1	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,845	11,454	128	1,195	482	421	239	72	62	415

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	19	20	21	22	23
Courts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce.		
			Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	2	2	112	14	15
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsiffs.*) ...	2	17	336	26	43
Ditto Ditto (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	1	3	159	14	24
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*) ...	4	21	722	1,334	208
Chief Courts of Districts (*Judicial Assistants.*) ...	...	1	72	156	12
Ditto Ditto (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	...	...	2	17	3
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	44	1,403	1,561	305

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Continued.*)

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to establish or declare personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE.						Suits to establish or contest acts of Hindu widows.
				Under Muhammadan Law.		*Under Hindu Law.*		*Under any other Law.*		
				Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	...	3	14	11	3	46	22	...
1	3	15	1	67	57	96	132	245	169	6
9	2	101	8	225	37	121	30	624	206	...
30	15	210	10	235	46	246	60	972	275	13
5	1	6	...	10	13	2	13	50	2	...
...	5	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	26	341	19	540	168	479	238	1,037	674	19

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	35	36	37	38	39	40
Courts.	Suits relating to the Revenue.	Suits relating to Mortgage of Immovable Property.		Claim to right of pre-emption.		Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holder of land (other than rent suits).
		Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	383	110	39	9	9	46
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... (*Munsiffs.*)	1,439	195	154	49	17	75
Ditto ditto ... (*Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.*)	3,084	652	251	256	53	557
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*)	1,670	906	432	368	162	99
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Judicial Assistants.*)	77	75	47	17	15	6
Ditto ditto ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	...	4	3	1	...	1
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,653	1,942	926	700	256	784

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Continued.*)

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				RENT SUITS, NOT BEING SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.					
Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the foregoing.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against Agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	14	12	144	43	9	5	1	3	5
43	20	13	801	587	199	13	...	...	20
185	69	120	3,058	2,033	838	42	4	44	263
247	233	61	2,828	475	156	5	1	...	70
41	26	1	146	13	16	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
575	363	208	6,983	3,151	1,218	65	6	47	359

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	51	52	53	54
	Suits under the			
Courts.	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlord for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	7	3	15	5
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsiffs.*)	28	26	8	36
Ditto ditto (*Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	276	24	30	64
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*)	192	148	46	128
Chief Courts of Districts (*Judicial Assistants.*) ...	7	...	6	20
Ditto ditto (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	1	...	1	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...
Total ...	511	201	106	253

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.							
Suits under Section 14 for for abatement of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1).	Suits under Section 10 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	31	...	1
1	...	...	5	...	88	20	32
27	1	1	49	25	89	275	93
8	...	...	37	17	132	170	61
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	1	1	93	50	340	465	187

No. 34.—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of

1	2		3		4	
	Number of Suits disposed					
Value of Suits.	Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)		Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals. (*Munsiffs.*)	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	4,852	165	1,487	539	13,902
Ditto ... 20	...	9,404	279	4,693	935	41,150
Ditto ... 100	...	6,920	208	4,239	952	41,121
Ditto ... 500	...	1,583	64	543	222	8,820
Ditto ... 1,000	...	...	2	9	...	...
Ditto ... 5,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ditto ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed ...	...	...	2	18	2	62
Total ...	...	22,759	720	10,990	2,650	1,05,055

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.

5		6		7		8		9	10	
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.										
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals. (*Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.*)		District Courts (other than Chief Courts of Districts.) (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Judicial Assistants.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.	Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.
2,710	7,341	1,380	2,906	74	264	4	6	...	15,872	1,14,717
3,567	16,802	2,288	9,124	126	447	3	17	...	89,948	10,40,242
2,590	14,312	2,717	14,411	128	930	5	13	1	3,08,847	36,10,337
473	2,122	994	6,128	82	750	9	23	5	3,72,935	37,09,741
...	...	125	983	8	140	4	26	5	91,273	7,97,846
...	...	39	382	7	86	3	22	2	86,325	8,95,891
...	...	...	24	...	15	3	...	2	21,795	2,60,678
...	...	...	1	...	12	1	5	...	18,290	5,68,078
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,00,050	...
177	110	422	1,719	22	200	1	25	...	...	...
9,517	40,687	7,965	35,678	448	2,844	33	137	15	12,05,335	1,10,87,530

No. 35.—Statement showing the General Result of the in the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class of Courts.	Number of Cases on the File.				Disposed of without Decree.			
	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1876.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	714	22,536	488	23,738	1	3,119	240	2.404
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	398	11,706	501	12,605	1	2,325	86	912
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... (*Munsiffs.*)	4,814	108,374	3,172	116,360	13	18,678	1,190	13,692
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... (*Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.*)	2,350	49,993	1,740	54,083	8	8,803	853	6,428
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*)	3,450	43,593	2,049	49,092	12	7,909	704	3,668
Chief Court of Districts ... (*Judicial Assistants.*)	171	3,402	132	3,705	1	465	72	215
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	13	176	2	191	2	26	3	12
Supreme Court of General Jurisdiction ... (*Chief Court.*)	1	16	...	17	...	1	1	...
Total ...	11,011	2,39,796	*8,084	2,59,791	38	41,326	3,149	27,331

* Cases re-admitted under Section 119, Act VIII.

Cases referred to arbitration (Column 16) have

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
THE YEAR 1876.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
2,928	3,997	2,958	87	5,764	1,744	195	23,242	496	3	...	848	12	10
1,304	2,843	922	35	2,926	847	246	12,201	404	14	4	58	24	20
12,621	21,623	7,749	572	26,553	8,240	1,401	1,10,931	6,429	70	2	2,051	21	16
4,459	9,452	3,098	256	13,360	5,091	1,056	51,808	2,275	38	74	749	25	17
2,909	6,206	3,284	374	13,432	6,971	1,081	45,469	3,623	431	116	1,484	33	23
166	632	182	36	1,155	487	138	3,411	294	29	18	108	44	24
4	22	15	...	62	28	3	174	17	19	9	33	46	30
...	1	...	...	11	1	...	15	2	...	...	...	89	85
24,391	44,776	18,208	1,360	63,263	23,409	4,120	2,47,251	12,540	604	223	4,831	30	28

...of 1869 have been included in column 4.
...been included in columns 14, 15 and 17.

No. 36.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	For disposal.						Heard ex parte.			
							Confirmed.			
Class of Courts.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Sections 5 or 6, Act XXIII of 1871	Decided ex parte without appearance of Respondent.	Rejected under Sec. 7, Act IX. of 1873.	Modified.	Reversed.
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant Commissioners.*)	...	18	...	1[illegible]	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts, other than Deputy Commissioners. (*Judicial Assistants.*)	336	5,[illegible]7	128	6,351	...	379	260	1,115	15	21
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	161	2,613	23	2,797	...	167	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	14
Total ...	497	8,518	151	9,166	...	547	302	1,692	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superior Appellate Courts (*Commissioners.*) ...	695	3,310	22	4,027	1	165	93	421	3	9
Superior Appellate Courts (*Additional Commissioners.*) ...	706	2,167	9	2,882	2	161	117	222	7	5
Total ...	1,401	5,477	31	6,909	3	326	210	643	10	14
Chief Court of the Province ... Regular ...	160	686	3	849	3	46	...	141	—	—
Chief Court of the Province ... Special ...	205	1,294	—	1,499	4	106	—	624	—	—
Total ...	365	[illegible]	3	2,318	7	152	—	765	—	—
Grand Total ...	2,263	15,975	185	18,423	10	1,025	512	3,100	37	49

Appellate Courts of the Punjab during the Year 1876.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Contested.											
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
16	2	...	...	17	1	...	...	11	...	...	
2,068	422	803	656	5,750	540	120	51	28	7	...	
1,066	182	366	173	2,599	250	61	8	33	3	...	
3,16[illegible]	616	1,169	829	6,375	791	181	59	28	10	...	
1,451	160	600	270	3,173	400	138	76	63	3	2	Three hundred and sixty-four appeals made over to the Additional Commissioner.
1,320	238	445	178	2,695	551	92	110	98	8	2	
2,771	398	1,045	448	5,86[illegible]	1,041	230	186	79	11	4	
261	20	161	45	687	182	115	17	77	3	...	
306	24	66	162	1,202	207	122	4	54	2	...	
567	44	217	207	1,959	389	237	21	62	5	...	
6,496	1,068	2,431	1,484	16,202	2,221	648	266	56	26	4	

No. 37.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Application to execute Decrees.					
Class of Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	715	17,857	1,579	20,151	4,176	6,475
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	668	5,039	120	5,827	2,084	1,344
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.. (*Munsiffs.*)	3,633	42,261	1,910	*47,804	15,215	12,181
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals... (*Tahsíldars and Naib Tahsíldárs.*)	4,253	32,050	1,484	†37,787	14,242	9,360
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*)	4,866	32,762	1,817	‡39,445	11,613	8,522
Chief Courts of Districts other than Deputy Commissioners. (*Judicial Assistants.*)	133	1,893	136	2,162	729	422
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	15	172	11	§198	55	39
Total ...	14,283	132,034	7,057	153,374	48,114	38,343

* 55 Cases were received

† 55 Cases were transferred

‡ 132 Cases were transferred

§ 132 Cases were receivd

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					Nature and number of coercive processes issued.					
						Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Arrest of persons.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859.
7,577	1,389	19,617	534	35	2,915	7,821	1,210	5	21	87
1,693	...	5,121	706	37	91	2,873	711	466	125	...
14,668	75	42,139	5,720	35	1,305	28,895	6,233	2,325	503	33
11,127	107	34,836	2,896	280	1,243	18,324	3,524	1,265	262	109
13,977	349	34,461	4,852	444	1,302	17,873	4,670	3,142	714	257
754	2	1,907	255	18	122	833	149	98	28	9
82	6	182	148	2	7	52	12	11	8	...
49,878	1,928	138,253	15,111	851	6,985	76,671	16,509	7,312	1,661	495

from Tahsil Courts.
to Munsiffs' Courts.
to Deputy Commissioners' Courts.
from Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations affecting			
		Com			
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	4	65	807	1,024	33
Gurgaon ...	7	8	179	565	5
Karnál ...	6	16	275	453	12
Hissar ...	6	11	167	202	5
Rohtak ...	5	20	166	392	2
Sirsa ...	4	11	68	99	1
Umballa ...	13	38	571	1,132	9
Ludhiana ...	6	28	328	927	1
Simla ...	4	4	80	141	3
Jullundur ...	9	47	439	1,044	10
Hoshiarpur ...	12	52	424	1,940	5
Kángra ...	17	27	316	471	14
Amritsar ...	6	76	770	1,211	29
Gurdáspur ...	8	25	252	1,232	13
Siálkot ...	8	43	312	1,373	22
Lahore ...	6	33	795	1,154	6
Gujránwála ...	5	22	270	292	...
Ferozepore ...	9	20	255	614	7
Ráwalpindi ...	9	26	563	583	42
Jhelum ...	5	33	192	217	...
Gujrát ...	4	89	183	490	...
Shahpur ...	4	17	119	363	1
Mooltan ...	7	4	440	548	77
Jhang ...	4	10	128	327	23
Montgomery ...	5	3	49	122	26
Muzaffargarh ...	4	19	291	444	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	2	201	252	14
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	5	21	497	643	33
Bannu ...	5	12	186	279	19
Pesháwar ...	8	16	478	557	18
Hazára ...	4	1	33	94	...
Kohát ...	3	...	24	26	2
Total ...	208	799	9,858	19,211	432

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
PULSORY.						OPTIONAL.			
Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory Registration.	Ordinary Fess paid for the same.			Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.
			Rs.	A.	P.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	56	2,011	5,761	4	0	258	394	2	131
15	32	804	1,967	4	0	112	357	3	50
1	41	798	1,905	12	0	129	226	2	18
6	28	419	1,006	0	0	75	198	...	...
4	16	600	1,373	4	0	97	226	...	41
21	23	223	532	4	0	47	44	...	...
3	66	1,819	4,409	8	0	381	684	...	3
...	3	1,287	3,041	0	0	149	278	...	...
...	5	233	1,161	4	0	32	20	...	...
1	8	1,549	3,751	0	0	285	554	2	1
4	53	2,478	5,759	4	0	334	1,022	1	6
6	1	835	1,946	12	0	219	355	1	5
...	27	2,113	5,157	4	0	481	1,084	2	3
2	15	1,539	3,554	12	0	192	741	2	2
1	32	1,783	4,128	12	0	182	561	...	...
1	11	2,000	4,969	12	0	249	411	10	18
...	10	594	1,310	12	0	127	184	...	...
11	7	914	2,150	8	0	135	372	1	1
1	3	1,218	2,950	12	0	510	220	...	...
...	...	442	1,053	0	0	139	94	1	...
...	3	765	1,658	4	0	279	489	...	...
...	2	502	1,157	12	0	85	134	...	...
6	4	1,079	3,178	0	0	69	87	4	6
...	4	492	1,232	0	0	54	108	8	...
...	...	200	563	4	0	35	36	7	...
...	1	755	1,818	0	0	140	124	6	...
...	2	471	1,221	0	0	68	35	8	...
...	...	1,194	2,938	8	0	305	283	...	1
...	46	512	1,135	8	0	197	281	3	4
...	22	1,091	2,672	8	0	208	151	1	4
1	...	129	298	4	0	24	24	...	...
...	...	52	120	0	0	5	1	...	...
110	521	30,931	75,892	0	0	5,602	9,778	64	294

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	15	16	17	18	19		
	Registrations affecting Immoveable						
	Optional.						
Name of office.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		
					Rs.	A.	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	1	...	...	786	610	4	0
Gurgaon ...	3	...	...	525	429	8	0
Karnal ...	3	...	...	378	316	14	0
Hissar ...	...	...	...	273	225	12	0
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	364	284	12	0
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	91	72	0	0
Umballa ...	2	10	...	1,080	900	10	0
Ludhiana ...	1	...	...	428	377	8	0
Simla ...	...	...	...	52	39	8	0
Jullundur ...	...	...	...	842	691	4	0
Hoshiarpur ...	...	...	...	1,363	1,100	2	0
Kangra ...	1	2	...	583	474	0	0
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	1,570	1,245	8	0
Gurdaspur ...	...	...	...	937	737	4	0
Sialkot ...	...	...	...	743	610	8	0
Lahore ...	4	...	...	692	596	10	0
Gujrânwâla ...	...	...	...	311	265	0	0
Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	509	418	10	0
Râwalpindi ...	...	...	...	730	587	8	0
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	234	197	4	0
Gujrat ...	...	...	...	768	595	8	0
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	219	180	0	0
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	166	151	12	0
Jhang ...	...	...	...	170	146	8	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	78	64	14	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	270	243	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	111	93	0	0
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	1	...	590	495	12	0
Bannu ...	...	...	...	485	376	8	0
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	364	326	12	0
Hazára ...	...	1	...	49	40	0	0
Kohat ...	...	...	...	6	6	8	0
Total ...	15	14	...	15,767	12,900	8	0

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.—(*Continued.*)

20	21	22	23	24	25			26	27
PROPERTY, BOOK I.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.								
Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (Clause 5, Section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registration in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
Rs.					Rs.	A.	P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,57,328	72	529	271	872	1,058	0	0	...	19
3,61,910	42	839	198	1,079	1,103	0	0	...	1
3,12,517	109	399	212	720	830	0	0	...	...
1,85,091	12	246	43	301	279	4	0	...	...
2,06,180	37	488	111	636	663	12	0	...	2
1,39,133	3	115	57	175	241	4	0	...	...
9,35,773	97	983	245	1,325	1,411	4	0	...	2
4,52,651	17	218	73	308	385	12	0	...	...
9,30,813	5	23	59	87	166	8	0	1	1
6,54,283	64	588	146	798	989	0	0	...	9
8,81,398	98	611	245	954	1,208	4	0	...	2
4,00,041	6	128	80	214	318	12	0	...	...
8,97,834	26	373	248	647	726	8	0	...	16
5,74,604	22	421	85	528	623	4	0	...	8
5,75,501	95	272	206	573	658	0	0	...	1
10,25,113	33	401	217	651	856	8	0	...	27
2,06,866	8	177	124	309	363	12	0	...	2
3,76,809	18	467	127	612	586	4	0	...	5
5,51,208	24	185	91	300	420	4	0	...	1
1,58,716	5	70	94	169	248	8	0	...	1
2,18,621	9	532	142	683	770	4	0	...	1
1,75,054	4	40	126	170	308	4	0	...	...
6,85,357	8	256	163	427	626	4	0	1	6
2,04,448	2	48	82	132	214	8	0	...	...
1,69,255	5	237	71	313	400	8	0	1	4
3,08,586	35	207	3	215	325	4	0	...	1
2,01,619	3	66	125	194	347	4	0	...	...
5,20,566	2	96	201	299	387	12	0	1	2
1,68,920	...	140	64	204	251	4	0	...	1
4,96,667	20	173	96	289	428	0	0	...	6
61,816	...	26	11	37	63	0	0	...	...
19,862	...	8	4	12	12	0	0	...	1
1,46,54,540	881	9,362	4,020	14,263	17,267	0	0	4	119

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	28	29	30	31
Names of Offices.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	11
Karnál ...	1	...	...	11
Hissar ...	...	...	...	4
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	1
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	9
Umballa ...	...	1	...	45
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	19
Simla ...	...	2	...	...
Jullundur ...	...	...	...	20
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	17
Kángra ...	...	...	...	21
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	13
Gurdáspur ...	...	3	...	1
Sialkot ...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	...	1	...	1
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	1
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	7
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	1
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	3
Jhang ...	...	...	...	6
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	3
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	2
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	...	2	...	...
Peshávar ...	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	...	10	...	
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	19	...	197

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.—(*Concluded.*)

32	33	34			35			36		
Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 28.			Total extraordinary Fees and Fines.			Total Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,203	13	1
60	197	7,500	8	0	2,956	8	0	4,398	4	0
8	84	3,503	12	0	1,069	12	0	2,524	13	7
12	107	3,056	10	0	1,250	10	0	2,417	12	11
14	37	1,511	0	0	602	4	0	1,993	0	11
8	70	2,329	12	0	791	4	0	1,968	15	1
5	34	845	8	0	252	12	0	1,227	9	11
18	192	6,729	6	0	2,486	2	0	4,185	14	9
3	278	3,804	4	0	1,193	0	0	2,479	11	10
31	10	1,371	4	0	379	5	6	1,173	14	0
10	177	5,467	4	0	1,823	8	6	3,913	7	10
9	164	8,075	10	0	2,414	12	0	5,209	7	1
6	36	2,739	8	0	1,174	6	6	2,785	1	6
13	94	7,193	4	0	2,327	2	6	4,361	4	11
5	66	4,947	4	0	1,564	4	0	3,057	5	10
6	48	5,401	4	0	1,575	0	6	2,939	5	10
27	81	6,530	14	0	1,968	8	0	4,593	13	7
2	44	1,947	8	0	689	12	0	2,178	8	9
6	127	3,175	6	0	1,137	2	0	2,642	14	2
16	105	3,962	8	0	1,334	11	6	3,454	6	0
...	35	1,502	12	0	443	6	6	1,755	7	4
2	54	3,028	0	0	1,046	11	6	2,177	14	4
7	40	1,646	0	0	658	0	0	1,710	5	2
19	62	3,990	0	0	1,132	6	6	2,871	11	1
1	54	1,593	0	0	467	13	6	1,439	7	2
7	28	1,044	10	0	278	6	0	1,412	12	8
1	17	2,388	4	0	687	13	2	1,834	4	8
6	34	1,661	4	0	540	15	0	1,871	10	0
3	30	3,830	0	0	1,170	12	0	2,610	11	11
3	21	1,767	4	0	591	12	0	2,080	4	1
21	67	3,451	4	0	1,201	15	6	3,271	10	3
1	1	401	4	0	168	4	0	954	12	2
8	3	151	8	0	50	8	0	804	0	0
338	2,397	1,06,537	8	0	35,438	8	8	1,00,504	9	5

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the Year 1876-77.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1876-77.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I.	1,60,562	26,460	2,96,070	2,96,171	26,359
	Najafgarh ...	III.	4,309	1,939	2,116	2,524	1,531
	Ballabgarh ...	III.	6,671	323	3,382	3,626	79
	Faridabad ...	III.	7,583	421	2,915	3,126	210
	Sonepat ...	III.	13,637	3,189	9,211	9,650	2,750
Gurgaon.	Riwári ...	III.	25,237	12,288	28,885	27,639	13,534
	Firozpur ...	III.	10,580	912	8,017	7,048	1,881
	Palwal ...	III.	13,542	1,764	7,567	8,203	1,128
	Farakhnagar ...	III.	10,611	1,332	6,304	7,133	503
Karnal.	Karnal ...	II.	23,984	3,552	16,502	15,736	4,318
	Panipat ...	III.	24,483	1,769	10,810	9,874	2,705
	Kaithal ...	III.	15,809	2,065	8,155	7,265	2,955
	Pundri ...	III.	5,430	192	1,124	1,202	114
	Kunjpura ...	III.	5,048	733	1,636	1,336	1,033
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II.	14,199	1,905	10,948	10,978	1,875
	Hansi ...	III.	12,251	946	5,572	4,616	1,902
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	33,149	23,481	41,676	31,973	33,184
	Fatahabad ...	III.	3,079	109	1,305	918	496
	Rattia ...	III.	3,122	453	425	639	239
	Tohana ...	III.	3,464	854	619	560	913

Rohtak.	Rohtak ...	III.
	Beri ...	III.
	Jhajjar ...	III.
	Bahadurgarh ...	III.
	Kharkhauda ...	III.
	Gohána ...	III.
Sirsa.	Sirsa ...	II.
	Fazilka ...	III.
	Ellenabad ...	III.
	Ránia ...	III.
	Rori ...	III.
Umballa.	Umballa ...	II.
	Jagadhri ...	III.
	Sadhaura ...	III.
	Rupar ...	III.
	Buriya ...	III.
	Thanesar ...	III.
	Shahabad ...	III.
	Kharar ...	III.
	Pihewa ...	III.
	Radaur ...	III.
	Ladwa ...	III.
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána ...	II.
	Jagraon ...	III.
	Raekot ...	III.
	Máchiwára ...	III.
	Khanna ...	III.
	Bhilolpur ...	III.
Simla.	Simla ...	I.

15,025	459	7,385	6,050	894
9,202	...	8,929	4,922	4.007
12,465	488	6,882	5,451	1,919
7,127	265	3,479	2,554	1,190
4,184	363	2,140	1,752	751
7,302	379	4,355	2,786	1,948
12,796	1,343	17,544	17,957	939
4,355	4,807	16,711	12,840	8,678
3,293	1,766	2,339	2,673	1,432
4,918	1,062	1,300	1,685	677
2,738	229	679	461	447
26,274	3,246	16,350	16,566	3,030
12,540	3,700	12,858	9,900	6,658
11,179	1,347	3,268	2,827	1,788
10,294	4,456	7,101	7,144	4,413
8,221	633	3,000	2,544	1,089
7,114	412	3,402	3,485	329
11,653	464	3,043	2,638	869
4,848	629	2,752	2,249	1,132
3,562	263	1,600	1,835	28
4,097	231	1,230	1,168	293
4,121	1,210	2,600	1,982	1,828
39,983	9,937	37,651	29,172	18,416
6,893	4,717	7,268	7,815	4,170
8,262	168	1,632	1,783	17
6,224	2,237	2,696	3,392	1,541
3,660	618	1,834	1,664	788
3,059	755	1,468	1,508	715
25,025	10,917	52,760	61,167	2,510

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1876-77.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1876-77.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II.	50,924	12,836	28.355	35,191	6,000
	Kartarpur ...	III.	11,053	931	4,176	3,992	1,115
	Alawalpur ...	III.	4,836	496	1,214	1,091	619
	Adampur ...	III.	4,153	318	1,346	1,350	314
	Banga ...	III.	4,817	177	1,746	1,741	182
	Nawashahr ...	III.	5,351	314	1,507	1,513	308
	Rahon ...	III.	12,914	1,072	5,809	5;323	1,558
	Phillour ...	III.	6,251	615	2,685	3,072	228
	Nurmahal ...	III.	9,025	2,394	3,391	5,037	748
	Mahatpur ...	III.	6,858	164	767	923	8
	Nakodar ...	III.	9,780	2,700	3,399	3,545	2,554
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiarpur ...	II.	21,307	1,0438	28,555	24,807	14,186
	Urmar Tanda ...	III.	13,970	729	4,134	4,483	380
	Mukerian-Tikkowál ...	III.	5,116	639	1,642	1,881	400
	Dasuya-Kaithan ...	III.	8,677	64	1,875	1,914	25
	Anandpur ...	III.	6,405	217	1,549	1,720	46
	Hariana ...	III.	7,802	1,369	3,621	2,698	2,292
	Garhdiwála ...	III.	3,874	1,336	2,708	2,382	1,662
	Una ...	III.	4,908	325	1,118	1,290	153
	Miani ...	III.	7,942	339	1,145	1,380	104
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I.	2,024	1,636	3,486	2,708	2,414
	Nurpur ...	III.	7,151	389	4,314	4,241	462
	Jawalamukhi ...	III.	2,847	170	1,496	1,258	408
	Haripur ...	III.	3,839	259	2,103	1,969	398
	Tira Sujánpur ...	III.	3,393	524	1,210	797	937
	Kángra ...	III.	6,344	988	4,197	4,253	932

AMRITSAR.	Amritsar ...	I.
	Jandiala ...	III.
	Majítha ...	III.
	Ramdas ...	III.
	Tarn Taran ...	III.
	Vairowál ...	III.
GURDASPUR.	Gurdaspur ...	III.
	Dinanagar ...	III.
	Kalánaur ...	III.
	Bahrampur ...	III.
	Kot Naina ...	III.
	Pathankot ...	III.
	Narot ...	III.
	Sujanpur ...	III.
	Batala ...	III.
	Dera Nának ...	III.
	Srigovindpur ...	III.
	Fatahgarh ...	III.
	Shahpur ...	III.
	Sukhuchak ...	III.
	Darman ...	III.
	Dalhousie ...	I.
SIALKOT.	Sialkot ...	II.
	Jamki ...	III.
	Daska ...	III.
	Zafarwál ...	III.
	Sankhatra ...	III.
	Chawinda ...	III.
	Kila Sobha Singh ...	III.
	Pasrur ...	III.
	Narowal ...	III.
	Mitranwáli ...	III.

1,42,881	45,436	3,49,653	3,06,309	88,780
7.037	3,841	4,639	5,700	2,280
6,004	752	1,052	968	836
5,257	441	1,568	1,293	716
3,133	1,008	4,606	5,228	381
5,958	882	1,927	1,815	994
4,137	190	4,181	4,247	124
6,626	1	6,586	5,427	1,160
6,080	9	2,613	2,411	211
3,477	210	1,316	1,328	198
1,726	9	945	823	131
4,507	132	2,328	2,271	189
3,944	398	1,596	1,850	144
6,556	605	2,313	2,348	570
26,897	302	17,175	16,867	610
7,199	31	3,573	3,106	498
5,531	23	2,824	2,674	178
4,488	420	1,681	1,990	111
1,312	145	1,100	741	504
3,242	255	1,004	1,246	13
1,604	157	724	718	163
2,000	346	7,164	7,323	187
33,035	3,184	24,731	26,102	1,813
4,355	593	2,314	2,595	312
5,401	33	964	1,047	50
4,975	114	2,916	2,934	96
5,243	179	750	584	345
2,391	35	524	439	120
5,157	332	2,068	2,305	95
8,285	319	2,481	2,539	261
5,300	704	1,750	1,255	1,199
3,097	515	935	774	676

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1876-77.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1876-77.
Lahore.	Lahore ...	I.	1,28,738	35,284	1,73,695	1,79,927	29,052
	Kasur ...	III.	16,795	572	17,363	15,558	2,377
	Khem Karn ...	III.	5,847	4,333	3,665	6,286	1,712
	Chunián ...	III.	6,469	944	5,817	6,055	706
	Sharakpur ...	III.	4,524	113	2,450	2,277	286
	Patti ...	III.	6,738	2,350	8,901	4,615	1,936
	Khudián ...	III.	3,302	103	1,628	1,043	688
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II.	18,627	14,526	33,189	38,086	9,629
	Muktsar ...	III.	2,983	692	1,141	506	1,327
	Zíra ...	III.	3,471	305	1,901	892	1,314
	Dharmkot ...	III.	5,471	286	2,700	1,227	1,759
	Makha ...	III.	1,715	493	1,255	282	1,466
	Fattehgarh ...	III.	1,654	380	550	238	692
	Kot Isa Khan ...	III.	1,520	228	500	294	434
Gujranwala.	Jalalpur ...	III.	2,583	414	1,135	576	973
	Sohdra ...	III.	4,742	598	842	582	858
	Gujránwála ...	II.	20,215	1,529	18,225	17,401	2,353
	Wazirabad ...	III.	18,368	6,162	11,348	11,257	6,253
	Ramnagar ...	III.	7,598	700	2,700	1,900	1,500
	Akalgarh ...	III.	5,038	579	2,040	1,186	1,433
	Eminabad ...	III.	6,711	351	1,541	1,073	819
	Pindi Bhatián ...	III.	4,281	738	1,200	860	1,078
	Hafizabad ...	III.	2,299	146	783	655	274
	Kila Didar Singh ...	III.	2,404	452	840	744	548

RAWALPINDI.	Rawalpindi	...	II.
	Murree	...	I.
	Attock	...	III.
	Hazro	...	III.
	Pindigheb	...	III.
	Makhad	...	III.
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	...	II.
	Jalálpur	...	III.
	Kunjah	...	III.
	Dinga	...	III.
JHELUM.	Jhelum	...	II.
	Pind Dadan Khan	...	III.
	Chakwal	...	III.
	Talagang	...	III.
	Domeli	...	III.
SHAHPUR.	Miáni	...	III.
	Sahiwal	...	III.
	Khushab	...	III.
	Bhera	...	III.
	Shahpur (city)	...	III.
	Girot	...	III.
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	...	I.
	Shujabad	...	III.
	Kahror	...	III.
	Talamba	...	III.
	Jalálpur	...	III.
	Dunyapur	...	III.
JHANG.	Jhang-Maghiana	...	II.
	Chiniot	...	III.
	Shorkot	...	III.
	Ahmadpur	...	III.

20,768	18,859	51,921	65,379	5,401
10,460	3,873	17,221	21,136	42
3,213	466	3,438	3,158	746
7,950	193	8,353	7,256	1,290
8,223	8	2,040	1,932	116
4,252	2,120	2,795	3,805	1,110
17,391	2,337	8,188	8,750	1,775
14,022	1,676	5,295	5,437	1,534
5,354	1,009	1,212	1,440	781
5,077	886	1,381	1,553	714
7,956	3,651	14,122	10,256	7,517
15,414	14,191	21,150	30,853	4,488
5,695	1,453	3,083	3,465	1,071
5,658	323	2,268	2,161	430
2,722	64	507	464	107
6,857	130	3,698	3,726	102
8,900	1,839	6,230	7,345	724
8,509	6,677	9,530	8,951	7,256
14,514	1,180	8,610	9,073	717
4,743	193	1,860	2,013	40
2,799	2,418	1,641	3,187	872
50,783	18,020	76,965	68,062	26,923
6,268	6,967	6,791	7,351	6,407
4,661	889	3,286	3,317	358
1,947	269	1,599	1,184	146
3,489	7,551	2,887	1,921	8,517
2,054	4,278	853	3,167	1,964
22,342	8,625	23,590	27,126	5,089
11,817	4,152	5,539	8,383	1,308
2,478	260	1,513	1,136	637
2,146	88	880	896	72

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1876-77.—(*Concluded.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1876-77.
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II.	2,558	139	1,446	1,026	281
	Kamalia ...	III.	5,931	345	1,827	2,158	14
	Pákpattan ...	III.	5,715	4,188	2,478	3,484	3,182
	Sayadwala ...	III.	3,427	83	998	844	237
	Dipálpur ...	III.	3,415	370	1,237	1,496	111
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II.	2,596	652	3,869	3,599	922
	Khangarh ...	III.	2,778	1,862	3,888	4,138	1,612
	Shahr Sultán ...	III.	1,947	286	800	772	314
	Jatoi ...	III.	1,914	291	932	852	371
	Alipur ...	III.	2,525	1,725	3,002	3,246	1,481
	Khairpur ...	III.	2,589	2,041	2,761	3,826	976
	Sítpur ...	III.	1,798	398	1,469	1,047	820
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II.	19,954	15,621	31,456	31,312	15,765
	Kulachi ...	III.	7,856	2,205	5,127	5,116	2,216
	Bhakkar ...	III.	4,799	185	2,251	2,046	390
	Leiah ...	III.	5,689	875	3,484	2,627	1,732
	Karor ...	III.	2,766	2,174	1,220	1,317	2,077
	Kot Sultán ...	III.	1,393	636	250	374	512
	Mánkera ...	III.	1,259	930	399	587	742
	Tank ...	III.	3,186	2,432	2,547	2,488	2,491
	Paharpur ...	III.	3,114	...	762	...	762
D. G. Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	II.	19,002	2,086	22,139	21,539	2,686
	Jampur ...	III.	4,209	2,261	4,011	3,940	2,332
	Rajanpur ...	III.	3,556	315	3,002	2,850	467
	Mithankot ...	III.	3,347	1,265	1,801	2,734	332
	Dajal-Nowshera ...	III.	6,335	7,197	3,250	6,170	4,283

Bannu	Edwardes-abad	...	II.
	Lakki	...	III.
	Isa Khel	...	III.
	Kalabagh	...	III.
Peshá-war.	Pesháwar	...	II.
	Shankargarh	...	III.
Hazara.	Haripur	...	III.
	Abbott-abad	...	III.
	Baffa	...	III.
	Nawashahr	...	III.
Kohat.	Kohát	...	III.
	Grand Total of the Province ...		Under Class I. ..
			Under Class II. ..
			Under Class III. ..
			Total ...

	3,900	791	14,697	15,464	24
	4,368	750	1,661	1,327	1,084
	6,608	1,032	2,578	1,851	1,759
	6,070	5,445	4,622	3,750	6,317
	58,430	1,454	1,46,918	1,43,512	4,860
	1,017	2,022	2,089	3,056	1,055
	4,477	778	6,358	7,088	48
	1,194	358	2,274	2,343	289
	4,494	416	1,355	1,549	222
	2,168	543	1,931	1,745	729
	11,004	721	11,679	8,872	3,528
8 20 171 199	2,043,043	4,90,102	21,71,473	21,24,451	5,37,124

No. 40.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1877.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the Year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last Year.	Recruited this Year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of Year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp-followers and Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							Rs.
Artillery ...	606	191	...	7	7	11	54	725	5	16	13	10	77	625	266	5,768	821	157	102	78	2,25,010
Cavalry ...	2,827	221	...	36	36	67	124	2,821	6	...	48	78	315	2,380	829	8,005	1,561	472	338	94	14,61,113
Infantry ...	8,967	900	...	143	143	231	501	8,992	12	...	94	190	959	7,749	1,543	7,640	754	166	94	72	19,55,946
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
Total ...	12,402	1,312	...	186	186	309	679	12,540	23	16	157	278	1,351	10,754	2,138	7,138	1,042	265	178	81	36,79,292

No. 41.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1877.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the Year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the Year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	4	1	25	118	...	...	...	69	276	19	4	296	16
Cavalry ...	6	6	20	44	216	11	49	...	69	249	62	7	149	50
Infantry ...	12	6	14	73	537	7	18	...	70	264	38	7	163	74

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains. Joár (Great Millet).	Bájra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	Chína (Panicum Miliaceum.)
Delhi ...	27,900	159,900	34,550	32,830	205	13,900	61,290	23
Gurgaon ...	1,591	132,425	106,565	157,492	54	1,344	197,145	...
Karnál ...	53,113	113,110	142,540	31,058	136	6,215	29,856	20
Hissar ...	10,506	39,048	250,507	708,119	...	89	30,312	...
Rohtak ...	5,326	99,428	179,734	209,655	5	73	42,353	...
Sirsa ...	8,285	56,310	98,994	414,534	4	466	101,408	1
Umballa ...	117,941	296,322	111,794	16,116	656	100,736	35,787	10,507
Ludhiána ...	3,963	137,012	136,455	5,644	48	62,802	106,202	122
Simla ...	1,875	3,610	...	...	...	1,282	3.134	3,168
Jullundur ...	9,192	269,010	92,642	115	505	86,392	25,211	13,001
Hoshiarpur ...	28,835	349,863	46,760	7,393	376	105,651	21,602	7,203
Kangra ...	147,766	144,170	216	123	4,611	65,093	56,831	2,334
Amritsar ...	20,128	263,265	54,429	10	2,082	44,426	36,509	4,776
Gurdáspur ...	81,583	325,529	72,070	2,661	10,736	49,977	123,635	1,563
Sialkot ...	74,100	197,000	27,100	12,300	5,000	33,000	122,000	1,200
Lahore ...	22,415	368,000	55,985	1,842	4,602	34,150	57,181	3,880
Gujranwála ...	9,925	203,745	44.296	5,004	548	16,535	64,082	1,870
Ferozepore ...	6,543	241,180	263,793	44,382	2,083	42,428	195,298	5,885
Ráwalpindi ...	1,093	424,135	39,362	167,319	11,445	66,392	43,383	...
Jhelum ...	233	480,273	30,603	129,998	74	2,423	17,879	22
Gujrát ...	6,969	268,316	68,482	129,614	474	16,507	67,094	1,291
Shahpur ...	990	199,325	20,554	37,249	6	884	15,657	2,317
Mooltan ...	9,800	186,040	55,356	9,129	719	142	11,832	3,342
Jhang ...	127	161,169	25,450	626	49	2,317	6,083	5,377
Montgomery	7,870	263,494	28,920	172	3,115	2,512	21,802	3,113
Muzaffargarh	10,178	201,363	20,711	17,873	88	...	10,987	3,430
D. I. Khan ...	1,366	176,055	8,147	18,396	1	17	19,203	77
D. G. Khan ...	14,001	156,594	128,003	35,966	377	30	5,925	128
Bannu ...	125	262,728	10,787	84,843	...	37,069	26,282	...
Peshawar ...	10,325	232,975	63,146	2,855	4,639	80,542	238,161	173
Hazára ...	12,274	100,570	1,371	9,136	3,690	198,025	70,079	...
Kohát ...	2,361	97,533	2,213	47,342	2,106	12,920	10,014	...
Grand Total	708,699	6,609,497	2,221,535	2,369,796	58,434	1,084,339	1,874,217	74,842
Spring Crop ...	...	6,609,497	...	...	63	...	1,874,217	3,890
Autumn Crop	708,699	...	2,221,535	2,369,796	58,371	1,084,339	...	70,952

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1876-77.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer Arictinum).	Moth (Phaseolus Aconitifolius).	Mutter (Peas).	Másh (Phascolus Radiatus).	Múng (Phaseolus Mungo).	Musúr (Ervum Lens).	Arhar (Cajanus Flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
57,500	11,985	6,010	5,174	6,450	50	17,400	...	7,472	...
101,184	115,155	269	9,438	14,468	287	447	...	2,424	...
119,935	8,996	2	5.636	5,372	3,027	...	...	917	...
76,534	145,987	...	16,421	68,623	...	66,501	...	2,812	84
119,240	23,294	...	10,984	17,415	350	...	...	1,851	...
37,762	160,136	70	1,192	3,901	1,393	...	...	381	...
175,094	18,406	2,610	17,394	1,267	17,143	...	3,620	4,661	...
171,984	49,853	...	6,360	12,193	3,436	...	69	1,550	...
5	...	7	175	...	36	...	244	5	...
65,158	30,961	...	14,837	1,603	12,103	...	578	2,793	...
46,324	26,349	192	10,047	256	12,647	710	163	3,782	28
370,802	490	2,361	15,444	138	4,377	272	1,539	776	2,006
103,350	4,116	...	5,242	495	787	...	877	2,169	...
31,347	10,915	852	7,859	1,738	45,912	...	278	3,973	137
21,500	22,100	3,200	16,300	1,870	5,000	...	140	5,785	500
171,216	36,977	16	14,060	10,866	13,350	1	770	3,460	...
31,682	44,568	807	1,015	23,295	2,063	49	147	3,259	...
255,898	93,186	1,500	19,148	24,075	23,676	...	263	5,879	...
38,263	44,185	...	4,279	19,697	1,654	...	53	1,380	3
34,115	34,617	71	198	12,436	1,360	...	81	622	...
34,728	20,010	162	2,238	1,450	6,919	...	336	2,389	...
23,817	5,504	178	86	1,997	928	...	2,182	838	...
8,404	154	19,816	968	660	8,703	...	25	1,839	...
12,026	619	8,091	8,559	4,770	1,698	235	27	1,173	...
81,616	6,068	8.613	5,600	4,005	3,390	887	94	851	...
12,679	4,770	25,217	349	261	4,169	101	40	978	...
11,922	1,184	11,964	145	1,574	2,130	...	23	2,029	...
1,961	193	8,123	500	318	4,500	5	535	783	...
53,037	3,005	3,373	264	969	2,247	...	15	452	135
947	31,118	453	1,005	1,508	1,945	342	67	1,250	...
222	11,980	2,908	12,544	8,181	2,264	...	182	27	1,237
1,984	6,327	...	4	11,473	...	...	...	3,307	...
2,272,256	982,208	106,805	213,465	263,324	187,544	86,950	12,348	71,867	4,130
2,272,256	...	103,695	...	...	187,544	1,568	12,348	69,194	359
...	982,208	3,110	213,465	263,324	...	85,382	...	2,673	3,771

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices.—(*Concluded.*)				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum Orientale).	Táru Míra (Sinapis Eruca).
Delhi ...	150	...	5,900	604	...	5,535	925	3,800
Gurgaon ...	105	...	774	1,075	...	8,344	1,138	2,024
Karnal ...	13	...	565	3,331	17	11,460	1,366	175
Hissar ...	2,469	...	1,032	538	...	10,153	11,427	2
Rohtak ...	14	...	17	29	...	10,034	2,266	4
Sirsa ...	...	...	27	55	...	18,641	57,575	2,944
Umballa ...	121	67	844	759	2,131	14,949	2,737	7,412
Ludháina ...	13	...	61	1,848	586	8,951	342	1,293
Simla ...	3	24	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	85	...	1,068	1,447	218	8,772	1,731	671
Hoshiarpur ...	431	...	85	10	1,642	17,410	1,568	5,291
Kangra ...	117	194	204	867	3,253	7,586	6,868	735
Amritsar ...	49	...	611	...	612	34,364	138	882
Gurdaspur ...	11	...	703	174	5,432	11,374	4,861	3,256
Sialkot ...	405	...	5,005	4,440	7,005	7,150	7,551	2,160
Lahore ...	300	...	1,401	3,882	1	67,748	3,539	10,615
Gujranwála ...	48	...	244	...	348	12,898	2,687	2,019
Ferozepore ...	1,395	...	3,604	6,325	9	52,246	9,803	8,257
Rawalpindi ...	30	...	163	...	23	26,840	2,036	40,395
Jhelum ...	50	...	200	...	449	8,749	294	50,677
Gujrat ...	369	...	412	7,032	1,915	18,157	8,728	21,575
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	30	83	1,758	2,841
Mooltan ...	218	...	54	25	...	685	6,683	2,173
Jhang ...	207	...	5	10	...	114	2,897	463
Montgomery	104	...	110	341	2	22,910	6,002	72
Muzaffargarh	6	...	135	1,496	1	13,827	4,081	6,544
D. I. Khan ...	138	...	91	121	31	10,620	1,434	5,575
D. G. Khan ...	35	...	99	450	5	7,852	1,065	11,551
Bannu ...	2	...	77	...	...	39	135	3,830
Peshâwar ...	46	...	25	65	...	20,002	9,788	454
Hazara ...	...	1	1	140	...	18,926	937	1,142
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	4,792	494
Grand Total	6,934	286	23,518	35,074	23,710	456,481	167,233	199,265
Spring Crop	6,893	1	1,732	23,983	23,708	435,726	...	199,239
Autumn Crop	41	285	21,786	11,091	2	20,755	167,233	26

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1876-77.—*(Concluded.)*

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassamba (Safflower.)	Indigo.	Vegetable.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Total.
24,565	2,100	532	100	11,700	...	34,881	533,431
47,855	516	514	56	9,387	...	1,125	943,201
21,510	1,085	444	588	846	...	14,309	575,642
20,323	2,788	334	785	3,485	...	31	1,468,933
49,073	16,146	130	1,526	920	...	33,324	823,191
77	...	16	...	677	...	6	964,755
27,332	1,619	8,136	1,798	3,495	...	25,540	1,026,994
11,488	1,637	16	2,647	7,560	...	14,400	748,535
...	...	...	...	7	75	...	13,671
26,093	3,655	154	754	7,731	...	43,963	720,443
24,420	6,424	10,191	1,162	3,586	...	42,015	782,416
6,733	5,263	984	...	6,551	7,985	8,139	874,828
28,597	1,002	...	...	15,175	...	36,579	655,670
37,474	1,622	120	...	6,790	...	41,375	883,957
11,425	3,205	600	...	3,000	...	29,009	628,990
25,305	537	...	...	5,746	...	2,527	920,363
33,376	835	16	...	56,988	...	26,625	588,494
9,680	1,649	14	26	4,274	...	1,916	1,324,415
33,745	417	228	...	4,660	468	2,381	974,029
25,557	203	190	...	3,709	...	414	835,497
24,716	971	1,964	47	21,904	...	7,221	750,930
26,020	2	...	...	11,072	...	1,312	355,639
16,550	...	3	75,364	29,239	...	3,726	441,649
16,881	...	1	2	23,203	...	260	282,438
15,838	25	4	8	1,423	...	113	489,174
29,632	...	70	20,603	3,095	...	4,355	397,039
11,175	...	...	...	803	...	88	284,309
29,739	...	47	23,099	794	...	56	433,633
7,544	...	...	...	4,152	...	5,443	506,553
16,468	39	...	...	3,631	...	9,914	731,872
8,280	...	...	...	598	356	561	465,632
6,396	...	...	...	599	...	20	209,947
668,876	51,260	24,708	129,465	246,700	8,884	391,630	21,636,280
...	35	24,708	56	152,620	8,060	34,881	12,046,273
668,876	51,225	...	129,409	94,080	824	356,749	9,590,007

No. 43.—STATEMENT OF

DISTRICTS.		Cows, Bullocks, and Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.
Delhi	...	159,500	1,920	950
Gurgaon	...	252,929	1,362	2,137
Karnal	...	193,240	3,060	1,108
Hissar	...	147,140	807	950
Rohtak	...	225,719	1,430	1,420
Sirsa	...	65,562	341	487
Umballa	...	449,075	8,781	3,077
Ludhiana	...	267,331	1,339	1,182
Simla	...	550	20	50
Jullundur	...	376,170	3,639	1,449
Hoshiárpur	...	285,731	4,200	1,554
Kángra	...	344,948	1,815	2,651
Amritsar	...	214,705	3,860	3,456
Gurdáspur	...	195,777	3,080	3,018
Siálkot	...	469,677	9,138	4,499
Lahore	...	161,149	1,506	1,950
Gujránwála	...	155,670	600	1,254
Ferozepore	...	167,202	1,930	1,905
Rawalpindi	...	159,016	4,061	1,538
Jhelum	...	228,195	1,245	1,180
Gujrát	...	216,452	3,627	2,031
Shahpur	...	189,561	615	2,294
Mooltan	...	167,174	2,032	1,197
Jhang	...	258,337	1,623	517
Montgomery	...	241,760	1,375	4,125
Muzaffargarh	...	144,449	4,512	1,533
Dera Ismail Khan	...	150,689	3,051	465
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	121,792	5,586	461
Bannu	...	159,817	2,224	470
Peshawar	...	137,372	1,808	638
Hazára	...	189,952	3,108	1,721
Kohát	...	73,571	946	108
TOTAL	...	6,570,212	84,639	51,396

NOTE.—This return is prepared quinquennially

STOCK IN THE PUNJAB.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
4,350	53,088	600	5,350	24,850	37
16,477	74,998	866	7,402	57,485	10
11,456	65,242	750	6,239	39,865	40
6,860	88,107	13,561	2,437	41,108	3
9,170	51,720	2,128	8,561	40,522	...
3,180	50,072	9,900	300	28,090	31
12,002	128,834	621	12,733	92,027	59
8,280	59,198	1,810	11,393	63,859	75
40	1,100	...	...	350	...
12,647	58,124	735	15,893	83,158	234
9,425	118,420	607	7,583	109,667	62
700	365,356	103	32	75,687	44
12,716	53,242	1,024	2,455	84,486	240
6,865	105,481	96	3,367	74,253	59
8,812	49,376	154	1,181	108,669	49
11,129	95,049	1,745	5,206	68,777	42
8,549	57,550	4,177	340	51,909	121
5,787	63,890	2,993	4,648	51,177	220
24,216	176,211	7,626	37	92,465	107
7,365	82,915	7,195	65	59,990	281
7,414	72,005	1,727	812	62,061	2,040
10,784	182,653	15,448	1,514	46,449	88
9,465	311,589	15,050	124	54,742	114
4,680	259,833	19,918	2	35,894	61
4,995	272,159	11,748	82	40,275	61
6,075	105,144	6,946	45	49,906	81
8,666	384,898	14,672	21	44,329	208
7,914	96,279	12,289	13	34,477	87
81,444	52,828	7,498	4	36,363	79
7,068	84,245	1,115	98	35,418	119
4,361	144,215	353	12	37,129	10
5,226	85,971	2,106	10	20,340	7
2,88,118	3,849,842	165,567	97,909	1,746,687	4,669

The statistics given above were collected for the Report for 1873-74.

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.					
	Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	5	4
Gurgaon ...	12	0	0	1	9	6	12	0	0	3	11	0	8	0	0	1	8	0
Karnál ...	8	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Hissar ...	11	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	10	0	6	0
Rohtak ...	5	0	0	1	3	2	4	12	6	2	3	8	5	0	0	2	0	0
Sirsa ...	8	5	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	0	3	0
Umballa ...	9	0	0	4	8	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Ludhiana ...	10	10	8	7	0	0	15	8	0	9	0	0	8	10	8	5	1	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	17	12	0	8	0	0	9	4	0	4	8	0	15	2	0	10	4	0
Hoshiarpur ...	30	0	0	0	3	2	46	6	0	1	8	0	20	0	0	8	12	0
Kángra ...	10	12	0	5	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	1	13	0
Amritsar ...	8	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	2	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Sialkot ...	32	10	8	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	7	1	8	6
Lahore ...	6	8	0	1	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	3	1	14	3
Gujranwála ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	2	0	0
Ferozepore ...	20	4	0	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	8	2	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	24	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	0	1	5
Jhelum ...	17	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	7	0	0
Gujrát ...	4	13	4	1	3	8	3	5	4	1	8	0	3	10	8	0	13	1
Shahpur ...	12	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
Jhang ...	17	8	0	9	4	0	60	0	0	32	12	0	39	2	0	18	12	0
Montgomery ...	9	12	0	7	1	0	20	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	9	4	3	7
Muzaffargarh ...	13	3	3	4	0	0	8	2	3	4	13	9	21	5	10	10	11	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	2	0	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0	1	8	7
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	8	8	10	4	4	5	4	12	4	2	6	2	6	2	9	2	11	10
Bannu ...	12	0	0	4	0	0	30	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0
Peshawar ...	12	8	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	1	8	0
Hazara ...	14	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	1	0	0
Kohat ...	12	0	0	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	0	2	0	0
General Average ...	11	12	7	3	12	2	13	10	6	5	5	7	9	5	6	3	7	10

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1876-77.

LAND SUITED FOR																	
SUGAR.						OPIUM.						TOBACCO.					
Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
13	0	0	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	4	10	8
15	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	1	9	9
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	8	0	0
8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	0	0	8	0
19	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	1	0	0
50	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	0	9	0
12	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	5	8	0	9	0	0	4	0	0
16	0	0	9	10	3	...	..	..	...	...	..	10	0	0	7	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	..	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
26	4	0	16	4	0	18	4	0	10	4	0	25	0	0	14	0	0
53	8	0	1	0	0	33	5	4	1	8	0	59	8	0	4	0	0
4	2	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	5	4	0	4	15	0
9	0	0	4	0	0	17	0	0	6	0	0	9	6	0	5	0	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	6	0	0
42	10	8	1	3	10	...	...		...	...	...	50	0	0	4	0	0
16	4	3	6	11	6	9	0	0	3	10	6	7	5	0	2	9	3
12	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
25	0	0	21	0	0	3	8	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	1	10	8
59	0	0	3	0	0	40	0	0	2	8	0	50	0	0	2	0	0
27	0	0	14	0	0	33	0	0	17	0	0	18	8	0	9	0	0
6	10	8	1	1	0	3	5	4	0	13	1	5	2	8	0	15	1
14	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	17	0	0	4	0	0
27	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	16	0	0	9	0	0
32	8	0	25	0	0	58	4	0	39	14	0	40	8	0	24	0	0
18	12	0	13	12	0	13	8	0	8	13	0	12	11	5	9	0	0
50	3	10	20	1	7	11	4	0	8	0	0	16	8	1	6	9	8
...	...	...	...	...	..	15	0	0	11	0	0	4	12	3	3	6	3
15	0	0	12	0	0	21	12	1	14	8	1	14	7	10	9	10	7
30	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	5	0	0	30	0	0	5	0	0
45	0	0	15	0	0	33	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	5	0	0
27	0	0	15	0	0	24	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0
40	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
23	14	2	10	3	2	18	8	5	8	12	7	16	15	5	5	5	3

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.		Rent per Acre for																	
		Wheat.												Inferior					
		Irrigated.						Unirrigated.						Irrigated.					
		Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	...	6	10	8	3	0	0	4	3	0	1	11	0	3	11	0	2	0	0
Gurgaon	...	9	4	0	2	6	3	4	0	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	1	4	0
Karnal	...	8	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissar	...	6	0	0	1	10	0	1	2	0	0	5	4	3	6	0	0	8	0
Rohtak	...	6	6	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Sirsa	...	12	6	0	1	0	0	1	13	0	0	3	0	3	4	0	0	9	0
Umballa	...	10	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	2	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Ludhiana	...	11	3	5	8	9	4	6	8	0	3	13	4	9	1	4	6	6	0
Simla	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur	...	15	0	0	9	4	0	9	8	0	5	2	0	11	8	0	5	13	0
Hoshiarpur	...	16	0	0	1	12	0	23	1	0	0	1	4	18	0	0	1	8	0
Kangra	...	6	2	0	4	5	0	4	14	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	3	0	0
Amritsar	...	9	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Gurdaspur	...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Sialkot	...	14	6	5	2	12	10	13	5	4	0	15	0	10	6	6	0	13	6
Lahore	...	4	10	0	1	7	0	4	1	3	1	6	0	2	3	0	0	11	0
Gujranwala	...	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ferozepore	...	3	3	0	1	7	3	2	4	0	0	14	3	2	7	6	1	2	9
Ráwalpindi	...	8	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	5	6	6	0	1	0	0
Jhelum	...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Gujrat	...	5	2	8	0	13	1	5	0	0	0	9	4	3	12	4	0	11	0
Shahpur	...	13	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan	...	7	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Jhang	...	18	0	0	9	4	0	11	8	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0
Montgomery	...	5	2	9	2	14	6	3	0	6	2	3	9	2	0	0	1	6	0
Muzaffargarh	...	10	11	4	2	6	2	7	1	10	1	6	2	4	15	6	1	1	8
Dera Ismail Khan	...	3	10	0	2	6	3	2	15	2	2	1	3	2	5	10	1	8	5
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	8	10	8	4	5	4	5	10	0	1	8	0	4	12	8	2	14	0
Bannu	...	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Peshâwar	...	9	6	0	1	12	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	7	8	0	0	13	0
Hazara	...	10	0	0	2	4	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Kohat	...	9	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
General Average	...	8	6	1	3	5	4	5	7	0	1	13	7	5	9	7	2	1	5

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1876-77.—(*Continued.*)

Land suited for																	
Grains.						Oil Seeds.											
Unirrigated.						*Irrigated.*						*Unirrigated.*					
Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	5	4	1	8	0	3	8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	12	0	8	0	0	1	8	0	5	11	0	0	12	0
2	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	9	7	1	0	0	0	2	9
3	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
0	12	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
4	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	8	0
5	8	4	3	0	4	10	14	0	7	10	8	6	11	8	4	5	4
1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
6	8	0	8	8	2	13	0	0	8	4	0	7	4	0	3	12	0
20	0	0	0	3	2	28	0	0	1	4	0	18	0	0	1	0	0
3	6	0	2	5	0	4	15	0	2	3	0	4	7	0	2	12	0
3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
2	8	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
8	5	0	0	8	3	12	0	0	2	8	0	11	7	0	0	15	0
2	8	0	0	13	6	5	4	0	1	14	0	4	2	6	1	10	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
1	14	6	0	12	0	3	5	4	1	5	4	2	10	8	0	13	4
6	6	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	0	8	0
5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
3	1	4	0	6	0	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	12	0	0	9	0
3	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
10	8	0	4	12	0	11	0	0	7	4	0	11	0	0	5	0	0
1	12	10	1	4	8	3	4	6	2	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	5
3	6	8	0	10	6	3	10	5	0	13	1	2	5	3	0	7	3
1	15	10	1	5	6	3	3	5	2	0	0	2	13	0	1	11	5
4	1	0	1	0	6	4	12	0	2	13	7	4	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
3	12	0	0	3	0	8	12	0	1	7	0	4	6	0	0	4	0
2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	...
3	14	2	1	3	4	6	7	2	2	5	10	4	8	11	1	6	11

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.	Fibres.												Average Produce of			
	Irrigated.						*Unirrigated.*									
	Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined Sugar.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
Delhi ...	5	8	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	1	8	0	920	30	186	1,500
Gurgaon ...	8	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	720	100	164	...
Karnál ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1,152	30	140	...
Hissar ...	3	0	0	0	9	7	1	0	0	0	2	9	745	...	87	...
Rohtak ...	6	6	4	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	670	...	70	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869	...	64	389
Umballa ...	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	880	62	7[illegible]	280
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	4	3	12	8	1,096	33	85	661
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	620	...	126	...
Jullundur ...	13	4	0	9	0	0	7	4	0	5	0	0	1,085	41	122	531
Hoshiárpur ...	1	8	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	752	44	136	597
Kángra ...	4	8	0	2	10	0	3	4	0	1	9	0	415	...	22	494
Amritsar ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	974	...	64	...
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	755	...	50	360
Siálkot ...	8	14	3	0	8	7	4	10	8	0	12	8	1,029	...	65	...
Lahore ...	8	4	0	3	5	0	6	4	0	2	10	4	861	...	138	...
Gujránwála ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	759	...	129	...
Ferozepore ...	3	5	4	1	5	4	2	10	8	0	13	4	795	24	158	410
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	1	0	0	970	...	128	...
Jhelum ...	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	8	943	...	122	...
Gujrát ...	3	10	8	0	13	1	2	4	0	0	6	0	586	101	43	660
Shahpur ...	6	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	...	50	...
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	750	26	82	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	29	87	261
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,145	20	149	—
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	50	124	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	196	...	115	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	29	84	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...	73	...
Peshawar ...	5	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	...	...	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	...	100	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,507	...	121	...
General Average,	4	12	9	2	1	10	3	2	0	1	7	1	832	47	102	449

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1876-77.—*(Concluded.)*

LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Chillies.	Barley.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	Tea.
...	888	913	522	293	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	856	417	237	116	620	600	...	...	6,000	...
...	525	1,319	521	500	450	680	...	...	...	...	...
...	582	548	393	242	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	514	732	412	297	465	790	...	...	...	...	...
...	850	255	118	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	560	1,000	680	560	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	925	1,013	1,355	668	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	550	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,561	1,339	395	715	398	1,233	...	856	1,544	...	...
...	1,733	692	685	310	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	532	460	362	352	312	290	...	250	...	...	96
19	984	1,038	590	582	444	1,394	410	...	1,412	...	...
...	1,040	856	648	408	352	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	917	910	745	777	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	461	557	374	260	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	669	793	440	307	406	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	651	736	608	601	218	...	924	...	...	2,015	...
15	1,080	776	554	311	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	792	933	722	481	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	593	736	632	291	286	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1,700	790	1,100	750	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	656	655	468	462	...	...	...	800	...	...	...
10	820	674	218	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1,042	1,252	686	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	780	1,248	693	288	...	1,942	...	679	...	...	...
8	615	777	485	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	740	765	640	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	870	523	536	136	...	286	640	...	...	...	...
3	880	600	550	460	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	480	993	960	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	816	770	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	825	811	586	421	322	963	552	644	1,473	4,008	96

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Wheat, 1st sort.												Flour (A'ta), 1st sort.											
	1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	23	8	0	23	8	0	28	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	23	0	0	21	8
Gurgaon ...	0	21	8	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	17	12	0	17	8	0	20	0	0	22	0
Karnal ...	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	18	8	0	19	0	0	19	8
Hissar ...	0	20	0	0	23	8	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	16	0	0	17	8	0	18	0	0	18	0
Rohtak ...	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	24	8	0	25	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	19	8
Sirsa ...	0	21	4	0	21	8	0	24	0	0	26	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	21	8
Umballa ...	0	25	12	0	23	12	0	25	8	0	25	8	0	21	0	0	18	8	0	21	4	0	20	8
Ludhiâna ..	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	26	0	0	27	8	0	22	0	0	18	0	0	23	0	0	22	8
Simla ...	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Jullundur...	0	25	8	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	22	8	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	23	0
Hoshiârpur	0	26	0	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	22	0	0	18	0	0	21	0	0	20	0
Kangra ...	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	15	0
Amritsar ...	0	25	0	0	22	0	0	25	0	0	29	0	0	23	0	0	17	0	0	22	8	0	25	12
Gurdâspur	0	28	0	0	21	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	23	0	0	22	0
Sialkot ...	0	23	8	0	21	8	0	22	0	0	28	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	23	0
Lahore ...	0	24	0	0	19	8	0	25	0	0	29	0	0	21	0	0	17	0	0	21	0	0	23	0
Gujranwala	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	29	0	0	19	12	0	18	4	0	20	8	0	26	8
Ferozepore	0	27	0	0	22	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	0	21	0	0	19	0	0	25	0	0	22	0
Râwalpindi	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	33	0	0	37	8	0	27	0	0	26	8	0	29	8	0	33	0
Jhelum ...	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	32	0	0	34	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	30	0
Gujrat ...	0	24	8	0	23	0	0	28	12	0	32	0	0	22	0	0	20	8	0	22	8	0	25	0
Shahpur ...	0	30	0	0	24	8	0	29	0	0	32	0	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	27	0	0	30	0
Mooltan ...	0	20	8	0	18	8	0	19	8	0	23	0	0	17	0	0	15	8	0	16	0	0	18	0
Jhang ...	0	21	8	0	20	8	0	24	8	0	27	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	21	8	0	22	0
Montgomery	0	21	0	0	19	0	0	28	0	0	31	0	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	22	0	0	24	0
Muzaffargarh	0	23	0	0	19	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	18	0
D. I. Khan	1	1	4	0	32	8	0	33	12	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	25	10	0	24	4	0	26	9
D. G. Khan	0	24	3	0	20	0	0	22	8	0	22	8	0	19	9	0	16	9	0	17	8	0	17	8
Bannu ...	1	10	0	0	39	6	1	3	12	1	5	10	1	1	4	0	35	0	0	37	8	0	37	8
Peshâwar	0	27	0	0	21	1	0	30	12	0	32	0	0	20	0	0	18	3	0	20	7	0	21	8
Hazâra ...	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	34	0	0	23	8	0	22	0	0	25	8	0	31	0
Kohât ...	0	33	2	0	29	5	0	35	11	0	38	4	0	29	15	0	26	12	0	30	10	0	32	8
General Average	0	25	11	0	23	1	0	26	9	0	28	7	0	21	13	0	19	7	0	19	0	0	23	6

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1876-77.

Barley (*Jau*). 1st June 1875.	Barley (*Jau*). 1st January 1876.	Barley (*Jau*). 1st June 1876.	Barley (*Jau*). 1st January 1877.	Gram, 1st sort. 1st June 1875.	Gram, 1st sort. 1st January 1876.	Gram, 1st sort. 1st June 1876.	Gram, 1st sort. 1st January 1877.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 [illegible] 0	0 32 8	0 37 8	0 37 0	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 39 0	0 36 0
0 31 0	0 32 0	0 35 0	0 36 0	0 28 0	0 29 8	0 36 0	0 39 0
0 37 0	0 32 0	0 37 0	0 37 0	0 31 8	0 34 8	0 34 0	0 37 0
0 27 0	[illegible] 34 0	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 28 0	0 34 0	1 0 8	1 2 8
0 28 0	0 36 0	1 0 0	0 34 0	0 25 8	0 33 0	1 1 0	1 0 0
0 34 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 20 0	0 33 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
0 35 0	0 29 0	0 36 0	1 0 0	0 35 0	0 34 0	0 37 0	1 0 0
1 1 0	0 35 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	0 33 8	0 33 8	1 0 0	1 0 0
0 28 0	0 27 0	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 22 8	0 26 8	0 23 0	0 23 0
1 0 0	0 34 0	1 0 0	0 36 0	0 32 0	0 31 0	0 36 0	1 0 0
1 0 0	0 32 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 32 0	0 27 0	0 34 0	0 28 0
0 28 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	0 24 0	0 22 8
0 37 0	0 31 0	0 37 0	1 15 0	0 29 0	0 29 8	0 39 0	1 14 0
0 38 0	0 22 0	1 0 0	0 30 0	0 35 0	0 25 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
0 30 8	0 32 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 39 0	1 [illegible] 0
0 38 0	0 29 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	0 28 0	0 31 0	1 11 0	1 9 0
1 0 0	0 38 0	0 36 0	1 15 0	0 2[illegible] 0	0 31 0	1 3 0	1 8 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 22 0	0 35 0	0 36 8	1 2 8	1 22 0
0 34 0	0 26 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	0 36 0	0 36 0	1 0 0	0 36 0
0 38 0	0 31 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 29 0	0 25 0	0 35 0	0 35 0
0 39 0	0 35 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
1 0 0	0 34 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 34 0	0 30 0	0 38 0	1 0 0
0 31 0	0 26 0	0 26 0	0 29 0	0 24 8	0 23 0	0 27 8	0 33 0
0 32 0	0 27 0	0 32 0	1 10 0	0 28 8	0 28 0	0 35 0	1 4 0
0 32 0	0 25 0	0 37 0	1 0 0	0 31 0	0 26 0	1 0 0	1 7 0
0 32 0	0 26 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 25 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 28 0
1 17 8	1 6 4	1 3 12	1 7 8	1 16 4	1 1 4	1 5 0	1 12 8
0 36 9	0 28 2	0 26 4	0 33 12	0 20 0	0 27 2	0 22 8	0 20 0
1 31 14	1 22 8	1 21 4	1 31 4	1 20 0	1 6 4	1 8 12	1 20 0
1 15 0	0 33 13	1 13 5	1 25 0	0 29 14	0 26 10	0 21 2	0 16 8
0 38 0	0 30 3	1 15 0	1 25 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 28 0	0 30 0
1 16 2	1 4 10	1 16 2	1 18 10	1 0 13	0 30 10	0 35 0	0 37 0
0 38 0	0 [illegible]3 6	0 39 13	1 3 4	0 31 8	0 30 14	0 36 0	0 37 8

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Indian Corn (*Makki*).												Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*).											
	1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	39	0	0	36	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	1	2	0
Gurgaon ...	0	24	0	0	30	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	33	0	0	30	0	1	0	0
Karnál ...	0	35	0	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	0	24	0	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	35	0
Hissar ...		...			...		0	25	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	31	0	1	7	0	1	8	0
Rohtak ...		...			...			...			...		0	25	0	0	34	0	0	36	0	0	34	0
Sirsa ...		...			...			...			...		0	30	0	1	18	0	1	20	0	1	20	0
Umballa ...	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	33	0	0	27	0	0	36	0	0	32	0	1	0	0
Ludhiána ...	0	38	0	0	29	0	0	28	0	1	0	0	0	32	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	1	4	0
Simla ...	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	19	0	0	20	0		...			...		0	21	0	0	21	0
Jullundur,	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	30	0	0	36	0	0	28	0	0	31	0	0	32	0	1	0	0
Hoshiárpur,	0	34	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	33	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	39	0
Kángra ...	0	26	0	0	22	8	0	18	0	0	18	0		...			...			...			...	
Amritsar ...	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	40	0	0	27	8	0	31	8	0	29	0	1	10	0
Gurdáspur	0	36	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	30	0	0	36	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	32	0
Siálkot ...	0	32	0	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	27	0	0	38	0	0	33	0
Lahore ...	0	36	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	1	1	0	0	29	0	0	30	0	0	38	0	1	10	0
Gujránwála,	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	28	0	0	35	0	0	26	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	38	0
Ferozepore,	0	33	0	0	30	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	33	0	0	37	0	1	2	8	1	10	0
Ráwalpindi,	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	0	28	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	6	0
Jhelum ...	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	0	32	0	0	31	0	0	30	0	0	36	0
Gujrát ...	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Shahpur ...	0	22	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	37	0	0	34	0	0	28	0	0	34	0
Mooltan ...	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	28	0
Jhang ...	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	32	0	0	36	0	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	20	0	0	35	0
Montgomery,		...			...		0	24	0		...			...		0	28	0	0	26	0	0	30	0
Muzaffargarh,		...			...			...			...		0	24	0	0	20	0	0	23	0	0	28	0
D. I. Khan,	1	10	0	0	35	0	1	10	0	1	7	8	1	30	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	8	12
D. G. Khan,		...			...			...			...		0	33	11	0	28	0	0	23	12	0	22	8
Bannu ...	1	31	14	1	16	4	1	20	0	1	25	0	1	22	8	1	20	0	1	10	0	1	20	0
Peshâwar ...	1	1	10	1	1	10	0	36	8	1	5	0	0	30	0	0	20	14	0	29	9	0	25	6
Hazára ...	0	28	0	1	0	0	1	8	11	1	10	0		...			...			...			...	
Kohát ...	1	0	13	1	0	18	1	11	0	1	11	0		...			...			...			...	
General Average	0	34	9	0	31	1	0	34	3	0	39	5	0	31	5	0	34	12	0	33	2	0	39	9

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1876-77.—(*Continued.*)

Bajra (*Panicum Spicatum*).				Rice, 1st sort.			
1st June 1875.	1st January 1876.	1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1875.	1st January 1876.	1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 25 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 33 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
0 28 0	0 25 8	0 30 0	0 34 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
0 20 0	0 34 0	0 30 0	0 26 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
0 24 0	0 23 0	0 37 0	0 38 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0
0 25 0	0 29 0	0 25 0	0 31 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 14 0
0 27 8	1 2 8	1 1 0	1 3 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
0 25 0	0 31 0	0 26 0	0 28 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
0 26 0	0 28 0	0 27 0	0 34 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 15 8	...	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 8 8	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
0 20 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 16 0	0 20 0	0 24 0	0 25 6	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
0 27 8	0 32 8	0 26 0	0 29 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 32 0	0 27 0	0 26 0	0 34 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 17 0
0 26 0	0 24 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 17 0
0 19 0	0 30 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
0 29 0	0 32 0	0 38 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 7 8	0 7 0
1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 38 0	0 35 0	0 34 0	0 39 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 35 0	0 35 0	0 36 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
0 37 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 36 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
0 30 0	0 24 0	0 22 0	0 27 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
0 32 0	0 28 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
...	0 25 0	0 26 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
0 26 0	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1 17 8	1 1 4	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4
0 39 5	0 25 11	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 8 12
1 22 8	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 7 8	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4
0 33 12	0 32 0	0 27 12	0 29 0	0 7 2	0 6 0	0 6 12	0 6 14
...	...	1 0 0	0 32 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	..	0 10 0
1 5 14	1 6 0	1 16 2	1 21 10	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 6 6
0 30 7	0 31 1	0 31 11	0 33 11	0 8 9	0 9 1	0 8 12	0 9 6

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Urd Dal (*Phaseolus Radiatus*).												Potatoes.											
	1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	18	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	28	0
Gurgaon ...	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	10	0
Karnál ...	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	10	0	0	21	0		...		0	20	0	0	18	0	0	20	0
Hissar ...	0	15	0	0	17	0	0	19	0	0	20	0		...		0	12	0		...		0	16	0
Rohtak ..	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	24	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Sirsa ...	0	17	8	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Umballa ...	0	19	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	20	0
Ludhiána ...	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	17	8	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	18	0
Simla ...	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	27	0	0	32	0
Jullundur...	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Hoshiarpur,	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Kángra ...	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	20	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	20	0
Amritsar ...	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	17	0	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	21	0
Gurdáspur,	0	20	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	22	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Sialkot ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Lahore ...	0	10	0	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	14	0
Gujránwála,	0	17	8	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	13	0	0	25	0
Ferozepore,	0	22	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	23	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Ráwalpindi,	0	12	8	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	16	0	0	13	0
Jhelum ...	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Gujrát ...	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Shahpur ...	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	16	0		...			...			...			...	
Mooltan ...	0	16	8	0	15	8	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	15	0
Jhang ...	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Montgomery	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Muzaffargarh	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	9	0
D. I. Khan,	0	12	8	0	14	8	0	12	8	0	15	0		...		0	20	0		...		0	12	8
D. G. Khan,	0	12	2	0	11	15	0	11	14	0	13	12	0	7	8	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Bannu ...	0	11	4	0	13	12	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	10	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0
Peshawar ...	0	14	4	0	11	15	0	19	8	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	18	14	0	15	6	0	12	[illegible]
Hazara ...	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	16	0		...		0	32	0	0	22	0	0	12	0
Kohát ...	0	11	8	0	15	5	0	14	0	0	10	3	0	10	3	0	20	6	0	12	12	0	12	12
General Average ...	0	15	1	0	16	4	0	15	11	0	17	8	0	15	4	0	7	5	0	15	13	0	16	8

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1876-77.—(*Continued.*)

Cotton (Cleaned).												Sugar, 1st Sort											
1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.		
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8
0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	3	4	...			...			...			...		
0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	4	0
0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	3	0	0	3	4	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	12	0	3	4	0	2	8	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	4
0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0
0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	3	12
0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	3	0		3	4	0	3	0
0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	2	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	0
0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	14	...			...			...			...		
0	3	2	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	3	0
0	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	6	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	3	2
0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0
0	3	7	0	3	2	0	2	13	0	2	13	0	2	10	0	2	13	0	2	10	0	2	13
0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	13	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	2	8
0	2	13	0	2	13	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	11	0	2	13	0	2	8	0	2	8
0	2	4	0	2	7	0	2	8	0	2	11	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	14
0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	1	0	2	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	11	0	2	11
0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	7	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Ghi, Cow's.												Fire-wood, 1st sort.											
	1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	1	9	0	1	12	2	0	0	1	30	0	2	0	0	2	14	0
Gurgaon ...	0	1	11	0	1	15	0	1	14	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	20	0	2	20	0
Karnál ...	0	1	15	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	15	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hissar ...	0	1	15	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	2	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Rohtak ...	0	1	12	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	2	0	4	20	0	4	20	0	3	5	0	3	0	0
Sirsa ...	0	1	15	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Umballa ...	0	1	14	0	1	15	0	1	13	0	1	14	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ludhiana ...	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Simla ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	2	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Jullundur...	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	14	3	0	0	2	30	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hoshiarpur,	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	12	2	20	0	2	10	0	2	20	0	2	10	0
Kangra ...	0	1	12	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Amritsar ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	11	3	0	0	2	20	0	2	30	0	2	30	0
Gurdaspur,	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Sialkot ...	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Lahore ...	0	1	9	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	1	8	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
Gujranwala	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	14	0	1	11	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Ferozepore,	0	1	13	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	15	3	20	0	2	30	0	3	0	0	2	20	0
Rawalpindi	0	1	14	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	20	0
Jhelum ...	0	1	10	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	12	2	20	0	3	0	0	1	20	0	1	20	0
Gujrat ...	0	1	15	0	1	14	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Shahpur ...	0	1	9	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	11	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Mooltan ...	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	15	0	1	9	2	20	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Jhang ...	0	1	11	0	1	11	0	1	15	0	1	10	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	13	4	5	13	4
Montgomery	0	1	8	0	1	3	0	1	15	0	1	10	4	20	0	4	20	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Muzaffargarh,	0	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	8	0	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
D. I. Khan	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	8	2	20	0	2	32	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
D. G. Khan	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	10	0	1	9	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0
Bannu ...	0	1	14	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	14	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Peshawar ...	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	12	2	24	0	2	24	0	2	8	[illegible]	2	21	5
Hazara ...	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	6	3	20	0	3	20	0	3	0	0	3	30	0
Kohat ...	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	1	14	0	1	12	5	4	0	3	33	0	5	0	0	3	7	8
General Average...	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	15	0	1	13	3	10	0	3	6	0	3	3	13	2	35	7

Note.—This table shows the number of sers (of

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1875-76 & 1876-77.—(*Concluded.*)

Tobacco.								Salt, (*Lahori*).											
1st June 1875.		1st January 1876.		1st June 1876.		1st January 1877.		1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.		
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8
6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	8	0	0	8	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0		...			...			...			...	
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
7	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	9	4	0	9	4	0	9	0	0	9	8
16	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	0	9	12	0	9	12	0	9	8	0	9	12
4	8	4	8	4	8	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	4	0	8	0	0	7	12
12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	9	4	0	9	8	0	9	10	0	9	12
12	1	10	0	9	0	10	0	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	12
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	0	10	4	0	10	0	0	10	2	0	10	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	10	4	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	4
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	10	4	0	10	0	0	10	0
5	0	5	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	10	8
9	0	7	0	6	0	6	0	0	10	4	0	10	4	0	10	0	0	10	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	10	12	0	11	0
8	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	10	8	0	10	12	0	10	12	0	10	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
3	8	3	0	2	8	4	0	0	10	12	0	10	12	0	10	8	0	10	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	10	0	0	10	12
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	4	0	9	8	0	9	0	0	9	0
6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
6	4	6	4	6	4	6	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
5	0	2	8	3	2	5	0	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	10	6	0	8	12
12	0	11	4	8	12	10	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4
10	6	11	11	9	15	10	4	0	5	14	0	5	3	0	5	6	0	5	11
10	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
5	2	5	12	5	2	5	2	2	22	0	2	22	0	2	22	0	2	22	0
7	9	7	4	4	5	5	7	0	9	9	0	9	4	0	7	0	0	7	5

tolas) obtainable per Government Rupee.

No. 46.—Price of Labor in the Punjab.

Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnal	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	4	0	3	9	0	0	5	0
Hissar	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	12	0		...	
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	1	8	0		...	
Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0		...	
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	2	0		...	
Sirsa	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Umballa	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Ludhiana	Highest	0	5	9	0	3	3	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	9	0	2	9				0	7	0	3	4	9	0	14	3
Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0		...			...			...			...	
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0		...			...			...			...	
Jullundur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hoshiarpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	9	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0												
Kangra	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0		...					0	6	0						
Amritsar	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	9	3	8	0	1	8	0
Gurdaspur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	4	0						
Sialkot	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0				0	8	0
Lahore	Highest	0	6	9	0	3	4	1	12	0	0	5	3	3	1	0	0	9	4
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												

Gujranwála ...	... Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0				0	7	0	3	12	0			
Ferozepore ...	... Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	4	0	2	4	0	0	10	8
Rawalpindi ...	... Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	4	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	1	10	0
Jhelum ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gujrat ...	... Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	6	1	8	0				3	0	0			
Shahpur ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0									
Mooltan ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Jhang ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0						
Montgomery ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	10	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0										2	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	No carts available in the district for general hire.			0	8	0	1	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.		
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Dera Ismail Khan ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	Mds. Tonnage Rs. 500 " 2 600 " 3 800 " 4		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0				0	6	0						
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
	Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	2	6	0			
Bannu ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	6	0						
Peshawar ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	0	6	0
Hazara ...	... Highest	0	9	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0		...	
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	4	0	2	8	0		...	
Kohat ...	... Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	6	3	12	0	6	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0										5	0	0
General Average ...	... Highest	0	7	10	0	3	6	2	0	6	0	7	11	3	11	0		...	
	Lowest	0	5	1	0	2	5	1	13	10	0	6	1	3	1	9		...	

Note.—This return is revised once in five years. The above statistics are reprinted from the Report for 1873-74.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasumpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
Gurgaon ...	Pali, Majra, Manati, Basai, Meo, and Bawanagujar ...	Slate ...
	Mahouli ...	Stone ...
Karnal ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Hissar and 7 other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 59 other villages ...	Saltpetre ...
	Bhiwani and 17 other villages ...	Kankar for road-making ...
Rohtak ...	Lahadpur and Silanah, 128 villages ...	Khari salt ... Unrefined saltpetre ...
	Singpura ...	Kankar of whitish and soft description ...
	In almost every village ...	Kankar, bluish and hard ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and Sikandarpur ...	Kankar ...
Hoshiarpur ...	Nanguraon, Kalmat, Mahadpur, Rupowal, in Unah; and Behrampur and Hajipur, in Garhshankar tahsils ...	Lime-stone ...
Kangra ...	Bir Banghal, Mandi State ...	Iron ...
	Dewal, Dharmsala, Narwana and Kanyara ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, Darang, in Mandi State...	Salt ...
Rawalpindi ...	Sadkal near Fatahjang, Jaba in tahsil Pindigheb, Ratta Hotar in Rawalpindi tahsil ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukrach, Khura and Jotans ...	Salt ...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	
2	Not known	The mine at Kasumpur belongs to zamindars, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 410.
14 4	78,500 250	The mine at Arangpur has failed since last year, and there has been no income.
...	...	
8 *116 † 18	146,495 10,716 227,993	 * Of these, 2 pans are not worked. † Out of these, 3 mines are not worked.
2 beds 371 pans	121,500 35,000	 This saltpetre is crystallized and sent to Calcutta.
1	300,000	This kankar when burnt produces excellent lime for building purposes.
...	700,000	This kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
...	...	
2	250,000	
5	10,260	
10	2,042	
5 1	174,135 133,981	
3	2,756 gallons	At Sadkal the petroleum is obtained from wells or shafts sunk near the spring. At Jaba there are natural springs. Both these mines were worked by Public Works Department. The mine at Ratta Hotar was not worked during the year.
5	Mds. 1,210,173	In addition to these there are some coal mines capable of producing a great quantity of coal, but the expense would probably be enormous.

No. 47.—STATEMENT OF MINES AND QUARRIES

DISTRICTS.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Gujrat ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Warcha ...	Rock salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...
Bannu ...	Laki ...	Flint ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Stone ...
	Bannu, Laki, Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Pottery clay ...
	Laki and Mainwali ...	Clay, a sort of hair-wash ...
	Throughout the district ...	Lime-stone and stone for building purposes ...
	Isa Khel ...	Red earth ...
	Kalabagh and Mianwali ...	Gold ...
	Mianwali and Isa Khel ...	Petroleum ...
	Isa Khel ...	Kahi sufaid ...
	Do. and Mianwali ...	Red salt ...
	Do. Do. ...	Crystals of rock salt ...
	Mianwali ...	Crystal, common (hira kani) ...
	Do. and Isa Khel ...	Shora (nitre) ...
	Kalabagh and Do. ...	Coal (lignite) ...
	Isa Khel ...	Saltpetre ...
	Do. ...	Kallar, a kind of earth from which saltpetre is produced ...
	Kalabagh ...	Salt ...
Peshawar ...	Kabul river, Nowshera ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Jaba ...	Lime-stone ...
Hazara ...	Jaba stream, Harru, Siran, Bandi Dhandan ...	Lime-stone ...
	Banda, Phugwari, Chachian, Jab, Sirikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Mulia, Bakot ...	Iron ore ...
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohat ...	Khattak ...	Salt ...

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for the

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
...	...	
1	290,435 Mds.	
...	...	
...	...	
4	20 Mds.	
3	2,098	
49	4,800 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
Numerous.		
2	400 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
2	Do.	
3	90 Mds.	
2	Not known.	
2	Do.	
1	Do.	
2	Do.	
2	255 Mds.	
2	28,000 Mds.	
4	350,000 Mds.	
1	Not known.	
2	Not given.	Gold obtained from auriferous sand, and is valued at Rs. 576 a year.
1	Do.	There is an income of Rs. 1,590 from the lime-stone mine.
...	Do.	
...	Do.	
1	Do.	
4	Do.	
5	418,904 Mds.	There is an annual income of Rs. 89,604 from the mines.

Report for 1873-74. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1876-77.

Descriptions.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
No. of mills and large manufactories ...	101	1	60	1	281	73	14	...	7
Private looms or small works ...	2,556	2,54,693	10,043	8,339	195	45,039	31,310	3,190	15,941
No. of workmen in large works — Males ...	950	78	149	32	1,526	410	1,531	...	10,688
No. of workmen in large works — Females ...	479	...	75	...	780	...	21	...	100
No. of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	7,700	6,04,717	26,926	16,585	674	1,48,253	98,045	6,392	44,319
No. of European Superintendents in large works ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	32
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...	1,81,246	3,37,148	57,900	40,000	27,385	2,26,728	3,27,862	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in Rs.	19,62,049	1,75,05,556	9,42,329	6,41,578	1,58,565	67,28,686	43,26,132	6,38,573	43,22,867

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1876-77.—*(Concluded.)*

Descriptions.	Leather.	Gold and Silver lace.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawls.	Soap.	Other manufactures.	Total.
No. of mills and large manufactories ...	10	3	...	...	...	65	7	10	633
Private looms or small works ...	50,328	11,454	5,710	11,403	...	1,199	40	53,561	5,05,001
No. of workmen in large works — Males ...	300	6	...	...	...	1,525	50	1,864	19,109
No. of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	170	10	...	1,635
No. of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	1,56,305	33,852	16,821	32,510	...	5,330	88	1,27,993	13,26,510
No. of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	42
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...	43,600	58,600	22,600	19,650	...	4,54,568	6,225	35,336	18,48,848
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in Rs.	63,21,802	56,27,054	7,38,926	12,45,966	...	8,96,507	33,555	30,81,205	5,51,71,350

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and the Value of the External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1876-77.

Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.
Foreign.							
North and West Frontiers.	Kashmir ...	430,156	59,68,511	372,020	27,12,930	802,176	86,81,441
	Ladakh ...	4,762	1,68,146	3,624	1,34,001	8,386	3,02,147
	Chinese Thibet ...	6,115	1,42,689	120	4,210	6,235	1,46,899
	Bajaur ...	145,795	4,18,716	43,538	1,99,361	189,333	6,18,077
	Kabul ...	709,062	71,60,071	312,275	7,931,296	1,021,337	1,50,91,367
	Tírah ...	35,330	1,49,795	10,236	59,527	45,566	2,09,322
	Siwestan ...	24,458	1,01,956	13,009	1,80,409	37,467	2,82,365
Total ...		(a)1,355,678	1,41,09,884	754,822	1,12,21,734	(a)2,110,500	2,53,31,618

INTER-PROVINCIAL.							
South and East Frontier.	North-Western Provinces ...	5,037,984	7,09,06,470	3,515,864	2,73,09,525	8,553,848	9,82,15,995
	Sind ...	300,319	59,91,629	2,287,562	1,15,32,549	2,587,881	1,75,24,178
	Bahawalpur ...	139,297	5,45,350	43,247	4,66,944	182,544	10,12,294
	Bikaner ...	370,863	17,44,025	517,842	17,08,230	888,705	34,52,255
	Jaipur ...	631,943	29,44,519	759,341	46,10,953	1,391,284	75,55,472
	TOTAL ...	6,480,406	8,21,31,993	7,123,856	4,56,28,201	13,604,262	12,77,60,194
	GRAND TOTAL ...	(a)7,836,084	9,62,41,877	7,878,678	5,68,49,935	(a) 15,714,762	15,30,91,812

(a) Exclusive of the weight of 87,775 logs of timber.

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1876-77.

Details.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops	...	22,543	3,818	26,361
Ditto ditto Native Troops	...	27,312	43,825	71,137
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	...	52	1,333	1,385
Works of Fortification	...	19,852	10,441	30,293
General Cantonment Works	...	* 267,668	7,800	2,75,468
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	...	...	8,982	8,982
Total	...	3,37,427	76,199	4,13,626
Barrack Department (including 10 per cent. for Establishment)	...	...	...	3,905
Civil Buildings.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Buildings	...	7,663	11,080	18,743
Telegraph Do.	...	9,347	3,224	12,571
Revenue Do.	...	44,124	45,923	90,047
Jail Do.	...	54,014	45,229	99,243
Police Do.	...	49,929	47,775	97,704
Court Do.	...	1,825	3,817	5,642
Educational Do.	...	45,451	15,713	61,164
Ecclesiastical Do.	...	5,086	6,264	11,350
Other Public Do.	...	12,573	28,567	41,140
Total	...	230,012	2,07,592	4,37,604

Communications.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads and Bridges, &c.	...	1,16,637	6,87,187	8,03,824
Boat-Bridges and Ferries	...	32,249	1,42,782	1,75,031
Accommodation for Travellers	...	5,499	40,237	45,736
TOTAL	...	1,54,385	8,70,206	10,24,591
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	† 2,42,342	‡ 51,619	2,93,961
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	...	...	...	§ 7,49,569
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	‖ 23,645
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	431
Deduct decrease to stock	...	...	—10,062	...
Ditto stock purchases and sales	...	...	—58	...
Add increase to miscellaneous advances	...	...	1,258	—8,862
Total Expenditure—				
From Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	8,21,835
„ Provincial Funds	...	...	...	13,46,149
„ Local Funds	...	...	...	7,70,486
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	29,38,470

* Includes Rs. 2,127 on account of Imperial Assemblage works at Delhi.
† Ditto „ 2,22,890 Ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto „ 14,249 Ditto ditto.
§ Ditto „ 6,745 Ditto ditto.
‖ Ditto „ 107 Ditto ditto.

No. 51.—Statement showing the Progress made in the construction from 1st April 1876 to

Name of Railway.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total Mileage open.	Passengers during the Year.					Receipts from Passengers.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	
								Rs.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.								
Punjab and Delhi Section ...	...	* 567	16,889	42,837	21,537½	2,288,633½	2,369,897	2,365,059
Sind Section ...	...	109¾	2,661½	4,704	6,921	108,765	123,051½	1,35,664
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	576	305	208½	...	11,797½	12,311	96,556
Total ...	...	1,252¾	19,855½	47,749½	28,458½	2,409,196	2,505,259½	2,597,279

* This includes mileage

OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB, AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING, 31ST MARCH 1877.

Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.	No. of European and Eurasian Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
28,08,193	51,73,252	36,26,532	15,46,720	420	8,417	
13,47,282	14,82,946	7,45,015	7,37,931	131	1,274	£99,78,661
15,82,645	16,79,201	11,26,222	5,52,979	99	1,070	
57,38,120	83,35,399	54,97,769	28,37,630	650	10,761	

between Ghaziabad and Delhi.

No. 52.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON

	In		
	Ordinary.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	4,683	1,26,520	1,31,203
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works ...	...	2,602	2,602
Bari Doab Canal ...	39,994	2,53,428	2,93,422
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	...	9,203	9,203
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	6,585	36,368	42,953
Indus Inundation Canals ...	42,638	1,14,971	1,57,609
Sirhind Canal ...	...	...	...
Special Survey, Lower Bari Doab Canal ...	986	...	986
Special Survey, Derajat Canals ...	855	...	855
Shahpur Canals ...	...	5,000	5,000
Madhopur Workshop ...	...	2,560	2,560
Swat River Canal ...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	7,95,075
Tools and Plant	...	...	9,831
Profit and Loss	...	...	1,753
Suspense Balance ...	...	...	51,152
TOTAL ...	...	...	14,01,900
Deduct Receipts on Capital Accounts ...	...	...	23,157
Net Expenditure of the year ...	...	...	13,78,743

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.

PERIAL.

Extraordinary.			TOTAL.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,66,298	...	2,66,298	2,70,981	1,26,520	3,97,501
...	...	...	...	2,602	2,602
1,70,851	...	1,70,851	2,10,845	2,53,428	4,64,273
...	...	...	...	9,203	9,203
...	...	...	6,585	36,368	42,953
...	...	...	42,638	1,14,971	1,57,609
8,31,594	...	8,3,1594	8,31,594	...	8,31,594
...	...	...	986	...	986
...	...	...	855	...	855
...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000
...	...	...	...	2,560	2,560
24,086	...	24,086	24,086	...	24,086
...	...	4,21,822	...	...	12,16,897
...	...	1,25,480	...	...	1,35,311
...	...	...	...	...	1,753
...	...	29,077	...	...	22,075
...	...	18,69,208	...	...	32,71,108
...	...	10,697	...	...	33,854
...	...	18,58,511	...	...	32,37,254

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts and

Revenue and Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,00,15,260	2,00,18,787	+3,527
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	2,83,801	2,80,745	—3,056
III. Forest ...	9,05,742	5,98,754	—3,06,988
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs...	9,54,776	10,38,683	+83,907
VI. Customs ...	9,26,669	8,45,268	—81,401
VII. Salt ...	79,05,177	83,01,727	+3,96,550
IX. Stamps ...	24,72,935	24,55,858	—17,077
XI. Post Office ...	13,87,338	13,30,322	—57,016
XIII. Law and Justice ...	4,40,558	4,11,650	—28,908
XV. Interest ...	17,785	18,985	+1,200
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	20,833	26,981	+6,148
XVII. Gain by Exchange on transactions with London ...	4,160	5,085	+925
XVIII. Miscellaneous ...	85,970	63,942	—22,028
Total ...	3,54,21,004	3,53,96,787	—24,217
Debts Accounts ...	6,28,32,615	5,74,88,504	—53,44,111
Remittance Accounts ...	4,25,59,616	5,03,35,590	+77,75,974
Opening Balance, 1st April...	1,09,19,135	94,10,339	—15,08,796
Grand Total ...	15,17,32,370	15,26,31,220	+8,98,850

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1875-76 AND 1876-77.

EXPENDITURE	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	8,177	11,265	+3,088
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,31,675	1,02,716	—28,959
4. Land Revenue ...	24,59,169	24,41,044	—18,125
5. Forest ...	5,54,226	5,22,482	—31,744
6. Excise on Spirits and rugs ...	57,829	57,722	—107
11. Stamps ...	69,433	64,845	—4,588
13. Post Office ...	14,42,707	13,17,945	—1,24,762
15. Administration and Public Departments ...	11,29,974	11,44,676	+14,702
16. Minor Departments ...	60,387	52,971	—7,416
17. Law and Justice ...	19,00,950	21,04,876	+2,03,926
18. Marine ...	8,000	9,348	+1,348
19. Ecclesiastical ...	2,13,978	2,03,075	—10,903
20. Medical Services ...	2,23,269	2,35,200	+11,931
21. Political Agencies ...	9,57,773	6,80,897	—2,76,876
22. Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements ...	8,37,109	7,92,988	—44,121
23. Civil, Furlough and Absentee allowances ...	...	900	+900
24. Superannuation Retired, and Compassionate allowances	2,90,565	3,26,214	+35,649
25. Loss by exchange on transactions with London ...	63	246	+183
26. Miscellaneous ...	85,004	63,249	—21,755
27. Allotments for Provincial Services ...	54,23,162	54,82,947	+59,785
TOTAL ...	1,58,53,450	1,56,15,606	—2,37,844
Debt Accounts ...	6,38,73,210	5,72,42,318	—66,30,892
Remittance Accounts ...	6,25,95,371	7,06,59,357	+80,63,986
Closing Balance, 31st March	94,10,339	91,13,939	—2,96,400
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,17,32,370	15,26,31,220	+8,98,850

No. 54.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure

Name of Work.	Outlay in Construction to end of 1875-76.		
	On works in operation.	On works under construction.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	25,68,942	17,58,692	43,27,634
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410
Bari Doab Canal ...	1,26,21,753	18,94,371	1,45,16,124
Madhopur Workshops ...	5,84,928	...	5,84,928
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,07,908	...	1,07,908
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,15,985	...	5,15,985
Indus Inundation Canals ...	5,75,211	...	5,75,211
Shahpur and Sahiwal Canals ...	21,221	...	21,221
Sirhind Canal ...	...	1,17,94,973	1,17,94,973*
Special Survey, Lower Bari Doab Canal ...	...	3,97,166	3,97,166
Ditto Derajat Canals ...	...	2,60,626	2,60,626
Swat River Canal ...	...	69,838	69,838
Total ...	1,71,79,358	1,61,75,666	3,33,55,024

* Includes Rs. 41,84,504 on

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

Income realized during 1876-77.			Deduct charges against Income, 1876-77.			Net surplus or deficit.
Direct.	Indirect.	Total Income.	Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on Capital of works in operation.	Total charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,78,133	3,85,925	12,64,058	3,89,373	1,15,602	5,04,975	+ 7,59,083
4,662	6,753	11,415	12,302	8,253	20,555	—9,140
5,92,696	1,07,302	6,99,998	5,53,652	5,67,979	11,21,631	—4,21,633
355	...	355	14,747	26,322	41,069	—40,714
1,11,093	2,14,665	3,25,758	1,55,640	4,856	1,60,496	+1,65,262
16,057	1,16,183	1,32,240	78,358	23,219	1,01,577	+30,663
82,481	1,38,761	2,21,242	2,13,963	25,884	2,39,847	—18,605
13,645	...	13,645	5,778	955	6,733	+ 6,912
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,99,122	9,69,589	26,68,711	14,23,813	7,73,070	21,96,883	+4,71,828

account of Native States.

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Provincial Services for 1875-76

Revenue and Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances—			
Provincial Services ...	6,279	3,379	—2,900
Local Fund ...	14,07,675	4,07,927	—9,99,748
Total ...	+ 14,13,954	+ 4,11,306	—10,02,648
Provincial Services—			
Allotment from Imperial Revenue ...	54,23,162	54,82,947	+ 59,785
Jails ...	5,55,666	4,57,728	—97,938
Registration ...	1,97,715	1,81,429	—16,286
Police ...	57,438	5,471	—51,967
Education ...	84,699	87,000	+ 2,301
Medical ...	6,093	28,375	+ 22,282
Printing ...	776	1,095	+ 319
Miscellaneous ...	71,344	93,525	+ 22,181
Public Works ...	16,269	14,858	— 1,411
Contribution from Local Funds ...	7,10,000	....	—7,10,000
Total ...	71,23,162	63,52,428	—7,70,734
Local Funds—			
General Local Funds. Taxes, Rates and Cesses ...	19,56,836	19,82,596	+ 25,760
Departmental receipts ...	25,474	24,997	—477
Miscellaneous receipts ...	8,62,011	9,43,954	+ 81,943
Public Works receipts ...	561	873	+ 312
Police General Fund ...	21,230	17,174	—4,056
Cantonment Fund ...	2,18,620	2,15,501	—3,119
Total ...	30,84,732	31,85,095	+ 1,00,363
Suspense and Adjustment Accounts ...	1,07,281	275,087	+ 1,67,806
Grand Total ...	1,17,29,129	1,02,23,916	—15,05,213

* This is more than closing balance by Rs. 10,318, owing to this amount being tra[ns]

AND LOCAL FUND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB AND 1876-77.

Disbursements.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds ...	1,656	773	—883
Jails ...	10,75,954	9,62,306	—1,13,648
Police ...	26,11,952	25,73,230	—38,722
Registration ...	1,22,412	1,17,818	—4,594
Education ...	6,68,198	6,48,196	—20,002
Medical ...	3,65,278	3,39,197	—26,081
Printing ...	1,78,604	1,84,306	+ 5,702
Minor Establihments ...	69,213	64,715	— 4,498
Miscellaneous ...	41,071	47,611	+ 6,540
Office-Rent ...	16,941	20,660	+ 3,719
Public Works ...	18,89,489	13,46,149	—5,43,340
TOTAL ...	70,40,768	63,04,961	—7,35,807
LOCAL FUNDS—			
General Local Fund. Refunds ...	7,566	6,202	—1,364
Collection of taxes, cesses, &c. ...	1,28,007	1,23,271	—4,736
Police ...	9,271	9,071	—200
Education ...	40,747	47,483	+ 6,736
Medical ...	...	400	+ 400
Printing ...	6,507	2,958	—3,549
Minor Establishments ...	2,29,340	2,61,676	+ 32,336
Miscellaneous ...	55,059	30,526	—24,533
Contributions ...	7,15,240	5,240	—7,10,000
Public Works ...	10,13,261	7,67,533	—2,45,728
District Fund ...	16,42,426	15,56,764	—85,662
Police General Fund ...	24,076	17,885	—6,191
Cantonment Fund ...	2,17,230	2,23,586	+ 6,356
TOTAL ...	40,88,730	30,52,595	—10,36,135
SUSPENSE AND ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNTS...	1,88,325	1,94,043	+ 5,718
CLOSING BALANCES—			
Provincial Services ...	3,379	1,31,889	+ 1,28,510
Local Funds ...	4,07,927	5,40,428	+ 1,32,501
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,29,129	1,02,23,916	—15,05,213

ferred from Municipal Fund balance to Local Funds.

No. 56.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths.

DURING THE

Name of District.	Name of Town.	Population according to Census of 1875-76. Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	62,010	53,952	115,962
	Do. Suburbs ...	24,531	20,030	44,561
	Sonepat ...	7,040	6,597	13,637
Gurgaon ...	Farakhnagar ...	5,309	5,285	10,594
	Riwari ...	12,687	12,503	25,190
	Firozpur ...	5,497	5,033	10,530
	Palwal ...	6,892	6,661	13,553
Karnal ...	Karnal ...	12,695	11,320	24,015
	Kaithal ...	8,048	7,751	15,799
	Panipat ...	12,469	12,031	24,500
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	7,521	6,641	14,162
	Hansi ...	6,359	5,851	12,210
	Bhawani ...	17,563	15,657	33,220
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,694	7,300	14,994
	Jhajjar ...	6,152	6,304	12,456
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	7,211	5,596	12,807
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	14,483	11,775	26,258
	Jagadhri ...	6,817	5,705	12,522
	Shahabad ...	6,344	5,316	11,660
	Sadhaura ...	5,811	5,356	11,167
	Rupar ...	5,883	4,378	10,261
Ludhiana ...	Ludhiana ...	20,444	16,511	36,955
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	19,226	15,996	35,222
	Do. Suburbs ...	8,233	7,469	15,702
	Kartarpur ...	5,883	5,170	11,053
	Rahon ...	6,846	6,068	12,914
Hoshiarpur ...	Hoshiarpur ...	7,055	6,083	13,138
	Do. Suburbs ...	4,452	3,726	8,178
	Urmar-cum-Tanda ...	7,447	6,524	13,971
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	78,033	58,133	136,166
Gurdaspur ...	Batala ...	14,108	12,821	26,929
Sialkot ...	Sialkot ...	17,853	15,136	32,989
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	51,258	40,777	92,035
	Do. Suburbs ...	23,621	12,785	36,406
	Kasur ...	8,650	8,143	16,793
Gujranwala ...	Gujranwala ...	11,141	9,221	20,362
	Wazirabad ...	8,764	6,582	15,346
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	8,705	6,463	15,168
Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi ...	12,784	8,015	20,799
Jhelum ...	Pind Dadan Khan ...	8,215	7,182	15,397
Gujrat ...	Gujrat ...	9,246	8,155	17,401
	Jalalpur ...	7,581	6,433	14,014
Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,601	7,109	14,710
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	15,694	13,754	29,448
	Do. Suburbs ...	12,036	9,394	21,430
Jhang ...	Maghiana ...	7,719	5,899	13,618
	Jhang ...	4,634	3,975	8,609
	Chiniot ...	6,259	5,740	11,999
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,705	9,249	19,954
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	10,858	8,275	19,133
Peshawar ...	Peshawar ...	32,553	25,877	58,430
Kohat ...	Kohat ...	6,013	5,030	11,043

REGISTERED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS, &c., OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1876.

Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,991	2,859	5,750	25	25	50	2,497	2,425	4,922	40	45	42	8	...
1,184	1,072	2,256	27	24	51	762	700	1,462	31	35	33	18	...
209	156	365	15	11	26	181	194	375	26	29	27	...	1
258	240	498	24	23	47	174	165	339	33	31	32	15	...
644	636	1,280	26	25	51	409	407	816	32	32	32	19	...
307	341	648	29	32	61	182	171	353	33	34	33	28	...
363	317	680	27	23	50	328	317	645	47	47	47	8	...
422	316	738	18	13	31	755	649	1,404	59	57	58	...	27
235	227	462	16	14	29	175	200	375	22	26	24	5	...
562	554	1,116	23	23	46	364	348	712	29	29	29	17	...
255	245	500	18	17	35	251	256	507	33	38	36	...	1
254	235	489	21	19	40	216	253	469	54	43	38	2	...
697	611	1,308	21	18	39	376	358	734	21	23	22	17	...
337	337	674	22	22	44	260	245	505	34	33	34	10	...
168	125	293	13	10	23	109	99	208	16	15	17	6	...
225	196	421	18	15	33	199	179	378	27	32	29	4	...
553	567	1,120	21	22	43	619	558	1,177	43	47	45	...	2
187	158	345	15	13	28	172	155	327	25	27	26	2	...
166	127	293	14	11	25	132	135	267	21	25	23	2	...
270	218	488	24	20	44	251	283	534	43	53	48	...	4
149	92	241	15	9	24	298	268	566	61	61	55	...	31
864	830	1,694	23	22	45	804	867	1,671	39	52	45	...	...
663	675	1,338	19	19	38	2,393	2,475	4,868	124	155	138	...	100
342	307	649	22	19	41	881	876	1,757	107	117	112	...	71
132	123	255	12	11	23	754	793	1,547	128	153	140	...	117
[illegible]	218	450	18	17	35	227	268	495	33	41	38	...	3
282	237	520	22	18	40	479	519	998	68	85	76	...	36
183	150	333	22	18	40	343	365	708	77	98	86	...	46
224	177	401	16	13	29	586	504	1,090	79	77	78	...	49
2,608	2,622	5,230	19	19	38	4,871	4,839	9,710	62	83	71	...	33
359	309	668	13	11	24	678	695	1,373	48	54	51	...	27
585	508	1,093	18	15	33	847	770	1,617	47	51	49	...	16
1,619	1,401	3,020	18	15	33	2,511	2,425	4,936	49	59	54	...	21
[illegible]	143	312	5	4	9	597	280	877	25	22	24	...	15
[illegible]	247	526	16	15	31	293	333	626	34	41	37	...	6
411	383	794	20	19	39	540	521	1,061	48	56	52	...	13
259	288	547	17	19	36	463	328	791	53	50	51	...	15
267	182	449	18	12	30	714	596	1,310	82	92	86	...	56
411	362	773	20	17	37	488	422	910	38	53	44	...	7
358	312	670	23	20	[illegible]	110	86	196	26	21	24	19	...
412	408	820	24	23	47	358	384	742	39	47	43	4	...
301	290	581	21	20	41	352	318	670	46	49	48	...	7
383	378	761	26	26	52	235	224	459	31	31	31	21	...
753	699	1,452	26	24	50	536	549	1,085	34	40	37	13	...
437	417	854	20	19	39	562	453	1,015	47	48	47	...	8
212	165	377	16	12	28	192	168	360	25	28	26	2	...
101	103	204	12	12	24	130	136	266	28	34	31	...	7
247	223	470	20	19	39	180	206	386	29	36	32	7	...
345	279	624	17	14	31	253	249	502	24	27	25	6	...
366	355	721	19	19	38	455	409	864	42	49	45	...	7
1,342	1,219	2,561	23	21	44	1,102	932	2,034	34	36	35	9	...
110	67	177	10	6	16	121	84	205	20	17	18	...	2

No. 57.—Deaths registered from different

Districts.		Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	...	326,306	282,544	608,850	2	...	2
Gurgaon	...	370,251	326,395	696,646	11	2	13
Karnal	...	330,763	280,164	610,927	1	...	1
Hissar	...	266,847	217,834	484,681	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	292,389	244,570	536,959	11	6	17
Sirsa	...	117,052	93,743	210,795	...	1	1
Umballa	...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	5	2	7
Ludhiana	...	319,342	263,903	583,245	2	...	2
Simla	...	22,119	11,475	33,594	...	...	...
Jullundur	...	429,187	353,833	783,020	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur	...	504,393	434,497	938,890	...	...	...
Kangra	...	393,460	350,298	743,758	2	1	3
Amritsar	...	465,074	367,676	832,750	14	16	30
Gurdaspur	...	501,247	404,879	906,126	7	7	14
Sialkot	...	538,750	455,753	994,458	273	190	463
Lahore	...	428,286	347,265	775,551	414	308	722
Gujranwala	...	306,296	244,280	550,576	154	118	273
Ferozepore	...	293,595	239,821	533,416	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	...	376,665	322,982	699,647	419	207	626
Jhelum	...	264,690	236,298	500,988	184	117	301
Gujrat	...	331,919	284,428	616,347	302	270	572
Shahpur	...	195,823	172,973	368,796	292	212	504
Mooltan	...	252,734	207,031	459,765	16	16	32
Jhang	...	193,624	154,403	348,027	3	...	3
Montgomery	...	200,016	159,421	359,437	1	...	1
Muzaffargarh	...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	212,734	182,130	394,864	125	115	240
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	171,273	138,705	309,978	4	1	5
Bannu	...	154,061	133,486	287,547	550	448	998
Peshawar	...	267,606	232,837	500,443	412	226	638
Hazara	...	191,423	175,795	367,218	143	102	245
Kohat	...	79,323	66,096	145,419	15	9	24
Total	...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	3,362	2,374	5,736

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel-Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	16	27	4,127	3,796	7,923	616	539	1,155
749	514	1,263	4,019	3,733	7,752	930	667	1,597
377	203	580	3,994	3,482	7,476	577	449	1,026
68	55	123	2,200	1,863	4,063	157	113	270
10	9	19	3,908	3,433	7,341	103	61	164
153	109	262	1,255	1,037	2,292	152	83	235
402	303	705	9,317	7,869	17,186	1,266	829	2,095
344	245	589	5,114	4,856	9,970	577	363	940
12	9	21	92	70	162	42	81	73
20	14	34	19,257	18,695	37,952	911	773	1,584
18	12	30	17,781	16,216	33,997	2,656	2,365	5,021
12	13	25	5,739	4,733	10,472	1,546	1,243	2,789
411	383	794	13,147	12,238	25,385	832	468	1,300
21	5	26	13,557	11,535	25,092	1,103	799	1,902
58	45	103	17,354	15,239	32,593	717	462	1,179
350	317	667	10,158	9,207	19,355	513	254	767
35	35	70	9,517	9,608	19,125	328	236	564
501	408	909	5,253	4,225	9,478	273	171	444
40	50	90	4,260	3,808	8,068	264	126	390
3	1	4	2,610	2,580	5,190	314	211	525
8	4	12	5,343	4,750	10,093	217	142	359
164	144	308	2,203	2,048	4,251	270	185	455
286	219	505	5,693	4,181	9,874	357	213	570
236	201	437	1,967	1,649	3,616	100	66	166
70	77	147	3,653	2,740	6,393	128	63	191
52	34	86	3,391	2,711	6,102	67	39	106
398	372	770	2,616	2,205	4,821	120	76	196
78	59	137	2,173	1,656	3,829	131	80	211
182	210	392	1,497	1,215	2,712	176	118	294
336	289	625	1,999	1,697	3,696	163	66	229
104	74	178	2,237	2,037	4,274	181	118	299
166	150	316	453	208	751	47	28	75
5,675	4,579	10,254	185,876	165,410	351,286	15,834	11,437	27,271

No. 57.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT

DISTRICTS.	INJU					
	Suicide.			*Wounding.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	6	3	9	4	3	7
Gurgaon ...	1	12	13	6	3	9
Karnal ...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Hissar ...	2	1	3	4	1	5
Rohtak ...	1	3	4	3	2	5
Sirsa ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Umballa ...	1	4	5	3	2	5
Ludhiana ...	1	2	3	2	...	2
Simla ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	4	12	16	3	3	6
Hoshiarpur ...	7	15	22	8	3	11
Kangra ...	12	13	25	3	1	4
Amritsar ...	9	5	14	7	1	8
Gurdaspur ...	8	3	11	1	2	3
Sialkot ...	5	7	12	4	...	4
Lahore ...	4	...	4	3	2	5
Gujranwala ...	2	6	8	...	1	1
Ferozepore ...	5	3	8	4	...	4
Rawalpindi ...	1	...	1	12	6	18
Jhelum ...	4	1	5	9	5	14
Gujrat ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Mooltan ...	3	1	4	6	4	10
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	1	3	4	1	5
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1	5	6	5	2	7
Bannu ...	2	1	3	2	...	2
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	12	1	13
Hazara ...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Kohat ...	3	1	4	16	1	17
TOTAL ...	87	102	189	131	49	180

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.—(*Continued.*)

RIES.						All other Causes.		
Accident.			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beast.*					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
78	81	159	11	8	19	2,845	2,377	5,222
73	110	183	21	14	35	1,542	1,279	2,821
69	58	127	16	10	26	2,185	1,470	3,655
31	23	54	12	12	24	746	623	1,369
75	57	132	23	5	28	762	625	1,387
28	14	42	16	5	21	553	413	966
105	60	165	21	13	34	3,736	3,027	6,763
51	32	83	10	2	12	2,412	2,186	4,598
16	1	17	4	1	5	200	117	317
63	49	112	7	8	15	2,943	2,984	5,927
115	69	184	22	13	35	4,165	3,218	7,383
149	79	228	26	16	42	2,803	2,381	5,184
118	53	171	13	5	18	3,295	3,090	6,385
87	51	138	25	13	38	2,762	2,153	4,915
91	50	141	32	8	40	3,140	2,376	5,516
89	32	121	77	14	91	2,944	2,377	5,321
64	36	100	58	23	81	2,045	1,630	3,675
44	17	61	19	4	23	1,040	804	1,834
121	73	194	39	16	55	1,950	1,663	3,613
64	35	99	37	14	51	1,818	1,480	3,298
84	62	146	18	3	21	1,431	1,048	2,479
48	28	76	31	12	43	1,648	1,267	2,915
77	48	125	27	13	40	1,408	1,135	2,543
22	18	40	25	9	34	710	556	1,266
51	27	78	45	18	63	814	612	1,426
39	20	59	20	6	26	394	320	714
37	21	58	18	7	25	755	53	1,288
35	14	49	19	13	32	519	463	982
27	21	48	6	3	9	537	389	926
35	27	62	12	3	15	834	723	1,557
69	25	94	9	5	14	610	457	1,067
5	3	8	6	3	9	131	97	228
2,060	1,294	3,354	725	299	1,024	53,677	43,873	97,550

No. 57.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT

DISTRICTS.		TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	...	7,700	6,823	14,523
Gurgaon	...	7,352	6,334	13,686
Karnal	...	7,220	5,673	12,893
Hissar	...	3,220	2,691	5,911
Rohtak	...	4,896	4,201	9,097
Sirsa	...	2,158	1,662	3,820
Umballa	...	14,856	12,109	26,965
Ludhiana	...	8,513	7,686	16,199
Simla	...	366	231	597
Jullundur	...	23,208	22,538	45,746
Hoshiarpur	...	24,772	21,911	46,683
Kangra	...	10,292	8,480	18,772
Amritsar	...	17,846	16,259	34,105
Gurdaspur	...	17,571	14,568	32,139
Sialkot	...	21,674	18,377	40,051
Lahore	...	14,542	12,511	27,053
Gujranwâla	...	12,203	11,693	23,896
Ferozepore	...	7,139	5,632	12,771
Râwalpindi	...	7,106	5,949	13,055
Jhelum	...	5,043	4,444	9,487
Gujrât	...	7,406	6,279	13,685
Shahpur	...	4,661	3,897	8,558
Mooltan	...	7,873	5,830	13,703
Jhang	...	3,063	2,499	5,562
Montgomery	...	4,764	3,537	8,301
Muzaffargarh	...	3,964	3,130	7,094
Dera Ismail Khan	...	4,075	3,331	7,406
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	2,965	2,293	5,258
Bannu	...	2,979	2,405	5,384
Peshâwar	...	3,803	3,032	6,835
Hazara	...	3,355	2,822	6,177
Kohât	...	842	590	1,432
TOTAL	...	267,427	229,417	496,844

Causes in the Punjab during the Year 1870.—*(Concluded.)*

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
					From all other Causes.		
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·003	0·04	13·01	1·89	0·32	23	24	24
0·020	1·81	11·13	2·29	0·34	20	19	20
...	0·95	12·23	1·68	0·25	22	20	21
...	0·26	8·38	0·56	0·18	12	12	12
0·030	0·03	13·67	0·30	0·31	17	17	17
0·005	1·24	10·87	1·11	0·30	18	18	18
0·010	0·70	17·03	2·08	0·21	27	26	27
0·003	1·01	17·09	1·61	0·17	27	29	28
...	0·62	4·82	2·17	0·71	16	20	18
...	0·04	48·47	2·15	0·19	54	64	58
...	0·03	36·19	5·35	0·27	49	50	50
0·004	0·03	14·08	3·75	0·40	26	24	25
0·040	0·95	30·48	1·56	0·25	38	44	41
0·020	0·03	27·69	2·10	0·21	35	36	35
0·460	0·10	32·77	1·18	0·20	40	40	40
0·930	0·86	24·96	0·99	0·28	34	36	35
0·490	0·13	34·74	1·02	0·34	40	48	43
...	1·70	17·77	0·83	0·18	24	23	24
0·890	0·13	11·53	0·56	0·38	19	18	19
0·600	0·01	10·36	1·05	0·34	19	19	19
0·930	0·02	16·37	0·58	0·27	22	22	22
1·370	0·83	11·53	1·23	0·31	24	22	23
0·070	1·10	21·48	1·24	0·39	31	28	30
0·010	1·25	10·39	0·48	0·21	16	16	16
0·003	0·41	17·79	0·53	0·40	24	22	23
...	0·29	20·65	0·36	0·29	24	23	24
0·610	1·95	12·21	0·50	0·23	19	18	19
0·020	0·44	12·35	0·70	0·30	17	16	17
3·470	1·36	9·43	1·02	0·21	19	18	19
1·270	1·25	7·38	0·46	0·18	14	13	14
0·670	0·18	11·64	0·81	0·31	17	16	17
0·160	2·17	5·16	0·51	0·26	11	9	10
0·330	0·59	20·09	1·56	0·27	28	29	28

No. 58.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	INCOME.				
		In hand on 1st January 1876.	*Received during the Year.*			Total.
			From Government.	From Municipal Funds.	From private subscriptions, sale of medicines and interest on money invested.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	8	823	1,849	14,433	2,594	19,699
Gurgaon ...	4	105	2,306	5,516	67	7,994
Karnál ...	5	1,048	1,760	16,735	364	19,907
Hissar ...	4	1,687	2,610	7,105	1,119	12,521
Rohtak ...	4	955	2,114	4,681	247	7,997
Sirsa ...	3	213	2,573	2,208	184	5,178
Umballa ...	4	1,832	3,775	7,786	1,160	14,553
Ludhiána ...	2	583	...	5,776	543	6,902
Simla ...	3	1,793	2,052	257	2,755	6,857
Jullundur ...	7	3,882	5,330	2,757	1,698	13,667
Hoshiárpur ...	5	1,444	2,352	3,272	216	7,284
Kángra ...	6	1,235	3,182	4,004	1,018	9,439
Amritsar ...	6	1,473	3,006	10,517	2,127	17,123
Gurdáspur ...	9	577	6,451	10,581	956	18,565
Siálkot ...	5	2,521	2,762	9,134	45	14,462
Lahore ...	3	2,848	14,031	1,848	1,999	20,726
Gujránwála ...	4	1,729	2,891	1,999	414	7,033
Ferozepore ...	1	295	216	2,594	306	3,411
Ráwalpindi ...	9	1,807	1,882	14,486	1,118	19,293
Jhelum ...	4	1,254	6,443	6,007	122	13,826
Gujrát ...	13	106	1,236	6,572	210	8,124
Shahpur ...	12	1,859	913	9,278	253	12,303
Mooltan ...	4	1,070	4,395	3,093	1,661	10,219
Jhang ...	6	3,609	4,480	6,207	825	15,121
Montgomery ...	3	38	1,759	2,678	374	4,849
Muzaffargarh ...	4	1,894	1,224	3,484	147	6,749
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	1,016	9,182	5,745	1,372	17,315
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	4	181	2,393	7,544	403	10,521
Bannu ...	5	871	3,175	2,824	325	7,195
Peshawar ...	4	769	4,671	6,713	979	12,132
Hazára ...	2	1,658	2,721	2,084	1,030	7,493
Kohát ...	3	580	3,300	456	112	4,448
TOTAL ...	103	41,755	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,62,906

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Expenditure.					
Expended during the Year.					Remaining in hand on 31st December 1876.
On Establishment.	On medicines, diet, and contingencies.	On Buildings.	Invested from surplus income.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,806	3,822	7,370	...	17,998	1,701
4,028	3,492	474	...	7,994	...
3,140	2,957	12,325	...	18,422	1,485
5,224	2,605	3,535	...	11,364	1,157
2,858	1,896	1,997	535	7,286	711
3,253	1,110	579	...	4,942	236
5,733	5,338	681	1,000	12,752	1,801
2,898	2,877	200	...	5,975	927
2,068	1,424	22	548	4,962	1,895
5,346	4,215	422	...	9,983	3,684
3,648	1,598	722	...	5,968	1,316
4,503	3,323	...	...	7,826	1,613
7,800	5,901	51	2,084	15,836	1,287
8,500	5,539	4,230	...	18,269	296
4,718	1,564	4,427	...	10,709	3,753
7,148	9,453	2,877	...	19,478	1,248
3,264	1,810	159	...	5,233	1,800
2,087	735	200	...	3,022	389
9,227	6,424	2,239	...	17,890	1,403
6,465	3,472	3,205	...	13,142	684
4,161	2,665	1,256	...	8,082	42
4,911	2,837	3,020	1,000	11,774	529
4,593	4,664	...	100	9,357	862
5,793	5,453	1,436	...	12,682	2,439
2,514	2,039	162	...	4,775	74
2,535	1,711	836	...	5,082	1,667
12,516	2,676	660	...	15,852	1,463
4,750	2,296	3,009	...	10,055	466
4,555	1,973	12	...	6,540	655
6,623	2,563	569	...	10,755	1,377
3,134	1,704	100	...	4,938	2,555
2,601	1,270	...	...	3,871	677
1,58,366	1,02,406	56,775	5,267	3,22,814	40,092

No. 58.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	NUMBER OF		
	Remaining on 1st January 1876.	Admitted during	
		In-patients.	
		Males.	Females.
Delhi ...	294	622	152
Gurgaon ...	221	814	116
Karnal ...	162	1,076	178
Hissar ...	164	672	161
Rohtak ...	77	430	74
Sirsa ...	103	407	71
Umballa ...	154	1,073	145
Ludhiana ...	194	494	179
Simla ...	33	396	60
Jullundur ...	372	691	119
Hoshiarpur ...	263	598	118
Kángra ...	136	392	52
Amritsar ...	295	1,273	210
Gurdaspur ...	337	755	129
Sialkot ...	75	486	63
Lahore ...	262	1,948	399
Gujranwala ...	154	326	66
Ferozepore ...	40	344	47
Ráwalpindi ...	367	2,089	283
Jhelum ...	156	796	100
Gujrat ...	156	374	28
Shahpur ...	366	560	80
Mooltan ...	236	950	157
Jhang ...	374	557	155
Montgomery ...	114	745	328
Muzaffargarh ...	78	309	50
Dera Ismail Khan ...	472	1,441	410
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	348	958	206
Bannu ...	189	1,005	225
Peshawar ...	226	2,152	285
Hazara ...	46	372	45
Kohat ...	84	589	43
Total ...	6,548	25,694	4,734

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

PATIENTS TREATED.

The Year.			
Out-patients.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1876.
22,577	10,583	34,228	333
15,295	6,010	22,456	235
16,400	5,827	23,643	160
20,163	5,767	26,927	181
11,439	2,203	14,223	54
6,145	2,989	9,715	125
34,206	10,458	46,036	136
22,739	12,097	35,703	166
7,499	844	8,832	65
53,959	18,517	73,658	277
28,404	11,316	40,699	270
17,041	4,496	22,117	162
39,023	18,900	59,701	357
80,566	22,739	1,04,526	475
26,767	9,388	36,779	111
33,288	12,385	48,282	272
21,606	8,761	30,913	157
14,211	2,667	17,309	28
48,210	15,329	66,278	326
15,949	5,526	22,527	183
39,906	14,119	54,583	302
38,134	16,064	55,204	342
17,993	6,236	25,572	272
43,262	17,590	61,938	284
8,228	2,009	11,424	101
14,241	4,040	18,718	87
41,426	16,966	60,715	478
37,498	12,868	51,878	372
24,410	7,165	32,994	168
37,811	7,914	48,388	183
17,407	4,089	21,959	44
18,377	4,992	24,085	83
8,74,180	3,00,854	12,12,010	6,789

No. 59.—Statement showing the total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1876.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the Total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.	Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.		Rs. A. P.	
Punjab Vaccine Establishment,	17,481,189	102,001 square miles.	151	280,831	4,237	98·52	76·55	1,887·86	0-3-6·33	10,254
Dispensary Establishment ...			39	37,728	1,015	86·14	79·65	993·41	0-2-0·03	
Municipal and other vaccinator ...			137	79,608	2,531	85·84	65·82	[illegible]	0-1-2·42	
Total ...			327	398,167	7,783	90·96	73·33	1,211·43	0-3-[illegible]	

No. 60.—Result of the Examinations of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1876 and ending 31st March 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up candidates. Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	No. of candidates sent up. From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	No. of candidates passed. From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Religious or national classification of passed candidates. Natives of India. Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Europeans.
Calcutta University.																	
Entrance or Matriculation	5	10	15	55	41	(b)4	100	38	20	(b)4	62	...	52	2	1	...	7
Arts. First Arts	2	...	2	18	...	...	18	13	...	...	13	...	12	...	1	...	...
Arts. Bachelor of Arts	2	...	2	(a)9	...	...	(a)9	(a)5	...	...	(a)5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Arts. Master of Arts	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Prem Chand Roy Chand studentship ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Punjab University College.																	
Entrance or Matriculation	9	8	17	110	59	22	191	92	39	11	142	...	108	24	10	...	...
Proficiency in Arts	2	1	3	20	6	1	27	12	1	...	13	...	12	...	1	...	...
High Proficiency in Arts	2	...	2	7	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...
Honor Examination or (Master of Arts) ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Medicine. First L. M. S.	1	...	1	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	10	1	1	...	...
Medicine. L. M. S.	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...

(a.) Includes 1 teacher who was however actually under instruction in the Delhi College or 1 year.
(b.) Two teachers and 2 private students.

No. 61.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

AND ENDING

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Government				
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through — English.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through — Vernacular only.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the Universities.					
Arts	2	142	99	142	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	1	47	45	47	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.					
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	1	84	95	...	84
Normal Schools.					
For Masters	3	293	248	...	293
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...
School of Art and other Technical Schools.					
School of Industrial Art	1	68	47	23	45
Schools for Boys.					
Higher Schools (English) (*a*)	8	512	388	367	145
Middle Schools teaching through — English ...	26	3,374	2,569	3,373	1
Middle Schools teaching through — Vernacular only ...	145	18,444	17,599	1,207	17,237
Lower and Primary Schools ...	1,282	61,623	52,706	77	61,546
Schools for Girls.					
For Natives of India	134	3,269	2,540	...	3,26[illegible]
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).					
For Europeans	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,608	87,856	76,335	5,236	82,6[illegible]0

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1876 31ST MARCH 1877.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INSTITUTIONS.						AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
Religious or National classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1877.									Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through	
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.
1	114	21	6	...	142	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	37	6	3	...	47	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	41	7	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
...	103	175	15	...	293	1	36	31	4	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	258	180	4	254
1	16	39	12	...	68	...	...	...	...	...
4	351	116	41	...	512	9	2,169	1,586	1,787	382
7	2,201	972	190	4	3,374	33	4,180	3,173	3,263	917
3	11,253	5,674	1,506	8	18,444	2	327	274	...	327
5	28,831	26,529	5,845	383	61,623	188	10,808	9,336	1,429	9,379
...	674	2,476	118	1	3,269	223	6,593	4,851	95	6,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	287	249	284	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	242	219	242	...
22	43,606	36,089	7,743	396	87,856	470	24,900	19,899	7,708	17,792

No. 61.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

AND ENDING

1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Aided Institutions.						Unaided		
	Religious or National classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1877.								
Class of Institutions.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the Universities.									
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters	5	13	13	5	...	36	...	...	...
For Mistresses	4	93	132	29	...	258	...	...	...
School of Art and other Technical Schools.									
School of Industrial Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools (English) (a) ...	162	1,231	556	217	3	2,169	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through English ...	85	2,436	1,275	301	83	4,180	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through Vernacular only ...	...	186	124	17	...	327	...	...	...
Lower and Primary Schools ...	63	6,748	2,792	498	707	10,808	...	...	...
Schools for Girls.									
For Natives of India ...	145	2,712	2,032	1,701	3	6,593	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	287	...	...	...	...	287	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys & Girls).									
For Europeans	242	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	...
Total ...	993	13,419	6,924	2,768	796	24,900	...	...	...

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1876 31ST MARCH 1877.—(*Concluded*).

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.										GRAND TOTAL.				
Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		*Religious or National classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1877.*						Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March 1877.					
English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	142	1	114	21	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	1	37	6	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	...	36	41	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	329	5	110	188	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	258	4	93	132	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	1	16	89	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,681	166	1,582	672	258	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	7,554	92	4,637	2,247	401	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	18,771	8	11,439	5,708	1,623	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,470	72,431	68	35,569	29,361	6,313	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	9,862	145	3,386	4,508	1,819	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	287	287	...	...	...	—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	242	242	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,073	112,756	1,015	57,025	43,013	1,061	1,193

No. 62.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1876 and ending 31st March 1877.

Nature ot Establishments.	Received									Total.
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenue of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University (a.) ...	21,000	...	15,017	3,417	...	...	4,816	16,816	61,066	(b)43,241
Direction ...	48,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,556	48,556
Inspection ...	1,11,416	2,866	...	...	...	...	...	347	1,14,630	1,14,630
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.										
Arts ... { Government ...	51,183	...	...	...	138	...	2,219	...	51,321	51,321
Arts ... { Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	47,582	...	...	...	603	90	...	...	48,275	44,388
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,191	19,267
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	16,226	...	...	...	4,965	...	...	...		
Normal Schools.										
For Masters { Government ...	16,770	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	16,770	16,770
For Masters { Aided ...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,426	6,426	6,426
For Mistresses ... { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ... { Aided ...	12,382	92	...	319	2,292	...	70	3,578	18,733	18,343

School of Art & other Technical Schools.											
School of Art ...	Government ...	13,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	14,546	14,546
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.											
Higher Class, English*	Government ...	53,179	2,591	...	755	...	...	4,345	...	56,819	56,819
	Aided ...	32,817	...	...	...	1,888	...	19,868	29,244	83,817	85,155
Middle Class, English	Government ...	92,254	4,487	...	24	1,560	...	15,649	...	98,672	98,672
	Aided ...	26,820	103	768	7,944	1,920	...	9,157	19,133	65,845	64,404
Mdidle Class, Vernacu ar.	Government ...	8,125	86,323	240	3,050	19,782	464	7,773	...	1,18,660	1,18,660
	Aided ...	801	617	...	...	1,220	...	127	...	2,765	2,638
Lower Class and Primary† ...	Government ...	11,878	2,14,699	10	597	7,811	999	10,568	83	2,36,644	2,36,644
	Aided ...	25,924	1,924	180	5,759	17,576	...	14,178	7,136	72,677	71,985
Schools for Girls											
For Natives of India...	Government ...	200	11,759	...	24	3,015	...	3	...	14,998	14,998
	Aided ...	16,801	3,292	1,033	12,472	7,935	...	937	20,779	63,149	58,238
For Europeans and others (*c.*)	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	9,813	...	...	1,182	...	...	11,532	3,163	25,690	27,275
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) (*d.*)	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	22,003	...	6,524	11,759	...	...	4,779	6,004	51,069	41,956
Scholarships.											
In Colleges ...	Government ...	5,845	...	420	480	...	...	...	6,202	12,947	(*e*) 12,947
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ...	Government ...	16,133	37,685	98	...	4,675	...	...	220	58,811	58,811
	Endowed ...	...	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	1,273
Buildings and endowments.	Government ...	60,876	66,187	...	...	9,013	...	...	...	1,36,076	1,36,076
	Aided ...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	560
Miscellaneous	...	56,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,608	56,608
Total	...	7,82,109	4,33,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,21,207

* Including High Vernacular Schools at Gurgaon and Ludhiana.

† Including Jail Schools.

(*a*) The Punjab University College accounts are kept by the Calendar year, and the figures shewn in this statement are for the year 1876 with the exception of the Government grant, which is for the financial year.

(*b*) Exclusive of Rs 6,422 on account of scholarships in Government Colleges and Schools for which there is a separate head in this Return.

(*c*) Includes the following schools :—1 Auckland House School, Simla : (2) Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Simla ; (3) Girls' School, Delhi ; (4) Anarkalli Girls' School ; (5) Noulakha and Donald Town Girls' Schools, Lahore.

(*d*) Includes the following schools :—(1) Mayo Industrial School, Simla ; (2) Saint James' School, Lahore ; and (3) Murree Asylum.

(*e*) Inclusive of Rs. 6,202 on account of Scholarships received from the Funds of the Punjab University College.

Note.—The collection of fees of Government institutions entered in Column 8 are not included in the total of receipts in Column 10, as the fees are not expended directly except in the Ludhiana High Vernacular School, Delhi Anglo-Arabic School, Ferozepore Lower School, &c.

No. 63.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and ment in the several Districts under the Government of supervision for

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in square miles.
Delhi ...	Urdu and Hindi.	1,277
Gurgaon ...	Ditto.	1,980
Karnal ...	Ditto.	2,352
Hissar ...	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.	3,540
Rohtak ...	Urdu and Hindi.	1,811
Sirsa ...	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.	3,121
Umballa ...	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.	2,621
Ludhiána ...	Urdu and Punjabi.	1,368
Simla ...	Urdu and Pahari.	18
Jullundur ...	Punjabi and Urdu.	1,326
Hoshiarpur ...	Ditto.	2,066
Kángra ...	Pahari, Urdu and Lahauli.	8,988
Amritsar ...	Punjabi and Urdu.	1,562
Gurdaspur ...	Ditto.	1,818
Siálkot ...	Ditto.	1,955
Lahore ...	Ditto.	3,659
Gujránwála ...	Ditto.	2,563
Ferozepore ...	Ditto.	2,739
Rawalpindi ...	Ditto.	6,218
Jhelum ...	Ditto.	3,910
Gujrat ...	Ditto.	2,029
Shahpur ...	Ditto.	4,700
Mooltan ...	Urdu, Multani and Punjabi.	5,927
Jhang ...	Punjabi and Urdu.	5,702
Montgomery ...	Urdu and Punjabi.	5,573
Muzaffargarh ...	Multani, Urdu and Punjabi.	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.	7,096
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.	4,740
Bannu ...	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.	3,171
Peshάwar ...	Urdu and Pashtu.	2,497
Hazara ...	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.	2,835
Kohat ...	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.	2,839
Total ...		1,04,975

N. B.—Columns 2, 3 and 4 have been filled up from the statistical

OF ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AIDED AND INSPECTED BY GOVERN-
THE PUNJAB, AND IN THE STATES SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE
THE YEAR 1876-77.

Estimate of Population according to census of 1868.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
608,850	122	6,154	10·4	1·01
689,653	67	3,570	29·5	·51
610,927	51	2,611	46·1	·42
484,681	25	1,119	141·6	·23
536,959	50	2,856	36·2	·53
210,795	26	1,001	120·03	·47
1,035,488	89	5,952	29·4	·57
583,215	77	4,634	17·6	·79
33,995	17	764	1·05	2·24
794,764	162	7,345	8·1	·92
938,890	97	4,794	21·5	·51
743,832	76	3,274	118·2	·44
832,750	172	8,155	98·0	·97
906,126	107	5,696	16·9	·62
1,005,004	121	5,497	16·1	·54
789,666	121	7,480	30·2	·94
550,576	65	4,983	30·2	·98
549,253	51	2,412	53·7	·43
711,256	94	6,603	66·3	·90
500,988	60	4,405	65·1	·87
616,347	47	3,698	43·1	·59
368,796	37	2,320	127·2	·62
471,563	54	3,005	109·7	·63
384,027	44	2,530	129·6	·65
359,437	30	1,455	185·7	·40
295,547	24	1,546	123·08	·52
391,864	27	2,387	262·8	·60
308,840	37	1,708	128·01	·55
287,517	21	975	151·0	·32
523,152	40	2,269	62·4	·43
367,218	26	1,092	109·03	·29
145,419	5	335	567·8	·23
17,604,503	2,062	1,12,625	50·0	·64

tables published with the Administration Report for 1875-76.

No. 64.—Statement of Presses in the Punjab for the Year 1876-77.

Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Peri-odicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khan...	1	
	Mujtabai ...	Mumtaz Ali ...	1	
	Akural-ul-Mataba ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	1	
	Badr-ud-duja ...	Badr-ud-din Khan ...	1	
	Chashmai Faiz ...	Maha Narain ...	1	
	Muir ...	Bulaki Das ...	2	
	Razvi ...	Nur Hassan ...	2	
	Murari Lal ...	Murari Lal ...	2	
	Nasrat-ul-Mataba ...	Nasrat Ali ...	2	
	Sardar-ul-Mataba ...	Sardar Mirza ...	1	
	Delhi Advertiser ...	Mr. S. Nation ...	...	1
Rohtak ...	Settlement ...	Messrs. H. E. Foy and Co.,	...	2
	Unwar-ul-qamar ...	Dindiyal ...	...	4
Umballa ...	Mayo ...	Sheikh Hussain Baksh ...	...	1
Ludhiana ...	Mission ...	Board of Mission ...	1	
	Giyan ...	Kanhya Lal ...	...	5
	Dharm Sahaik ...	Jamna Pershad ...	...	27
Simla ...	Courier ...	Cotton and Morris ...	1	
	Civil and Military Gazette and Station.	Major Fenwick and Colonel A. Cory.	2	
	Benmore Advertiser ...	Mr. Goldstein ...	1	
Amritsar ...	Vakil Hindustan ...	Reverend Rajab Ali	1	12
	Chashmai Nur ...	Rullia Ram and Narsing Das	...	22
	Giyan Apdesh ...	Kirpal Singh ...	2	6
Sialkot ...	Rafa-i-am ...	Dewan Chand ...	1	
Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette and Indian Public Opinion	Colonel A. Cory and others	1	1
	Mr. Ball's, successor to Punjab Printing Company.	W. E. Ball ...	...	1
	Anjuman Punjab ...	Anjuman Punjab ...	2	
	Anjuman Kasur ...	Anjuman Kasur ...	...	1
	Kanuni Hind ...	Pandit Suraj Bhan ...	...	1
	Aftab Punjab ...	Buta Singh ...	1	1
	Punjabi ...	Muhammad Azim ...	2	
	Kohi-Nur ...	Harsukh Rai ...	1	2
	Mitter Bilas ...	Mokand Ram ...	1	
	Saifi ...	Nadir Shah ...	1	
Gujranwala ...	Giyan ...	Dewan Chand ...	1	